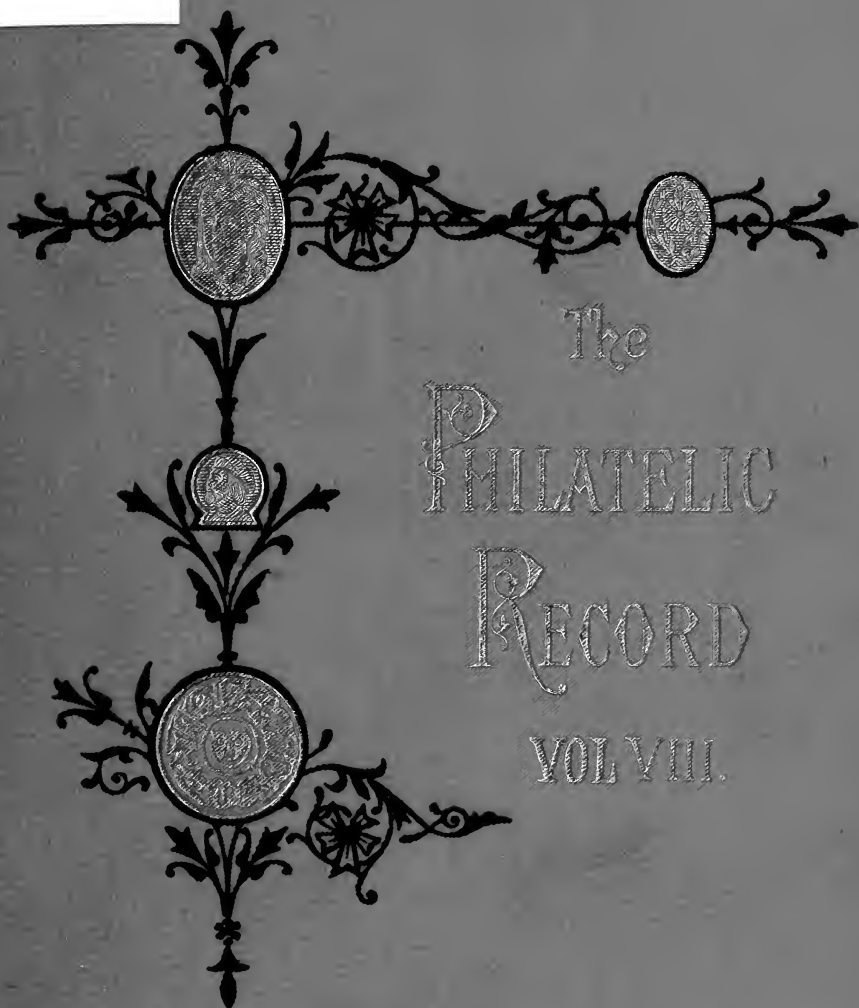


HE
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114







Yours faithfully

W. Burnett.

THE
PHILATELIC RECORD.

VOL. VIII.

FEBRUARY, 1886, TO JANUARY, 1887.

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The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VIII.

FEBRUARY, 1886.

No. 85.

E VIEUX NEUF" was the title employed in *Le Timbrophile* for the chronicle of what we term "Resuscitations." We are not going to enquire as to which term is most applicable, but simply to use it as being a very expressive term to define the presenting afresh of something that is old.

Amongst the early French philatelists there were not two more ardent collectors than M. Herpin and M. Regnard. Both were constantly seen at the library of that estimable dealer Madame Nicolas, in the Rue Taitbout; and both not unfrequently met there at the same moment, waiting for the arrival of the post, to see if it brought anything desirable. On such occasions it is said that they would draw lots for the first choice, in which luck seemed rather to favour M. Regnard. Whether this were so or not, his collection consisted of specimens most carefully selected—the very best that he could obtain—and they were mounted with great order and neatness. He had a horror of scissors; he never trimmed his stamps nor washed them. We mention this latter virtue, because there were collectors at that time who were somewhat remarkable for their cleverness in producing stamps which passed muster as not having been obliterated, while there were others who considered that a stamp was better when divested of its gum. In one of the philatelic journals of 1865 we find a question, under the initials of one of the principal French collectors, asking for the best mode of removing the red gum from the backs of the Hanoverian stamps. Unfortunately for Philately in those days, M. Regnard did not long persevere in his study of stamps, for in the year 1864 his collection passed into the hands of a Belgian collector.

M. Regnard did not write much for the early magazines, but what he did contributed was very much to the purpose, especially at a time, be it borne in mind, when Philately was in its infancy, and

had not even received its baptismal name from its godfather, M. Herpin, who gave it that name with the object of supplying the study of stamps with a more dignified appellation than that of *Timbromanie*, by which it was then known. Those were the dark days of Philately—days of persecution, if we may so term the pitying jeer about softening of the brain, &c., which any collector over the age of boyhood was exposed to.

Having occasion lately to refer to the early numbers of the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, we re-read a short article, written by M. Regnard in 1864, "On the Study of Postage Stamps," which we propose to exhume, as, though it does not contain anything new to the great majority of our readers, yet it will serve to show recruits something of what they ought to do before they are in a position to talk of stamps.

The writer says, "There are people who, when you perchance talk in their presence about the contents of your album, think it due to their dignity and importance to let fall some such observation as this, 'Can anything be more stupid than this mania for collecting postage stamps?'"

"Certainly there is, we reply. There is a mania a hundred times worse, which shows itself in a habit of passing pretended judgments on matters completely strange to the person who arrogates to himself the right to speak of them. It is therefore with the view of rehabilitating a taste that has been calumniated, and of proving that amateurs of stamps cannot be entirely wanting in intelligence, that we give a summary of the practical knowledge indispensable to every serious collector.

"He ought to know :

1. The different countries where the stamps have been successively employed.

2. The dates when the stamps were created or suppressed.

3. The classifying of the stamps of each country in the order in which they were issued.

4. Their classification according to type.

5. The details necessary to distinguish genuine stamps from imitations.

6. The kind of printing adopted for every stamp ; and consequently the characteristic features of lithography, typography, and engraving on wood, stone, or metal.

7. The various kinds of paper employed for the impression, whether thick or thin, dull or glazed, watermarked or plain.

8. The various watermarks in the paper, and what stamps have been struck on watermarked paper.

9. What stamps have never been perforated ; those which were issued first imperforate, and have been perforated subsequently ; and lastly, those which have never been issued otherwise than perforated.

10. What are the stamps where the sheets are composed of different types.

11. What stamps are struck on the sheets in groups of types, differing from each other only in some slight particulars.

12. What stamps are found only in one type.

13. What stamps have been printed by mistake in colours that were not the distinguishing mark of their value.

14. What stamps have been reprinted, and how the reprints are to be distinguished from the original impression.

15. What are the countries where reprinted stamps are available for postal purposes.

16. The various sizes of the envelopes on which stamps have been affixed.

17. On which side or sides the stamp was affixed.

18. What envelopes have or have not inscriptions upon them.

19. The colour of such inscriptions.

20. Whether the inscriptions are to the right or the left of the envelope, or on any other part.

21. Whether the paper of the envelopes is wove, laid, or watermarked.

22. The designs of the stamps on envelopes that have been affixed on various kinds of paper.

23. What stamps have been created for any special service ; that is to say, for simple letters, registered letters, too-late letters, newspapers, official correspondence, &c.

“When an amateur has devoted himself to a somewhat serious study of these particulars, he will be in a condition to give a rational classification to his collection, to keep it free from every false or doubtful specimen, and to talk of stamps with some degree of authority, regarding with pitying indifference those jests which are in such *good* taste, but are only variations of that well-known refrain, ‘Can anything be more stupid than this mania for collecting postage stamps?’”

If such things were said then of the collectors of postage stamps, what would have been said if at that period there had been collectors of “bung labels” and “physic stamps”? There would have been whispers of Charenton.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Azores.—We are reminded that there has been an omission to chronicle the 500 and 1000 reis, black, with the small surcharge in red.

By an oversight in our last, a note of a double surcharge of 20 reis was placed under the head of Azores instead of Macao.

Adhesives. 500 reis, black, surcharged in red.

1000 " " "

Bermuda.—The Three-pence is now printed in grey on "Crown CA" paper; perf. 14. *Adhesive.* 3d., grey.

Ceylon.—We have received the new "Postage and Revenue" stamp of 5 cents. The head of the Empress is in an oval within a solid-coloured frame, with upright sides, curved top and re-curved bottom, somewhat like the obsolete English 8d. and the India 12 annas. The impression is on "Crown CA" paper, and the perforation 14. 5 cents, purple.

Cundinamarca.—We annex an illustration of the type of the new issue chronicled in our last.

Faridkot.—Of the type of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, 1883, we have a new value of 6 pies in black. As doubts have been expressed as to whether these stamps are not fiscals, we may add that from an official letter received there is no doubt they are for postage purposes.



Adhesive. 6 pies, black on white.

French Colonies. Reunion.—Just as we were going to press last month we learned that the more recent surcharges of these stamps were genuine, notwithstanding their very suspicious appearance. It seems that these surcharges were applied in the island, and not in Paris, for the *Timbre-Poste* has published a copy of the Decree of the Governor of Réunion, authorizing the Post Office to create—

167,500 stamps of 5 centimes.

82,500 " 10 "

50,000 " 15 "

300,000

by surcharging for that purpose the 40 c., vermilion, "Eagle" type of 1860; the 30 c., brown, "laureated head of Napoleon," 1872; the 40 c., vermilion, "head of Liberty," 1873; and the 40 c., vermilion, "allegorical figures," 1877. It does not appear that there was any especial dearth of stamps of 5 c., 10 c., or 15 c.; but there is ample reason to believe that the surcharging was done for the purpose of getting rid of some superfluous stock by creating novelties for the benefit of collectors. If this be so, it is a most

reprehensible proceeding on the part of the authorities. We annex illustrations of the four types which have been employed in the fabrication of these stamps.



St. Pierre and Miquelon.—In our number for September last we mentioned the appearance of two provisionals of 10 c. and 15 c., made by surcharging the 40 c., 1877, in black, with these values, and with "S. P. M." in Gothic letters underneath.

We have now received the same stamp surcharged with ".05 c.," which was ordered to be made at the same time as the others, but for some reason or other its issue was delayed. We may remark that these surcharges are affixed with a hand-stamp.



Adhesive. .05 c. on 40 c., vermilion.

Our ink is scarcely dry when we learn that the Post Office, having readily disposed of the first lot of surcharges, has issued a further stock of 5 c. The type of the surcharge has also been changed, Roman capitals being now substituted for the Gothic letters. There are, moreover, two types of the new surcharge, the shape of the numerals slightly differing. The surcharge is in black, and the following are already chronicled :

- 5 c. on 35 c., orange-yellow, of 1877.
- 5 c. on 75 c., carmine
- 5 c. on 1 fr., bronze-green "
- 5 c. on 20 c., brown on green, of 1881.

It seems that a stop has been put to any further purchasing up of these surcharged stamps, as we have received a copy of a notice dated St. Pierre, 5th January last, issued by the Commandant of the Islands, to the effect that, in consequence of the short supply of stamps in the colony, letters, until further orders, must be franked at the *guichet* of the Post, and no more stamps will be delivered out to be taken away.

Senegal.—A correspondent is so kind as to forward us a letter received by him from Dakar, which, on the authority of the Director of the Post in the Colony, effectually extinguishes the notion that the surcharge of SENEGAL is anything more than an effacing mark. The Director of the Post has been inundated with applications for these so-called surcharged stamps; but they are simply the ordinary stamps obliterated with "SÉNÉGAL," at

Joal, Nianing, and other towns on the line of railway, pending the arrival of proper obliterating stamps. If any exist which have not been used, they must either have been surcharged *par complaisance*, or have been fabricated.

Gibraltar.—The Crown Agents for the Colonies have certainly made up a very heterogeneous issue; for after employing the adhesives of Bermuda, the post cards of Natal and St. Vincent, and the wrapper of Natal, they supply the registration envelopes from those of Barbados. The sizes we know to exist are those distinguished by the letters F, G, I, and K, all with the large capital R in oval. The surcharge is applied immediately above the head of the Queen on the stamp on the flap.

Registration Envelope. 2d., blue; sizes, F, G, I, and K.

Liberia.—We annex illustrations of the three types of the new issue chronicled in our last.



Mexico.—Mr. Campbell informs us that he has met with a specimen of the 4 reales, red on yellow, used in 1867, printed on both sides.

Messrs. Wells, Fargo, and Co. lately obtained a concession from the Mexican Government for the conveyance of inland correspondence, as well as for that going to the United States and Europe. They have established agencies in various towns for the purpose of selling special envelopes bearing stamps of the existing type impressed upon them in the right upper corner, while in the left upper corner there is a device of their own, measuring 75 × 22mm., printed in green. On one portion of the design is the price, 15, 25, or 30 centavos. One, forwarded to us by Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., with 15 centavos on the device, was on an envelope of commercial size with blue interior, for use within the limits of the Republic, and bearing a stamp of 10 centavos in ochre. Another, price 25 centavos on the device, was on an envelope of official size of plain white wove paper, for European use, with two stamps of 12 centavos in green impressed upon it. By an inscription in violet on the first the limit of franking power was $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. within the Republic, and on the other the inscription in pink showed that the limit was 1 oz. for Europe. That of 30 c. we have not seen, and report it on the authority of a contemporary.

New South Wales.—A correspondent informs us that a new official envelope of One Penny will shortly be issued, in which the letters o. s. in the angles are in red on a white ground.

The stock of stamps of Five Shillings having it appears run short, the "Stamp Duty" of similar amount has been surcharged in black with "POSTAGE."

5s., surcharged on 5s. "Stamp Duty," green.

Norfolk Island.—*The C. C. Philatelist* reports that stamps for this colony are already printed at the Government printing office in Sydney, and will be issued in a short time.

Norway. Arendal.—Besides the supply of stamps we chronicled last month, our correspondent sent us at the same time a very simple ticket, printed on green wove paper, with the words ARENDALS—BYPOST in two lines, with AVISER below. The whole is inclosed in a rectangular single-lined frame with small solid discs in the corners. The impression is in black, and the perforation is 10. Each ticket is stamped in black with *G O U* in italic capitals.

Persia.—We annex an illustration of the stamp on the wrapper chronicled in our last.



The 6 shahi mentioned in our last, and of which we annex an illustration, has been made by surcharging, in black, the 5 shahi of 1882, with "Officiel" and "6" underneath; and the 10 centimes has received a similar surcharge of "Officiel," with "12" below.



These stamps are not, as might be supposed from the surcharge, for official, but for international use.

Adhesives. 6 shahi, surcharged on 5 shahi, green.

12 " " 10 centimes, carmine.

Peru.—From *Der Philatelist* we learn that the 10 centavos, blue, and the 25 c., violet, of the type with 1883 on one side and 1884 on the other, are found surcharged with a triangular stamp, having AREQUIPA at the base, HABIL—ITADO on the other sides, and a small ornament at the apex. The surcharge is in black.

Adhesives. 10 centavos, blue, surcharged "AREQUIPA."

25 " violet, " "

The 5 and 10 centavos of the type depicted in our number for August last are found surcharged "PUNO" in black, and we have seen the 10 centavos of the same issue similarly surcharged "CUZCO."

Adhesives. 5 centavos, olive-grey, surcharged "PUNO."

10 " grey, " "

10 " " " "CUZCO."

Roumania.—The 15 bani of the new type has been issued.

Adhesive. 15 bani, red-brown.

Russian Locals. Toulou.—Envelopes of several sizes have lately been issued, some bearing the oval design in the right upper angle, and others the rectangular design formerly applied under the embossed stamp on the flap. Both are stamped in blue. Further varieties are found by reason of the colour of the paper.

Santander.—The *Illust. B. Journal* announces an issue for this State, the types of which we will describe in our next. There appear to be three values, and the stamps are lithographed on plain white wove paper.

1 centavo, light blue.
5 centavos, red.
10 ,, violet.

Servia.—The issue of the reply card of 10 + 10 paras in brown on buff is announced.

10 + 10 paras, brown on buff.

Shanghai.—In chronicling the new post card last month, we omitted to mention that the 80 and 100 cash are now in fresh colours, but without any alteration in type.

Adhesives. 80 cash, salmon; *perf.* 15.
100 ,, yellow ,,

Straits Settlements.—We see that an official post card is announced measuring 5 in. by 3½ in. To the right are the Arms of England, and to the left the inscription: OFFICIAL POST CARD—STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE. On the back is the following notice: "This card must only be used for official correspondence and by officers authorised to frank."

Tobago.—We have received the sixpence, light olive, surcharged in black with "½ PENNY."

Adhesive. ½d., surcharged on 6d., light olive.

Victoria.—We have received the new "Stamp Duty" stamp of one shilling, which appears to be an adaptation of the recently-issued twopence. The numerals at the sides are however on solid discs, and the value in full, ONE SHILLING, is on a lined ground. The impression is in blue on light-yellow paper, watermarked with V and CROWN, and the perforation is 12.

The 3s. "duty" stamp has been changed from scarlet-lake on blue paper to light brown on white paper, and the 10s. from dark brown on pink paper to bluish-green on white.

A correspondent calls our attention to some omissions we have been guilty of in chronicling the various issues during the past year. These are the 3d. postage stamp of 1869, orange, overprinted STAMP DUTY in blue; the 4d. postage stamp of 1881, overprinted STAMP DUTY in blue; the 1s. 6d., rose, "duty" stamp typographed instead of lithographed, but retaining the same type; and the 2s. postage stamp of 1881, overprinted STAMP DUTY in black.

Adhesives. 3d. postage, 1869, orange, surcharged in blue.
4d. ,, 1881, carmine
2s. ,, 1881, blue on green, surcharged in black.
1s. "Duty," blue on yellow.
1s. 6d. ,, rose on white. (typ.)
3s. ,, light brown on white.
10s. ,, bluish-green on white.

The 1d. and 2d. envelopes are now impressed with "duty" stamps of the colour and type of the adhesives of January, 1885,

and the registration envelopes with the 4d. "duty" stamp of the same date.

In addition to the two wrappers of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rose, and 1d. green, types of January, 1885, on paper watermarked with CROWN OVER ONE PENNY—VICTORIA, chronicled in April last, the following are stated to have been issued :

Wrappers.—Type of Adhesive of January, 1885.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. rose, on greenish-grey paper; wmk. N.S.W.; rouletted.

1d. " " " not rouletted.

1/2d. rose, on white wove paper; no wmk.; rouletted.

Type of Adhesive of December, 1878.

1d. green (diademed head), surcharged STAMP DUTY in blue.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. rose, 1880, small rect. stamp " "

These two last are on paper watermarked CROWN over ONE PENNY—VICTORIA. The 1d. wrapper is rouletted, the ½d. one is not.

The paper of the halfpenny wrappers watermarked N.S.W. is some which was obtained many years ago from the Sydney Post Office, but was found unsuitable at the time, and has only lately been used up.

In all the overprinted stamps the type of the surcharge is the same as that on the 1s. postage of 1876, described in our number for last May ; viz., STAMP on the left, reading upwards, and DUTY on the right, reading downwards, in block letters.

The colour of the recently-issued Two-pence is anything but constant. The first which we received were purple, whilst the last are mauve.

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1885.

THE contents of the following list, not otherwise described, are to be taken as adhesives. Words in italics point to the particular change in the object in question which constitutes it a new variety, and the page referred to is that of the seventh volume of the *Philatelic Record* on which the novelty is described. A note of interrogation indicates that the authenticity is doubtful.

AFGHANISTAN.—Currency table. (Page 84.)

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.—Government imitations. (Page 69.)

ALWUR.— $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, pale blue, dull blue; *imperf.* (Page 104.)

ANGOLA. 20 reis, *red.* (Page 140.)

25 „ *violet.* („ 140.)

Post Cards. 10 reis, blue on pale buff. (Page 52.)

20 ,, carmine on ,, (

30 ,, green on ,, (,, 84.)

ANTIGUA.—Fiscals used for postage.

1 penny, blue, without surcharge. (Page 170.)

1 " " surcharged POSTAGE AND REVENUE. (" 170.)

ANTIOQUIA.—5 c., blue-green, issue 1876, with white figures at sides, on *vertically laid*. (Page 70.)

1 centavo, *blue-green on white*. (Page 211.)

1 ,, *black* *on pale green.* (,, 211.)

2½ centavos ,, on pale buff. (,, 211.)

5 „ *green on white.* („ 211.)

10 „ *lilac* on „ („ 211.)

New type. 20 „ sky-blue on white („ 211.)

- ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—New type. 12 c., deep blue; perf. 12. (Page 171.)
 Official Stamps. *red* surcharge. (Page 171.)
- AZORES.—*Small* type of surcharge.
 2 reis, black, red surcharge. (Page 140.)
 2 „ „ black „ („ 188.)
 20 „ „ carmine „ „ („ 52.)
 25 „ „ brown „ „ („ 52.)
 50 „ „ blue „ „ („ 52.)
 500 „ „ black, red „ „
 1000 „ „ „ „ „ „
 Envelope. 50 „ „ rose-red, black surcharge. („ 188.)
 Post Cards. 30 „ „ green „ „ („ 31.)
 New type. 10 + 10 reis, brown „ „ („ 31.)
- BAHAMAS.—New type. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; wmk. Crown & C.A.; perf. 14.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue „ „ „
 1s., violet „ „ „
- BARBADOS.—New type. 3d., mauve; wmk. Crown & C.A.; perf. 14. (Page 52.)
 4d., *red-brown* „ „ („ 31.)
- BAVARIA.—Wrapper. Similar to current German and Wurtemberg.
 3 pfennig, green on white; wmk. close vertical undulating lines.
- BELGIUM.—New types. 25 c., blue on rose; perf. 15. (Page 2.)
 20 c., olive „ („ 212.)
 50 c., ochre-yellow „ („ 212.)
 2 francs, violet „ („ 212.)
 PostCard. 10 c., carmine on grey, without “CE CÔTÉ,” &c. („ 171.)
- BERMUDA.—Post Cards. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. card, issue September, 1880, used without
 the 1d. adhesive provisionally as a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. card. (Pages 53 & 155.)
 New type. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue on pale buff card. (Page 53.)
- BRAZIL.—10 reis, *orange*. (Page 70.)
 50 „ „ blue. 2nd type. (Pages 53 & 70.)
 New type. 100 reis, pale mauve; perf. 14. (Page 171.)
- BRITISH GUIANA.—Official Stamps. New type of surcharge.
 1 c., grey, black surcharge (?). (Page 124.)
 4 c., blue „ „ (?). („ 124.)
 Provisional Post Card. 1 c. on 3 c., carmine on buff. („ 171.)
- BRITISH LEVANT.—Great Britain stamps surcharged.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac, surcharged in black 40 PARAS. (Pages 124 & 140.)
 5d., pale green „ „ 80 PARAS. („ 124 & 140.)
 2s. 6d., lilac „ „ 12 PIASTRES. („ 124 & 140.)
- BULGARIA.—Provisional. 50, black surcharge, on 1 franc, red and black.
 (Pages 84 & 104.)
 Current type. 1 stotinki, dull lilac. (Page 84.)
 2 „ „ slate-green. („ 84.)
- CANADA.—Official Band. 1 cent., blue; legend in English. (Page 212.)
 1 „ „ „ French. („ 212.)
- CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Wmk. *large anchor and cable*.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., black.
 1d., rose.
 2d., brown. (Page 3.)
 6d., lilac. („ 3.)
 1s., green.
 Fiscals used for postage.
 2d., lilac (small). („ 140.)
 4d. „ „ („ 140.)
 6d. „ „ (large). („ 140.)
 8d. „ „ (small). („ 140.)
 1s., chocolate (large). („ 140.)
 2s., green („ 140.)

CAPE VERD ISLANDS.—20 reis, <i>red</i> .			(Page 140.)
	25	„ <i>violet</i>	(„ 140.)
Post Cards.	10	„ blue on pale buff.	
	20	„ carmine „	(„ 84.)
	30	„ green „	(„ 84.)

CEYLON.—Provisionals. 1. The surcharges are printed in black, and are all in words excepting the cards, which bear numerals and words. These surcharges were applied in the colony.

5 cents on	4 c., rose ;	wmk. Crown and C. A.	(Page 53.)
5 „ on	8 c., yellow	„ „	(„ 3.)
5 „ on	16 c., mauve	„ „	(„ 3.)
5 „ on	24 c., green	„ C. C.	(„ 70.)
5 „ on	24 c., purple-brown	„ C. A.	(„ 70.)
5 „ on	32 c., grey-black	„ C. C.	(„ 3.)
5 „ on	36 c., blue	„ „	(„ 3.)
5 „ on	48 c., carmine	„ „	(„ 3.)
5 „ on	64 c., red-brown	„ „	(„ 3.)
5 „ on	96 c., drab	„ „	(„ 31.)
10 „ on	16 c., mauve	„ C. A.	(„ 70.)
10 „ on	24 c., green	„ C. C.	(„ 70.)
10 „ on	24 c., purple-brown	„ C. A.	(„ 3.)
10 „ on	36 c., blue	„ C. C.	(„ 70.)
10 „ on	64 c., red-brown	„ „	(„ 3.)
15 „ on	16 c., mauve	„ C. A.	(„ 3.)
20 „ on	24 c., green	„ C. C.	(„ 53.)
20 „ on	32 c., grey-black	„ „	(„ 3.)
25 „ on	32 c., „	„ „	(„ 3.)
28 „ on	48 c., carmine	„ „	(„ 3.)
30 „ on	36 c., blue	„ „	(„ 3.)
56 „ on	96 c., drab	„ „	(„ 3.)
1 rupee 12 c. on	2. r. 50 c., maroon	„ „	(„ 3.)

Genuine Surcharges inverted.

5 c. on	4 c., rose ;	wmk. Crown and C. A.	(Page 104.)
5 c. on	16 c., mauve	„ „	(„ 3.)
5 c. on	32 c., grey-black	„ C. C.	(„ 140.)
5 c. on	36 c., blue	„ „	(„ 104.)
30 c. on	36 c., „	„ „	(„ 3.)
Envelopes.	5 c. on 4 c., blue.		(„ 53.)
	5 c. on 4 c. „	surcharges <i>carmine</i> .	(„ 104.)
	5 c. on 4 c. „	double „ black and carmine.	
Registration.	15 c. on 12 c., rose.	Size F.	(Page 104.)
	15 c. on 12 c. „	„ G.	(„ 104.)
	15 c. on 12 c. „	„ H.	(„ 104.)
	15 c. on 12 c. „	„ (?) <i>inverted surcharge</i> .	(„ 104.)
Post Cards.	2½ c. on 2 c., lilac.		(Page 70.)
	2½ c. on 6 c., blue.		
	2½ c. on 8 c., red-brown.	(„ 31.)	
	5 c. on 6 c., blue.	(„ 70.)	
	5 c. on 8 c., red-brown.		
	10 c. on 6 c., blue.	(„ 104.)	
	10 c. on 8 c., red-brown.	(„ 53.)	

There are several minor varieties of the surcharges on the cards.

- The surcharges are in numerals and words, and are the work of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. They are also in black.

5 c. on	8 c., <i>lilac</i> ;	wmk. Crown and C. A.	(Page 85.)
10 c. on	24 c., purple-brown	„ „	(„ 85.)
15 c. on	16 c., <i>orange</i>	„ „	(„ 85.)

28 c. on 32 c., grey-blue; wmk. Crown & C. A. (Page 85.)
 30 c. on 36 c., *olive-brown* ,, ,, (,, 85.)
 56 c. on 96 c., drab ,, ,, (,, 85.)
 1 rupee 12 c. on 2 r. 50 c., red-brown ,, ,, (,, 85.)

Only the 5 c., 10 c., and 28 c. of the above have as yet been put in circulation. (Page 156.)

Registration Envelope. 15 c. on 12 c. Sizes F, G (?), H.

Post Cards. 2½ c. on 2 c., violet. (Page 156.)

10 c. on 2 c. ,, (,, 156.)

New type. 3 c., purple on light buff. (Page 213.)

10 c., brown ,, (,, 213.)

CHILI.—10 c., *deep yellow*. (Page 70.)

20 c., *grey*. (,, 213.)

Post Cards. 2 c., blue on yellow. (Page 32.)

3 c., green on rose.

3 + 3 c., blue ,, (,, 213.)

CONGO.—5 c., green. (Page 188.)

10 c., rose. (,, 188.)

25 c., blue. (,, 188.)

50 c., reseda. (,, 188.)

Post Card. 15 c., red-brown. (Page 188.)

COREA.—25 mons, green (?) (Page 85.)

50 ,, yellow (?) (,, 85.)

100 ,, lilac (?) (,, 85.)

COSTA RICA.—Official. 1 c., green, black surcharge. (Page 171.)

2 c., carmine ,, (,, 4.)

Guanacaste.—1 c., green, black horizontal surcharge. (,, 213.)

2 c., carmine ,, (,, 213.)

5 c., slate, black vertical ,, (,, 213.)

10 c., orange ,, ,, (,, 213.)

40 c., blue, red horizontal ,, (,, 213.)

CUNDINAMARCA.—New type. 5 centavos, blue on white. (Page 214.)

10 ,, red on bluish. (,, 214.)

20 ,, green on white. (,, 214.)

50 ,, violet ,, (,, 214.)

1 peso brown on white. (,, 214.)

DENMARK.—5 ore, green, *numerals narrower*. (Page 53.)

20 ,, pale blue, ,, ,, (,, 53.)

Post Cards. 5 ore, green on buff. (Page 53.)

5 ,, ,, (,, 53.)

Official. 2 ,, blue on white, *same size as current cards*.

4 ,, carmine on white ,, ,,

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Provisional. "5 francos," in black, on 1 peso, gold, with ground of network. (Page 124.)

New types. 1 c., green, perf. 12. (Page 32.)

2 c., red ,, (,, 32.)

5 c., blue ,, (,, 32.)

10 c., orange ,, (,, 32.)

20 c., brown ,, (,, 32.)

Post Cards. 2 c., red on yellow. (Page 71.)

2 + 2 c. ,, (,, 71.)

3 c., blue on white. (,, 71.)

3 + 3 c. ,, (,, 71.)

EASTERN ROUMELIA.—Provisionals; surcharged with LION.

Type 1. Small lion of 14 mm.; tail shorter than in Type 2; tuft on left paw.

5 paras, olive and black ; surcharge in blue.	(Page 189.)
5 " violet and pale violet " "	(" 189.)
5 " " " " black.	(" 189.)
10 " green and pale green " "	(" 189.)
10 " " " " black.	(" 189.)
1 piastre, blue and black " "	(" 189.)
1 " " " " black.	(" 189.)

Type 2. Larger lion of 16 mm. ; longer tail, and no tuft on left paw.

5 paras, violet and pale violet ; surcharge in blue.	(Page 189.)
5 " " " " black.	(" 189.)
10 " green and pale green " "	(" 189.)
10 " " " " black.	(" 189.)
20 " rose and pale rose " "	(" 189.)
5 piastres, rose and blue " "	(" 189.)
5 " " " " black.	(" 189.)

Surcharged with LION IN OCTAGON. The surcharges are all in black.

Type 1. Tail of lion farther from the body than in Type 2.

5 paras, violet and pale violet.	(Page 189.)
10 " green and pale green.	(" 189.)
20 " rose and pale rose, rose and black.	(" 189.)
1 piastre, black and blue.	(" 189.)
5 " rose and blue.	(" 189.)

Type 2. Tail of lion closer to the body.

5 paras, violet and pale violet.	(Page 189.)
10 " green and pale green.	(" 189.)
20 " rose and black.	(" 189.)
1 piastre, black and blue.	(" 189.)
5 " rose and blue.	(" 189.)

ECUADOR.—Official Stamp. 50 c., green, black surcharge. (Page 32.)

Post Cards. 2+2 c., black and mauve on white. (Page 32.)

3 c.	"	on rose	(" 53.)
2 c.	"	on bistre	(" 71.)
3 c.	"	"	(" 71.)

New type. 2 c., black on white. (Page 190.)

3 c., black on rose. (" 190.)

Guayaquil.—Provisionals. Fiscal Stamps surcharged for postage.

2 c., brown, violet surcharge.	(Page 140.)
5 c., red " "	(" 140.)

FERNANDO POO.—Provisional.

50 c. de peseta, green, CUBA issue, 1871, surcharged in black, with name and crown (?) (Page 141.)

FINLAND.—5 penni, green. (Page 228, vol. vi.)

10 " carmine.	(" ")
20 " yellow.	(" ")
25 " blue.	(" ")
1 mark, grey, centre red.	(" ")
5 " green " rose.	(" ")
10 " brown " "	(" ")

Envelopes. 20 penni, orange on white laid. (Page 54.)

25 " ultramarine " (" 32.)

Post Cards. 10+10 penni, violet on pale buff (" 32.)

10 " rose-pink " (" 54.)

10+10 " " "

FRENCH COLONIES.—Unpaid Letter Stamps of France, imperf.

1 franc, black.	(Page 71.)
2 " "	(" 71.)
5 " "	(" 71.)
5 " brown	(" 71.)

Post Cards. New type. 10 c., black on lavender. (Page 172.)

10 + 10 c., black on pale blue. (,, 172.)

Martinique.—Post Cards. Without stamp, black on green. (Page 54.)

,, ,, black on rose. (,, 54.)

Reunion.—Provisionals.

5 c., black surcharge on 40 c., Eagle (1859). (Page 218.)

5 c. ,, on 30 c., Napoleon (1871). (,, 218.)

5 c. ,, on 40 c., Republic (1871). (,, 218.)

5 c. ,, on 40 c., Allegorical figures (1877). (,, 218.)

10 c. ,, on 40 c. ,, (1877). (,, 218.)

25 c. ,, on 40 c., Eagle (1859). (,, 218.)

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—5 c. on 2 c., brown; imperf. (Page 54.)

5 c. on 4 c., lilac-brown; perf. (,, 71.)

5 c. on 40 c., vermilion; imperf. (,, 71.)

10 c. on 40 c. ,, ,, (,, 141.)

15 c. on 40 c. ,, ,, (,, 141.)

25 c. on 1 franc, bronze-green, ,, (,, 71.)

Senegal.—Provisionals. Surcharged SÉNÉGAL?

1 c., current issue; perf.; surcharge black, blue. (Page 105.)

2 c. ,, ,, ,, (,, 105.)

4 c. ,, ,, ,, (,, 105.)

5 c. ,, ,, ,, (,, 105.)

10 c. ,, ,, ,, (,, 105.)

15 c. ,, ,, ,, (,, 105.)

20 c. ,, ,, ,, (,, 105.)

25 c. ,, ,, ,, (,, 105.)

30 c. ,, ,, ,, (,, 105.)

35 c., Peace & Commerce; imperf.; surcharge black & blue. (,, 105.)

40 c. ,, ,, ,, (,, 105.)

75 c. ,, ,, ,, (,, 105.)

1 franc ,, ,, ,, (,, 105.)

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 c., black; imperf.; surcharge blue.

10 c. ,, ,, ,,

15 c. ,, ,, ,,

20 c. ,, ,, ,,

40 c. ,, ,, ,,

1 franc, brown ,, ,,

FRENCH LEVANT.—25 c., surcharged 1 piastre. (Page 124.)

75 c. ,, 3 piastres. (,, 124.)

1 franc ,, 4 ,, (,, 124.)

GIBRALTAR.—Bermuda stamps, &c., surcharged with name.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; black surcharge. (Page 214.)

1d., rose ,, (,, 214.)

2d., lilac-brown ,, (,, 214.)

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., sky-blue ,, (,, 214.)

4d., orange ,, (,, 214.)

6d., violet ,, (,, 214.)

1s., light brown ,, (,, 214.)

Wrapper. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown on drab (Natal); black surcharge. (Page 214.)

Post Cards. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ,, on buff (,, 214.)

1d., carmine on buff (St. Vincent) ,, (,, 214.)

Registration Envelope (Barbados). 2d., blue. Sizes: F, G, I, and K.

GOLD COAST.—4d., magenta; *wmk. Crown and C. A.* (Page 54.)

GREAT BRITAIN.—Official Stamps. Black surcharge.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., purple-black. (Page 86.)

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac. (,, 86.)

1s., green. (,, 54.)

5s., rose. (,, 86.)

10s., ultramarine. (,, 86.)

£1, violet-brown. (,, 86.)

Registration Envelopes. 2d., blue ; size H.2. (Page 54.)
 Frank stamp for Royal Courts of Justice. („ 72.)
 Postal curiosities. („ 32 and 72.)

GUATEMALA.—Local Private Envelope (?) („ 124.)

GUINEA.—List of stamps with small type surcharge. (Page 105.)

	20 reis, bistre ; „ large type	(„ 141.)
	20 „, carmine „ „ „	(„ 105.)
	25 „, mauve „ „ „	(„ 172.)
	200 „, orange „ „ „	(„ 126.)
	300 „, brown „ „ „	(„ 5.)

	Envelope. Provisional (?)	(Page 126.)
Post Cards.	10 reis, blue on buff.	(„ 5.)
	20 „, carmine „	(„ 5.)
	30 „, green „	(„ 5.)

GWALIOR.—Indian stamps, &c., surcharged.

1. The two lines of surcharge are some distance apart.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green ; black surcharge.	(Page 142.)
	1 „, brown „	(„ 142.)
	2 „, blue „	(„ 142.)
Envelope.	$\frac{1}{2}$ „, green „	arms green. (Page 142.)
Post Card.	$\frac{1}{4}$ „, brown „	arms brown. („ 142.)

2. The two lines of surcharge are close together.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green ; red surcharge.	(Page 172.)
	1 „, brown ; black „	(„ 172.)
	1 „, 6 pies, drab ; black surcharge.	(Page 142.)
	2 „, blue ; red surcharge.	(Page 172.)
	3 „, orange ; black „	(„ 172.)
	4 „, green ; red „	(„ 142.)
	6 „, buff ; black „	(„ 142.)
	8 „, lilac ; black „	(„ 142.)
	1 rupee, grey ; red „	(„ 142.)

Envelopes.	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, red surcharge, arms in green.	(Page 172.)
	1 „, brown, black „	„ brown. („ 172.)
	4 „, 6 pies, orange, black surcharge, arms in orange-yellow.	(Page 215.)

Post Cards.	$\frac{1}{4}$ „, brown, black surcharge, arms in brown.	(Page 172.)
	$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ „, „ „ „ „ „	(„ 172.)

HAITI.—Post Card. New variety. (Page 72.)

HANOVER.—The set of adhesives, with head of King on *closely-ribbed* or *laid* paper. (Page 86.)

HAWAII.—10 cents, *chocolate-brown*. (Pages 72 and 142.)

HONGKONG.—Provisionals. 20 cents, black surcharge, on 30 cents, vermillion. (Page 106.)

50 cents, black surcharge, on 48 cents, bistre. (Page 106.)

1 dollar, „ on 96 „, greenish-grey. („ 106.)

Fiscal used for postage. 1 dollar 50 c., claret. (Page 126.)

HUNGARY.—1 kr., orange ; *perf.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; *unofficial*. (Page 5.)

INDIA.—New type. 4 annas, greenish-grey. (Page 106.)

Post Cards. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ anna, red-brown, *without perforation*. (Page 215.)

Variety of Official Card. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, ultramarine. (Page 86.)

ITALY.—20 c., *brown*, surcharged ESTERO, error (?) (Page 172.)

JAMAICA.— $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, *pale green* ; wm.k. Crown and C.A. (Page 54.)

1 „, *rose* „ „ „ („ 54.)

2 pence, *grey* „ „ „ („ 54.)

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.—List of current adhesives. (Page 106.)

JAPAN.—“Officially-sealed” stamp; without value; yellowish-bistre on white paper; perf. 9. (Page 72.)

Wrapper. For the use of the Meteorological Observatory at Tokio.
Without value; red on native paper.

Post Cards. 1 sen, red on white. (Page 172.)

2 “ “ “ (“ 172.)

1+1 “ carmine on white. (“ 54.)

2+2 “ “ “ (“ 54.)

3+3 “ orange “ (“ 54.)

JAVA.—Post Card. 5 cents, *yellowish-green* on white; *no* inscription at the back. (Page 106.)

JHIND.— $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, orange on *laid*; perf. 12.

$\frac{1}{2}$ “ “ *wove* “

1 “ brown on *laid* “

2 annas, blue on *wove* “

4 “ green “

8 “ red on *laid* “

Indian stamps, &c., surcharged.

1. The words JHIND and STATE are surcharged in parenthesis form, one word on each side of the head.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, black surcharge. (Page 143.)

1 “ brown “ (“ 143.)

2 annas, blue “ (“ 143.)

4 “ green “ (“ 143.)

8 “ violet “ (“ 143.)

1 rupee, grey “ (“ 143.)

Official stamps. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green “ (“ 143.)

1 “ brown “ (“ 143.)

2 annas, blue “ (“ 143.)

2. The words JHIND and STATE are reversed; *i.e.* JHIND to right, and STATE to left.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, black surcharge.

1 “ brown “

Official stamps. $\frac{1}{2}$ “ green “

1 “ brown “

Envelopes. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, red surcharge, red arms. (Page 143.)

1 “ brown, silver “ brown “ (“ 143.)

Post Cards. $\frac{1}{4}$ “ “ blue “ blue “ (“ 143.)

$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ “ “ “ “ “ “ (“ 143.)

3. The words JHIND and STATE are in two straight lines, directly above each other.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, red surcharge.

1 “ brown, black “

2 “ blue, red “

4 “ green “

8 “ violet, black “

1 rupee, grey, red “

Official Stamps. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, red “

1 “ brown, black “

2 “ blue, red “

Envelope. $\frac{1}{2}$ “ green, red “ arms in green. (Page 190.)

Post Card. $\frac{1}{4}$ “ brown, black “ (“ 190.)

LABUAN.—8 cents, violet. (Page 190.)

Provisionals. 2 c., black, horizontal surcharge on 16 c., blue. (Page 143.)

2 “ “ “ 8 c., blue. (“ 215.)

2 “ diagonal “ “ larger type.

(Page 190.)

LEVANT, Russian Company of the.—

1	kopec, <i>orange</i> .	(Page 5.)
2	„ <i>dark green</i> .	(„ 5.)
5	„ <i>lilac brown</i> .	(„ 5.)
7	„ <i>deep blue</i> .	(„ 5.)

LIBERIA.—New types. 1 cent, rose-pink. (Page 216.)

2	„ <i>light green</i> .	(„ 216.)
3	„ <i>purple-lilac</i> .	(„ 216.)
4	„ <i>light chocolate</i> .	(„ 216.)
6	„ <i>pearl-grey</i> .	(„ 216.)
8	„ <i>slate-grey</i> .	(„ 216.)
16	„ <i>yellow</i> .	(„ 216.)
32	„ <i>blue</i> .	(„ 216.)

LIVONIA.— 2 kopecks, issue 1863. *2nd type* (?). (Pages 73, 86.)

Packenmarke.— Without value, green. „ (?). („ 73, 86.)
 „ rose „ (?). („ 73, 86.)

LUXEMBURG.—Post Cards. 5 centimes, *green*.

10 „ *rosy-pink*. (Page 172.)

MACAO.—80 reis, grey. (Page 5.)

20 „ *red*. („ 143.)

25 „ *violet*. („ 143.)

Provisionals. 5 reis, black surcharge on 25 reis, rose. (Page 55.)

10	„ <i>blue</i>	„ on 25	„ „	(„ 33.)
10	„ <i>black</i>	„ on 40	„ <i>blue</i> .	(„ 126.)
10	„ <i>blue</i>	„ on 50	„ <i>green</i> .	(„ 126.)
20	„ <i>black</i>	„ on 50	„ „	(„ 55.)
20	„ <i>black</i>	„ on 80	„ <i>grey</i> .	(„ 126.)
40	„ <i>red</i>	„ on 50	„ <i>green</i> .	(„ 126.)

Varieties of surcharge. (Pages 55, 73, and 107.)

New type surcharge. 5 reis, black surcharge on 25 reis, rose. (Page 191.)

10 „ „ on 50 „ *green*. („ 191.)

Post Cards. ? whether in use.

10 reis, blue on pale buff. (Page 54.)

20 „ *carmine* „ („ 86.)

30 „ *green* „ („ 86.)

MADAGASCAR.—1d., reddish-brown, roul. on col. at sides only. (Page 173.)

2d. „ „ „ („ 173.)

3d. „ „ „ („ 173.)

6d. „ „ „ („ 173.)

MALTA.—5s., *carmine*. (Page 191.)

Wrapper. ½d., *green*. („ 191.)

MAURITIUS.—2 cents, *green*. (Page 107.)

4 „ *carmine*. („ 107.)

New type. 16 cents, yellow-brown. (Page 107.)

Provisional. 2 cents, black surcharge on 38 cents, mauve. (Page 87.)

Post Cards. 2 „ „ „ on 6 „ *green*. („ 173.)

2 „ *red* „ on 8 „ *blue*. („ 87.)

MEXICO.—1 centavo, *pale green*. (Page 216.)

2 „ *carmine*. („ 216.)

3 „ *red-brown*. („ 216.)

5 „ *blue*.

6 „ *brown*. („ 143.)

10 „ *orange-yellow* („ 216.)

Official Stamp. No value, *green*. (Page 216.)

Official Envelope. „ *vermilion* on yellow. („ 216.)

Post Card. 2 centavos, *green* and black on buff.

MONACO.—1 centime, olive-grey on white.	(Page 143.)
2 „ grey-violet „	(„ 143.)
5 „ blue.	(„ 107.)
10 „ red-brown on buff.	(„ 143.)
15 „ rose.	(„ 107.)
25 „ green.	(„ 107.)
40 „ deep slate on rose.	(„ 143.)
75 „ black „	(„ 143.)
1 franc, black on yellow.	(„ 143.)
5 francs, carmine on greenish-grey.	(„ 143.)
MONTSEERAT.—2½d., blue; wmk. Crown and C. A.	(Page 33.)
4d., light mauve „	(„ 6.)
MOZAMBIQUE.—20 reis, red.	(Page 143.)
25 „ violet.	(„ 143.)
New type. 5 „ black.	(„ 216.)
10 „ green.	(„ 216.)
20 „ bright carmine.	(„ 216.)
25 „ pale lilac.	(„ 216.)
40 „ chocolate-brown.	(„ 216.)
50 „ bright blue.	(„ 216.)
100 „ brown.	(„ 216.)
200 „ violet.	(„ 216.)
300 „ orange.	(„ 216.)
Post Cards. 10 „ blue on pale buff.	(„ 55.)
20 „ carmine „	(„ 87.)
30 „ green „	(„ 87.)
NABHA.—Indian stamps, &c., surcharged.	
½ anna, green; black surcharge.	(Page 143.)
1 „ brown „	(„ 143.)
2 „ blue „	(„ 143.)
4 „ green „	(„ 143.)
8 „ lilac „	(„ 143.)
1 rupee, grey „	(„ 143.)
Official Stamps. ½ anna, green „	(„ 143.)
1 anna, brown „	(„ 143.)
2 „ blue „	(„ 143.)
Envelopes. ½ „ green; red surcharge; red arms.	(„ 144.)
1 „ brown; silver „ brown arms.	(„ 144.)
Post Cards. ½ „ blue „ blue „	(„ 144.)
¼ + ¼ „ „ „ „ „ „	(„ 144.)
NATAL.—½d., dull green.	(Page 74.)
Provisional. ½d., black surcharge in two lines on 1d. rose.	(Page 33.)
½d., „ in one line on 1d. „	(„ 107.)
Wrappers. ½d., red-brown.	(Page 34.)
1d., carmine.	(„ 34.)
Post Cards. ½d., brown.	(„ 55.)
1d., carmine.	(„ 55.)
NEWFOUNDLAND.—5 cents, issue 1868; perf. 14.	(Page 87.)
NEW GRANADA.—20 and 5 centavos, issue 1860, <i>se tenant</i> .	(Page 55.)
Complement of current set; 50 centavos, brown on white.	
Current 10 centavos, orange on pale yellow; inscription “ <i>de los</i> ”	
in larger type.	(Page 128.)
NEW ZEALAND.—Private wrapper; without value, black on white.	(Page 34.)
„ „ blue.	(„ 34.)
NICARAGUA.—Post Card. 2 + 2 centavos, brown on buff.	(Page 173.)
NORTH BORNEO.—2 cents, brown; large figure 2.	(Page 87.)
NORWAY.—Issue 1854; inscribed 2 instead of 4 skillings.	(Page 34, ? essay.)
Locals.	(Pages 34, 216.)

PANAMA.—Obliteration used in place of the low values of current stamps on the supply falling short. (Page 74.)

PARAGUAY.—Provisional. 1 c. on 1 real, rose; *surcharged inverted*. (Page 6.)

PARMA.—15 c., black on rose, issue January, 1859, *tête-bêche*. (Page 6.)

PERU.—1 sol, blue, with black horse-shoe; *inverted*, and arms of Chili in red in their proper position. (Page 34.)

New type of triangle. Sun has one small dot in the centre.

20 centavos, carmine, purple-black surcharge. (Page 34.)

Unpaid. 5 „ red „ „ („ 34.)

10 „ yellow „ „ („ 34.)

50 „ brown „ „ („ 34.)

New types; arms in centre. 5 centavos, olive-grey. („ 107.)

5 centavos, olive-grey, surcharged in black AREQUIPA in a circle. (Page 107.)

5 „ „ „ „ PUNO „

10 „ grey.

10 „ „ surcharged in black AREQUIPA in a circle. (Page 87.)

10 „ „ „ blue „ „ („ 191.)

10 „ „ „ black PUNO „

New types. Head in centre. 5 centavos, milky-blue. („ 192.)

5 centavos, milky-blue; surcharged in black AREQUIPA in a circle. (Page 192.)

10 „ light olive. (Page 192.)

10 „ „ surcharged in black AREQUIPA in a circle. („ 192.)

Post Cards. 5 centavos, black and violet on white. (Page 107.)

5 + 5 „ „ buff. („ 107.)

PERSIA.—Provisional. 1 shahi on half 10 centimes, carmine & black. (Page 56.)

New types. 1 shahi, emerald-green. (Page 56.)

2 „ rose. (Page 56.)

5 „ purple. („ 56.)

10 „ brown. („ 56.)

1 kran, grey. („ 56.)

Postal curiosity. (Page 144.)

Reprints (?) (Page 217.)

PHILIPPINES.—Differences in the surcharge of the 2 reales on the 2½ c. de peso. (Page 6.)

Provisional. 6½ cents, red surcharge, on 12½, blue, fiscal. (Page 87.)

Fiscals used for postage. 5 pesetas, green, *Derechos de Firma*, 1872. (Page 6.)

200 mils de peso, blue, 1878. (Page 6.)

200 „ green, 1880. („ 6.)

POONCH.—½ anna, scarlet-vermilion on white laid batonné paper. (Page 7.)

½ „ „ white wove „ („ 74.)

½ „ „ thick bluish laid „ („ 74.)

1 „ „ yellow batonné „ („ 7.)

1 „ „ white wove „ („ 74.)

1 „ „ blue „ „

1 „ scarlet-vermilion thin white laid batonné paper. („ 126.)

2 „ „ yellow batonné paper („ 7.)

2 „ „ thick bluish laid „ („ 74.)

2 „ „ yellow batonné paper, *tête-bêche*. („ 126.)

4 „ „ „ „ („ 7.)

4 „ „ thick bluish laid paper. („ 74.)

4 „ „ thin white laid batonné paper. („ 126.)

PORTO RICO.—3 + 8 c. de peso, yellow *se tenant*. (Page 107.)

Post Card. New type. 3 c. de peso, brown on white.

PORTUGAL.—20 reis, carmine. (Page 7.)

20 reis „ variety. („ 217.)

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—Provisionals.

20 reis, bistre, surcharged in black GOA (?). (Page 144.)

4½ " olive " (?). (" 144.)

New type. 1½ reis, black. " (Page 217.)

4½ " bistre. (" 217.)

6 " full green. (" 217.)

1 tanga, pink. (" 217.)

2 " bright blue. (" 217.)

4 " purple. (" 217.)

8 " orange. (" 217.)

Post Cards. New Types. ¼ tanga, green on pale yellow. (Page 87.)

1 " blue " " (" 87.)

PUTTIALLA.—Indian stamps, &c., surcharged.

1. The words PUTTIALLA and STATE are surcharged in parenthesis form, one word on each side of the head.

8 annas, lilac, red surcharge. (Page 57.)

8 " " " reversed.

Official Stamps. ½ anna, green, red and black surcharge. (Page 57.)

1 " brown " " (" 57.)

2. The words PUTTIALLA and STATE are in two straight lines, directly above each other.

½ anna, green, red surcharge (Page 57.)

1 " brown, black " (" 88.)

1 " " red and black " (" 88.)

2 " ultramarine, red " (" 88.)

4 " green red " (" 88.)

4 " " red and black " (" 218.)

8 " lilac, black " (" 88.)

1 rupee, grey, red " (" 88.)

Surcharged in error AUTTIALLA.

½ anna, green, red surcharge. (Page 192.)

1 " brown, black " (" 108.)

1 " " red and black " (" 156.)

2 " blue, red " (" 156.)

8 " lilac, black " (" 156.)

1 rupee, grey, red " (" 156.)

Official Stamps. ½ anna, green, red surcharge (?).

1 " brown, black " (?).

2 " blue, red " "

Envelopes. ½ " green " " (Page 88.)

1 " brown, black " "

Post Cards. ¼ anna, red-brown, black surcharge. (Page 88.)

¼ " " red and black " "

¼ + ¼ " " black " (Page 88.)

QUEENSLAND.—1d., yellow. (Page 156.)

Post Card. 1d., rose-lake. (" 108.)

RIO DE ORO.—Spanish stamps surcharged.

5 centimos, pale green, carmine surcharge (?). (Page 145.)

10 " carmine, blue surcharge (?).

15 " salmon-pink, violet surcharge (?). (" 145.)

ROUMANIA.—New type. 1½ bani, black. (Page 88.)

3 " olive-green. (" 74.)

15 " brown. (" 218.)

50 " ochre. (" 218.)

RUSSIA.—8 kopecks, grey and red, imperforate. (Page 7.)

7 " blue " (" 57.)

Postal curiosity. (Page 128.)

Locals. (Pages 7, 35, 74, 88, 108, 144, 157, 173, 192, 218.)

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—Provisionals.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., black surcharge, on half of 1d., rose. (Page 57.)
4d. „ on 6d., green. („ 57.)

ST. LUCIA.—Provisionals.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., black surcharge on emerald-green, issue 1863 (?) (Pages 8, 35, 88.)
6d. „ on dull blue, issue 1863 (?) („ 8, 35, 88.)
Current type. 4d., bistre. (Page 57.)
Fiscals used for postage. („ 88.)

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS.—20 reis, red. (Page 144.)

25 „ violet. („ 144.)
Post Cards. 10 reis, blue on pale buff. (Page 57.)
20 „ carmine „ („ 88.)
30 „ green „ („ 88.)

ST. VINCENT.—Provisional.

1d., black surcharge on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., carmine-lake and black. (Page 57.)
Current type. 1d., *bright rose*. (Page 75.)
4d., *reddish-chocolate*. („ 75.)

SERVIA.—Post Cards. New types.

5 paras, brown on rose. (Page 58.)
5 + 5 „ „ („ 58.)
10 „ brown on buff. („ 58.)

SHANGHAI.—Provisionals.

20, surcharged in blue, on 40 cash, rose; *perf.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. (Page 8.)
60 „ „ on 80 „ blue „ („ 8.)
60 „ „ on 100 „ brown „ („ 8.)
Current type. 20 cash, *pale green*; *perf.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 15. („ 8.)
80 „ *pink*; *perf.* 15.
100 „ *light yellow*; *perf.* 15.
Post Card. 20 „ *blue* (Page 109.)
20 „ yellow-brown; *variety*. („ 218.)

SIAM.—Provisional. 1 tical, red surcharge, on $\frac{1}{2}$ att, blue. (Page 157.)

Post Card. „ 4 att, black „ on $\frac{1}{8}$ fuang, red on yellow.

SIRMOOR.—New types. 3 pies, chocolate; *perf.* 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. (Page 75.)

6 „ pine-apple green; *perf.* 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. („ 75.)
1 anna, blue; *perf.* 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. („ 75.)
2 „ rosy-carmine; *perf.* 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. („ 75.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Set of *reprints*. (Page 35.)

SPAIN.—Private Card (?). Without stamp, black on white. (Page 36.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Varieties in the surcharge of the 2 c. on 5 c., blue. (Page 8.)

Provisional. 3 c., black surcharge, on 5 c., blue; (?) postal. (Pages 157 & 218.)

Post Cards. Provisional. 3 c., black surcharge, on 4 c., red-brown.

„ 3 c. „ on 4 c. „ *smaller type of surcharge*. (Page 145.)

New type. 1 cent, emerald-green on pale buff. („ 88.)

Bangkok.—32 cents, black surcharge, on 2 annas, orange, surcharged B in black. (Page 155.)

30 „ maroon (issue 1873), surcharged B in black.

Post Card. 3 cents, blue on buff, surcharged B in black.

Johore.—Variety of surcharge on 2 c., rose. (Page 72.)

Perak.—8 cents, yellow, surcharged PERAK in black.

Selangor.—New varieties of surcharge on 2 c., rose. (Page 35.)

Sungei Ujong.—2 cents, brown; no stop after s and u.

2 cents, rose, surcharged *Sungei Ujong* in Italics in black. (Page 36.)

2 „ „ „ „ in *Italic capitals*. („ 75.)

SURINAM.—Unpaid Letter Stamps. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, violet and black. (Page 218.)

5	„	„	(„ 218.)
10	„	„	(„ 218.)
20	„	„	(„ 218.)
25	„	„	(„ 218.)
40	„	„	(„ 218.)

SWEDEN.—Provisional Post Cards.

5 öre, blue surcharge on 6 öre, mauve on white. (Page 173.)

5 + 5 öre „ 6 + 6 öre „

Official. 5 öre „ 6 öre, lilac on white.

SWITZERLAND.—Locals. (Pages 193, 219.)

TASMANIA.—Post Card. 1d., *maroon*. (Page 109.)

TIMOR.—Macao stamps surcharged.

5 reis, black ; red surcharge.	(Page 75.)
10 „ green ; black „	(„ 75.)
20 „ carmine „ „	(„ 36.)
25 „ violet „ „	(„ 36.)
40 „ yellow „ „	(„ 75.)
50 „ blue „ „	(„ 75.)
80 „ grey-lilac „ „	(„ 36.)
100 „ lilac „ „	(„ 75.)
200 „ orange „ „	(„ 75.)
300 „ brown „ „	(„ 75.)

TOBAGO.—1s., green ; *wmk. Crown and C.A.* (Page 58.)

£1, violet „ „ („ 58.)

4d., *pearl-grey* „ „ („ 109.)

1d., *rose* „ „ („ 219.)

TOLIMA.—Registration Stamp.

50 c., *yellow-green* on *bluish wove* paper (?) (Page 109.)

50 c., green on „ *laid* „ (?) („ 109.)

50 c. „ „ *white* „ „ (?) („ 109.)

TRANSVAAL.—Current Type. 2d., brown. (Page 174.)

Provisionals. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., black surcharge on 3d. red ; issue 1883. (Page 145.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. „ „ on 1s. green „ („ 157.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. „ „ on 3d. violet ; issue 1885. („ 174.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. „ „ on 1s. green „ („ 174.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. red „ „ on 6d. black ; issue 1878. („ 174.)

2d. „ „ „ on 6d. „ „ („ 174.)

Post Card. 1d., carmine on buff. (Page 174.)

TRINIDAD.—Unpaid Letter Stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 1s., black. (Page 8.)

Provisional Wrapper. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., black surcharge on 1d. rose. (Page 59.)

TURKEY.—5 piastres, *red-brown on salmon*. (Page 145.)

TUSCANY.—80 cents (issue 1860), in colour of the 3 lire, error (?) (Page 145.)

UNITED STATES.—“Special Delivery Stamp.” 10 cents, deep blue. (Pages 129 and 158.)

Post Card. New type. 1 cent, brown on buff. (Pages 145 and 174.)

URUGUAY.—Resuscitation. 180 centesimos (issue October 1859), deep carmine-vermilion, error (?) (Page 88.)

New type. 5 centesimos, blue, rouletted. (Page 8.)

Current type. 2 „ „ *orange*. („ 37.)

Letter Card. New type. 3 centesimos, green. („ 59.)

VENEZUELA.—9 reales, green on white. Fiscal used postally. (Page 9.)

VICTORIA.—New types.	$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, carmine.	(Page 9.)
	1 „, yellow-green.	(„ 9.)
	2 pence, mauve.	(„ 9.)
	3 „, bistre.	(„ 37.)
	4 „, puce.	(„ 37.)
	6 „, ultramarine.	(„ 37.)
	8 „, rosy-carmine.	(„ 37.)

Wrappers. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose. (Page 60.)
 1d., green. („ 60.)

Post Card. 1d., carmine on pale buff. (Page 37.)
 1d., rose on white. („ 174.)

Envelopes. 2d., lilac on white. Several sizes.

Registration Envelopes. 4d., puce on white.

Stamps surcharged STAMP DUTY.

1s., blue on blue (issue October, 1876), black surcharge. (Page 76.)

2s., blue on green (issue October, 1881), black surcharge.

Post Card. 1d. + 1d., violet, violet surcharge. (Page 219.)

Fiscals used postally. (Pages 60, 145.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Type of current 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green. (Page 76.)

Provisional. 1d., green, surcharge on 3d., brown. (Page 109.)

Correspondence.

EARLY ENGLISH PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—I have been favoured by Mr. T. H. Aston, Birmingham, with a sight of the file of the *Monthly Intelligencer*, referred to by me on page 91 of your last year's volume.

The first number of this periodical is dated September, 1862; three months prior to the appearance of the *Liverpool Monthly Advertiser*, which in size, type, and general get up closely resembles its forerunner. The *Intelligencer*, however, was not exclusively devoted to stamps. The opening paragraph, "To our Readers," states that "the *Monthly Intelligencer* is intended to supply a want long felt by the members of young men's societies, naturalists, antiquarians, postage stamp collectors, &c." A "History of the Postage Stamp" follows, extracted from a "London Paper." From this we learn that "postage stamp collectors are so numerous a class as to possess a manual and special correspondents, while the prices of collections at sales are regularly quoted."

Among the advertisers of Price Lists in No. 1, we have the familiar name of Stafford Smith; also those of Edward Fletcher and G. W. Wilkinson, of London, and William Thickell, of Hartlepool. In No. 2 (November) the second edition of H. R. Victor's *Catalogue* is mentioned, and at least a dozen others.

The *Intelligencer* ran to ten numbers, the last appearing in July, 1863. Therein we find the remark, "Our friends will be glad to learn that, in order to give the *Monthly Intelligencer* a circulation second to no other periodical of the kind, we have determined for the future to distribute it gratuitously." This project, however, seems to have fallen through. In September the place of the *Intelligencer* was taken by a halfpenny sheet of four pages, the *Birmingham Societies Circular* containing no philatelic matter.

In the first number of the *Philatelic Journal of America* (St. Louis, March, 1885), it is said that advertisements from English dealers appeared so far back as 1857. I have been unable to obtain any confirmation of this assertion.

I am, yours faithfully,

P. J. ANDERSON.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE fifth meeting of the season was held at Lamb Building, Temple, on the 13th February, 1886, the Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Assistant-Secretary then read the correspondence, including a letter from Mr. J. K. Tiffany, of St. Louis, U.S.A., presenting the Society with a copy of his *Philatelic Library*. The Assistant-Secretary also reported that Mr. W. E. Image (a member) had made a gift to the Society of several philatelic works. It was resolved unanimously that the Assistant-Secretary be requested to convey to Mr. Tiffany and to Mr. Image the thanks of the Society for their handsome presents. A hope was also expressed that, as the Society now possessed the nucleus of a valuable philatelic library, other members would follow the example of Mr. Image, and make contributions to it. The business of the day—the revision of the list of the stamps of Victoria—was then proceeded with, after which several novelties were shown, including the new series for the Portuguese Colonies, the 5 cents of Ceylon, &c.

Notes and Queries.

M. P. C., Brighton.—We are continually crying “wolf,” and begging collectors to beware of imitations. The well-known dealer in Vienna to whom you refer is we fear not a very good judge of stamps if he offers as genuine a lot in which 40 per cent. are spurious.

Mr. CAMPBELL, Treasurer to the French Philatelic Society, requests us to say, that “having heard from Australia that M. Leroy d’Etiolles, Stamp Dealer of Paris, has been making use of his name, he begs to inform collectors and dealers that he has never authorised him to do so.”

EASTERN ROUMELIA FORGERIES.—We beg to warn our readers against some very ingenious forgeries of the surcharged stamps now going about. They are not sufficiently well executed to deceive the wary, but too well done not to dupe the unwary.

P. E. R.—(1) We have *heard*, and have seen it stated, that values surcharged REVENUE have been used postally, but we have never *seen* the individuals, though several have been shown to us with supposed post-marks, but which were only the dated stamps of some bank in St. Vincent. It is not at all impossible but that there may be isolated cases, for some post-offices will pass *anything*; for instance, a big Foreign Bill stamp; and there seems to be no real reason against any postage stamps surcharged REVENUE being used postally. The surcharge does not appear to us to take away the postal property, but to add something to what the stamp already possesses.

(2) We do not remember the stamp you mention as having ever been recognised, and confess we do not know it.

(3) The 3 cents “Inland” Liberia was issued at the same time as the other stamps of the series, and we have never heard of its authenticity being doubted.

That great Foreign Bill stamp of threepence was no doubt a source of wonderment to the country post-clerk; perhaps he thought that if anyone was disposed to contribute three pence to the revenue, he was entitled to apply his money as he liked. The letter was posted and delivered within the limits, as there is no outgoing stamp upon it.

The Philatelic Record.

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No. 86.



WE have been inundated with letters complaining of the abundance of forged stamps at present in the market. But stamps are not the only objects of collection whose parentage and pedigree will not at all times bear the scrutiny of a careful investigation. Ask amateurs of *bric-à-brac*, antiquities, curios, old china, and pictures by old masters, whether they are not equally exposed to attempts to foist spurious articles upon them. Stamp collectors cannot expect or hope to be a privileged class free from the attacks of knavery, and, like collectors of other objects of curiosity, they must take necessary precautions to resist them. So long as our memory of stamp collecting extends, there has always been a plentiful supply of trash and forgeries in the market. Though in 1863 the number of collectors was very limited, and the number of genuine stamps also, yet Hamer, and those pretending to be his successors or assigns, issued trash in shoals, which not only found place in the catalogues of respectable dealers, but had reserved places set apart for them in the albums of Lallier and Moens. The shops, especially in the vicinity of schools, were filled with sheets of specimens, nine-tenths of which were the manufacture of Messrs. Spiro; and these were eagerly purchased by those who thought it folly to buy from a respectable dealer, who would charge them sixpence for what they imagined they could get elsewhere, equally good and "warranted genuine," for a penny.

Many attempts have been made to assist collectors in distinguishing between genuine and imitation specimens. The late Mr. Pemberton, early in his career, turned his attention to the subject; and what he wrote, notably on the types of the Swiss stamps, was very useful, especially at that time, for it induced collectors carefully to investigate the types for themselves. But we have very great doubts whether this cannot be carried too far; and we

fail to discover the utility of anatomizing every forgery, and showing how it differs from the genuine type, as the natural consequence is, that the next forger avoids the pitfalls into which the preceding one had fallen. As we all know, there are generally other elements besides the type that must be taken into account before judgment can be pronounced on the genuine character of a stamp. Doubtless the chief element is the type, and is the first point examined as a test, and the one which writers on the subject chiefly depend upon; but the type cannot any longer be depended upon as a safe test in all cases, for where the object is worth the trouble of calling in the aid of photography, an imitation can be produced not distinguishable in type from the original.

The complaints, however, that have lately reached us relate chiefly to a fresh and more promising field of operations, now opened to cheats and forgers by the introduction of surcharged stamps. Thus the surcharges of "Reunion" and "Rio de Oro" have been ascertained to be the work of cheats. But the surcharges which alter the value are more especially dangerous. These are ordinarily applied by the Administration to stamps of a higher facial value, and the Administration consequently runs no risk in the surcharging; but as the operation in many cases increases the market value a hundredfold to a collector, we need scarcely point out the irresistible temptation presented to the forger. When the surcharge consists of a simple numeral, the means of detecting the impostor are reduced to a minimum, and the best judges are at fault, as they have so little to guide them. By way of example, we may cite some surcharged Bulgarian stamps, which we see by the proceedings of the London Philatelic Society were produced at the last meeting of that body. We have also seen these stamps—consisting of the "3" on 10 stotinki, the "5" on 30 stotinki, the "15" on the 25 stotinki, and the "50" on 1 franc—admirably executed, and it required an examination by the side of several genuine specimens to be convinced that they were impostors. Then again the recent surcharges on the Ceylon stamps have been extensively imitated, and these, we believe, had their origin in London.

To the natural question as to how a collector can protect himself against imposition, we fear there is but the unsatisfactory answer, "*Caveat emptor.*" Many collectors object to obliterated stamps, and we ourselves as a rule prefer unobliterated ones. But in the case of surcharged stamps, where there is a doubt, we should

certainly choose rather to take our stand on an obliterated specimen where the obliteration has clearly been affixed above the surcharge; not as a test by which to determine the character of another specimen, for there may be several types of the surcharge, but that we are, at all events, certain of possessing a genuine copy, unless the obliteration is false also.

We are glad to see that the Philatelic Society of London has taken up the question in a manner which, we think, will prove useful, by instituting a register of black-sheep for the use of its members; and we hope that this will induce collectors to affiliate themselves to the Society, so as to have the benefit of the mutual protection afforded by the register, and do all in their power to make it as perfect as possible. If carried out thoroughly, we think it will prove a benefit to respectable dealers, and a source of terror to evil-doers.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Azores.—From *Der Philatelist* we learn that the small surcharge is found on the following stamps, in addition to those already chronicled:

Adhesives. 25 reis, lilac. | 300 reis, green.

Bangkok.—We have seen a letter from the postmaster at Bangkok stating that since the 1st July last, when Siam entered the Postal Union, the Post-office at Singapore ceased to issue any stamps of the Straits Settlements surcharged with B.

Bavaria.—Two Post Cards, of 3 and 5 pfennig, on card water-marked with narrow horizontal wavy lines, do not appear to have been yet noted by us. The card of 3 pfennig bears the notice circumscribing the extent for which it is available.

Post Cards. 3 pfennig, yellow-green on light buff; wmk. hor. wavy lines.
5 pfennig, red-violet " " "

Bermuda.—The colours of these stamps have undergone some modifications, and in addition to the 1d., rose-red, the 2½d., blue, and the 3d., pearl-grey, already chronicled as on "Crown CA." paper, we have to note the following values, all printed on similar paper, and perforated 14:

Adhesives. ½ penny, washy-green. | 6 pence, purple.
2 pence, brown-violet. | 1 shilling, brown.
4 " orange-red.

A Postal Union Card of one penny halfpenny has also been issued printed on buff, and with a stamp of the same type as that of the one halfpenny post card.

Post Card. 1½d., carmine on buff.

British Bechuanaland.—An unsettled state of the political affairs in a country is very speedily shown by its postage stamps. The stamps of Peru are still in dire confusion, those of Eastern Roumelia have just vanished, and now there is "another star gone out." The stamps of Stellaland are no more; and such part of the land of the Bechuanas as has been annexed to the Cape Colony has been furnished with stamps of the Colony, surcharged with "British Bechuanaland" in two lines. The stamps are of the current issue, watermarked with "Anchor and Cable," with the exception of the halfpenny, which we have not seen, but which we learn from the *Ill. B. Z.* is on "Crown CA." paper, and surcharged in red, while the others are surcharged in black.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, black. | 2 pence, brown.
 1 ,, rose. | 6 ,, violet.

Cape Verd Islands.—From Mr. Marsden we learn that these



Islands have been furnished with a new series of stamps of the same type, perforation, &c., as those recently issued for Mozambique and the Portuguese Indies, illustrations of which are annexed.



The inscription is, "PROVINCIA DE CABO-VERDE;" and the following are the values and colours:

5 reis, black.	50 reis, bright blue.
10 ,, green.	100 ,, brown.
20 ,, bright carmine.	200 ,, violet.
25 ,, bright and dull lilac.	300 ,, orange.
40 ,, chocolate-brown.	

China.—The large-sized native stamps have been superseded by an issue of smaller-sized ones, which appear to be of European manufacture; and whoever may have designed them, can scarcely



be congratulated on the muddled mass of confused ornamentation in which he has involved the Dragon. The design is the same in all the values, and we annex an illustration of one of them, as also another showing the watermark on the stamp, leaving to our



readers to give such appellation to this latter as they may please.

The impression is in colour, on white wove paper, watermarked as above, and the perforation is 13.

Adhesives. 1 candarin, yellow-green.
 3 ,, lake.
 5 ,, yellow.

Costa Rica. (Guanacaste.)—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us a sheet of the 1 centavo in which the surcharges vary from that already described and delineated in our January number.

The sheet consists of fifty stamps in five rows of ten, and the whole of the surcharges are applied vertically, as in the 10 centavos.

In the first vertical row, and in the two lower stamps of the second vertical row, "Guanacaste" is in ordinary type, as in those hitherto seen with the horizontal surcharge, but larger and thicker, measuring $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length, whereas in the horizontal surcharge the word only measured 17mm.

In the three upper stamps of the second vertical row, and on those in the third and fourth vertical rows, "Guanacaste" is in similar letters to the former, but measures in length 20mm.

In the fifth vertical row "GUANACASTE" is in fancy capitals of $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and measures in length 20mm.

In the sixth and seventh vertical rows "GUANACASTE" is in thin Roman Capitals of $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and measures in length 15mm.

In the eighth, ninth, and tenth vertical rows "GUANACASTE" is in thicker Roman capitals of 3mm., and the length is $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

We are informed that out of a considerable consignment by far the larger quantity was, as before, with the horizontal surcharge.

Adhesive. 1 centavo, green (5 varieties), surcharged vertically.

We received, upwards of a month ago, an entire series of the adhesives of Costa Rica with two post cards, all surcharged with "MUESTRA" in divers colours; but as the surcharge was only equivalent to "SPECIMEN" we abstained from chronicling them, and only mention them now as we are informed that some collectors have mistaken the surcharge for one similar to that of "GUANACASTE."

Cyprus.—We have received a new value of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s "stock" type, current in this island. The impression is on "Crown CA." paper.

12 piastres, Venetian-red; *perf.* 14.

Denmark. (Aalborg.)—Collectors who do not object to local stamps cannot complain of Scandinavia, for there is no lack of arrivals from that part of the world. We have now a stamp belonging to the hybrid, half-letter half-parcel, post of Aalborg, which besides being a fortified town is also a bishop's see, circumstances which may possibly account for the sort of Trinitarian castle depicted on the stamp. As we annex an



illustration we need not further describe the type. The impression is on plain white paper in green, with the exception of the lettering of the circular inscription and that at the foot, which are in red. This latter inscription, we are informed, signifies "messengers on hire." The perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$, and we are glad to say that there appears at present to be only one value; though, as some are printed upside down, the amateurs of topsy-turvies are not forgotten.

Adhesive. 3 öre, green and red.

Ecuador.—We gather from the *Timbre-Poste* an explanation of the signification of the word "SUCRE," which is found on the newly-issued post cards as the denomination of the currency. "Sucre" is the name of the new silver piastre, weighing 25 grammes, and of a standard of 90 per cent. The name has been given to this currency in remembrance of the Gran Marixal Sucre, who distinguished himself against the Spaniards in the war of 1824, being second in command under Bolivar in the memorable crossing of the Cordilleras, and commanded the forces at the battle of Condorkanki, which may be said to have decided the fate of South American independence. Ecuador has only followed the example of several other South American states, such as Venezuela, which has its *Bolivar*; Bolivia, which has its *Boliviano*; Peru, its *Sol*.

Guinea.—Mr. Marsden informs us that the new series for Guinea, of the type of the head of the king, announced so long ago as 1884 to be preparing, will be sent out to Guinea by the next steamer. It is also reported that the issue of embossed stamps is to be extended to the whole of the Portuguese colonies except Guinea; but this is only a provisional measure, as preparations are making for the supply of stamps after the type of those of Guinea to all the colonies.

Lagos.—A halfpenny stamp of the type of current issue has been issued. *Adhesive.* $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, "Crown CA;" *perf.* 14.

Mexico.—We have received the following additions to the stamps of the issue in colour:

Adhesives. 4 centavos, orange-vermilion.
12 ,, olive-brown.

We also see announced by some of our contemporaries, that the following new post cards have been issued; viz., the 3 centavos, postal union, with stamp in *brown*, and a corresponding reply card; and two reply cards of 2 + 2 and 5 + 5 centavos; the first for urban service, and the latter for the interior. These last two reply cards are rouletted at the separation of the two parts, and perforated on the other two sides. All are printed on light buff.

Post Cards. 3 centavos, brown (*Postal Union*).
3 + 3 ,, ,,
2 + 2 ,, carmine (*Urban Service*).
5 + 5 ,, blue (*Inland Service*).

Natal.—The Threepence, printed in pearl-grey, has been over-printed with "TWO PENCE" in block letters, immediately above the value in full in the lower tablet, the old value being effaced by a black line. The impression is on paper watermarked "Crown CA."

2d. on 3d., pearl-grey, surcharged in black.

New South Wales.—A correspondent, under date of 4th February last, kindly sends us a cutting from the official *Postal Guide*, then just published, containing a notice of the issue of the new stamp of five shillings. For a philatelist the notice

is very imperfect, but we give it in entirety for as much as it is worth, reserving a better description till we have seen the stamp:

"A new five-shilling postage stamp has been issued by authority, of which the following is a description: Profile of Queen Victoria to left, with diadem on tinted background, enclosed in a circle, containing the words "NEW SOUTH WALES" above, and "STAMP DUTY" underneath, in white letters, on oblong-figured field, with "5s." at top, and "FIVE SHILLINGS" at bottom, the whole enclosed by border-lines attached to centre at sides. The word "POSTAGE" in black, erased letters printed over "STAMP DUTY." Colour: centre and border-lines violet, with green diaper field. Value: 5s.

"New Ten Shilling and One Pound postage stamps of a similar description, with the exception that the former has a scroll, and the latter a carmine field, are also now issued.

"Newspaper wrappers can now be used to cover any matter, the postage of which does not exceed 1d."

We think our readers will be of opinion that the officials at Sydney do not express themselves with a superabundance of lucidity. To us it appears that these stamps are merely the "Stamp Duty" values of 1868, with "POSTAGE" printed in black over the words "STAMP DUTY." Is this all, after such a flourish of trumpets?

Peru.—A correspondent informs us that a new issue of stamps is expected shortly, consisting of the following values and colours:

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2 centavos,	yellow.
	5	grey.
	10	blue.
	20	green.
	50	rose.
	1 sol	black.



We annex an engraving, representing the surcharge mentioned in our last, as applied to the 10 and 25 centavos.

The *Frankfurter Br. Zeitung* states that not only have the 5 and 10 centavos (arms) been surcharged with "PUNO" and "CUZCO," as mentioned in our last, but with "MOQUEGUA" in red; and that the same values (head in centre) have been surcharged with "PUNO" and "CUZCO" in black, and "MOQUEGUA" in red.

Persia.—A set of unpaid letter stamps has been issued. The chief features in the design, which is the same for all the values, are a ribbon scroll, crossing the stamp diagonally, inscribed "A PERCEVOIR" in coloured block letters; and in the lower right triangular space "1 CH" on a solid disc. In the upper part of the frame, on a solid tablet intercepted by the ribbon, is "PERSE." The impression is in indigo blue, on white wove paper, and the perforation 14. The following is a list of the values:

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 shahi.	6 shahi.	1 kran.	1 toman.
	2 "	10 "	2 "	
	5 "	15 "	5 "	



Philippines.—A new value of the current 1880 type has come to hand, and from the change in the inscription on the upper tablet, "FILIPAS IMPRESOS," is, we conclude, specially for printed matter. Like the rest of the series, it is in colour on white wove paper, and the perforation 14.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ de centavo, yellow-green.

Poonch.—The *Timbre-Poste* mentions the following additions to the varieties of paper :

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, scarlet-vermilion, on *yellow laid*.

1 " " on *white laid*.

4 " " on *white laid*.

Roumania.—The 5 bani of the new type has been issued.

Adhesive. 5 bani, green ; *perf.* 12.

Russian Locals. (*Morschansk.*)—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that the stamp represented in the annexed engraving has been in use since January last. This makes about the twentieth variety in type or printing that have been issued for this rural district. The impression, like its precursors of 1880 and 1882, is lithographed on white wove paper in a variety of colours. The perforation is 12.



Adhesive. 5 kopecks, red, blue, bronze, and black.

Soudja.—We introduce a new candidate for admission among the rural postage stamps of Russia. The district of Soudja is in the province of Koursh. An illustration in our next will relieve us from the necessity of describing the design. The impression is in colour on white wove paper, and the stamp is found both perforated and imperforate. *Adhesive.* 5 kopecks, pale red.

Welsh.—This also seems to be a fresh visitant, coming from the province of Vologda, and, according to the above-mentioned magazine, appeared on the 7th February last. It has not any great pretensions to beauty, either in point of design or execution. It is printed on white wove paper, and is found both imperforate and perforated 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. We see that two stamps in the sheet are upside down, so that the amateurs of such-like will be able to gratify their fancy.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, green.



St. Lucia.—Of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s "stock" type we have to chronicle a stamp of one shilling lately issued on paper watermarked "Crown CA."

Adhesive. One Shilling, orange ; *perf.* 14.

Santander.—In our last we noticed the issue of three values for this State. It will be seen by the annexed engraving that the general design bears a close resemblance to a mural tablet, the arms

of the State being in the centre panel. In the one centavo the numeral of value, in addition to its being found on the sides of the framing, is repeated in the upper angles. In the five centavos the numerals above are absent, while in the ten centavos, though found at the upper angles, they are not inserted in the side framing. We have already, in our last, given the values and colours of the impression.



Shanghai.—To Messrs. Whitfield, King, & Co. we are indebted for sending us the recently-issued 80 cash, flesh, and 100 cash, yellow, surcharged in blue respectively with “40 CASH” and “60 CASH,” and with Chinese characters underneath representing the equivalent. The surcharge of “60 cash” is reversed on some of the stamps. The issue took place on January 29th last. Paper, white wove; perforation, 15.

Adhesives. 40 cash on 80 cash, flesh.
60 „ on 100 „, yellow.

South Australia.—The newspaper bands last issued vary in many points from the former issue. The stamp has been re-engraved and made longer, the oval enclosing the Queen's head being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. more, measuring the major axis; the type of the legend is larger, and the arms are in a round shield instead of in an upright oval. There are two sizes, one measuring 111 by 282mm., and the other 147 by 447mm. The impression is on granulated wove yellowish-white paper, as before.

Wrapper. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., violet.

Straits Settlements.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* informs us that the 1 cent post card and the 3 cents Postal Union card have each received companion reply cards. The impression is on buff card, and they are perforated along the line of separation.

Post Cards. 1+1 cent, green. | 3+3 cents, blue.

Tolima.—*Der Philatelist* mentions that the 5 centavos, brown, of 1879, and the 10 centavos, blue, issued at the same time, have respectively appeared in orange-yellow and brick-red. Whether these are to form part of the series noted by us in January, 1885, as reported in a state of preparation, we are unable to say; and now, to make the explanation even more difficult, we receive a 5 pesos, an illustration of which is annexed. From this it will be seen that the design is the same as that of the 5 pesos 1878, save that with the exception of the arms in the centre the whole has been reversed; that is, the lettering and ornamentation, which is now in colour on a white field, was, in 1879, in white on a coloured field. The impression is on white wove paper.



Adhesives. 5 centavos, orange-yellow. | 5 pesos, bright yellow.
10 „, brick-red.

Turkey.—The *Timbre-Poste* mentions that the 5 paras and 25 piastres completing the current series were issued in February last, and that they are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives. 5 paras, lilac on pale lilac.
25 piastres, black on grey-black.

Venezuela.—"A Post Card Collector" informs us that a new issue was made of the Venezuela post cards at the end of last year of the same type as before. "TARJETA POSTAL" is in ornamental shaded letters, instead of plain letters. They are all of the same type, and the 9th ornament from the top on the left, and the 12th at the bottom, are broken. There is no value, and the impression is in black, on card of the following colours :

White.	Yellow.	Rose.	Deep green.	Pale pink.
Greenish-grey.	Ochre.	Brick.	Very pale green.	Straw.

Western Australia.—We repair an omission of the sixpence of the current type, which is now printed on "Crown C A" paper, with perforation as before.

Adhesive. 6 pence, purple.

THE FOURPENCE OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF TASMANIA.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

By T. K. TAPLING, Vice-President.

WITHIN the last three or four years a good deal of attention has been directed to the issues of certain countries, the stamps of which were each separately engraved on the plates, and are consequently found in as many varieties of types as there are stamps on the sheet. The examination of these varieties, and the attempts to reconstitute the plates, have proved a most interesting branch of study, and have led in some cases to discoveries of considerable importance. It occurred to me that an occasional note on one or two matters not generally known could hardly fail to be of interest to the members of the Society, and I will therefore ask you to give your attention for a few moments to the subject of these remarks—"The Fourpence of the First Issue of Tasmania." The stamp in question is a most troublesome one, the differences of type being very minute, and the difficulty of identifying the varieties being largely increased by the colour of the impression. Of this there are two very distinct shades—orange-red and yellow. I am unable to say which came first, but am inclined to think the former. Tradition says there were twenty-four stamps on the sheet, each differing from the others, and printed in six rows of four. I lately began to attempt the reconstitution of the plate—in other words, to try to place the varieties of type in the right order—and with this object I applied to three friends, who were the fortunate possessors of several fine blocks and pairs of these stamps, and who very kindly placed their specimens at my disposal.

On examining the different collections with my own specimens, I was much puzzled to find that there were apparently considerably more than twenty-four varieties of type. After a most careful investigation, and making every allowance for defective printing, I was unable to resist the conclusion, that not only were there more than twenty-four varieties of type, but that in the united collections there were to be found exactly forty-eight. The experience of the first and second issues of New South Wales at once suggested the idea of a retouch of the plate, or possibly of a transfer, but further examination showed that this was not the case. Of course, to

prove a retouch, it is necessary to compare the same stamps or varieties; i.e. those occupying the same position on the sheets. To do this, it is further necessary to be in a position to prove the arrangement, or a portion of the arrangement, of the varieties on the plate, before we can compare the same stamps. When I began some years ago to get together the varieties of type, the idea occurred to me of making up a sheet in each of the two shades—dull red and yellow. In this I had partially succeeded; and recently, on looking more carefully at the two sheets, I was struck with certain peculiarities which seemed to run through all, or most of the yellow stamps, but which could not be traced on those specimens printed in dull red. I accordingly began to suspect the existence of two distinct plates. Now at the bottom of the sheet there are to be found the words, "Printed by H. & C. Best," and "C. W. Coard, Sc." There is some reason for thinking that these words were printed respectively at the left and right lower corners of the sheet, but this is immaterial for our present purpose. Their importance lies in the fact that they enable us with certainty to ascertain the actual position on the plate of certain varieties of type. I looked accordingly among my specimens, and at length found two—one printed in dull red, the other in yellow—and both with sufficient margin to show portions of the words, "Printed by H. & C. Best," immediately below. It was therefore morally certain that these two specimens occupied the same position on the plate, except on one hypothesis, which I will refer to directly. Two minutes' examination was sufficient to prove conclusively that the stamps were not the same type or variety; and further, that neither was a retouch or transfer of the other. Again, the letters and words, "Printed by H. & C. Best," were differently spaced; and in the case of the yellow stamp, occupied much less space than on the other specimen. These facts seemed to point very strongly to two separate plates of the fourpence having been prepared. It is just possible, of course, that the sheet was much larger than had been commonly supposed, and consisted, say, of forty-eight varieties. But in this case the words, "Printed by H. & C. Best," must have been repeated on the sheet—a most unlikely thing to have occurred; and it must not be forgotten that, according to the information at the disposal of the Society, and apparently of M. Moens also, twenty-four has always been assigned as the number of specimens on the sheet. Our united collections give just forty-eight varieties; and I think we are justified in concluding that, for some reason or other—probably wear or injury—two separate plates of the fourpence were prepared. One other point should be noticed. I mentioned that the stamps were supposed to have been printed in six rows of four. I am able to show that in the case of the second plate they were printed in four rows of six. Whether this was the arrangement of both plates or not, I am unable to say. I have only now to indicate, as far as possible, the differences between the two plates. These, like those between the stamps themselves, are by no means clearly defined. In the absence of dated specimens, or documentary evidence, it is impossible to say which should come first; and until both plates are completely reconstituted, and the varieties arranged in the right order, I am afraid the tests of distinction will not be found altogether satisfactory.

1. *The Colour of the Impression.*—Roughly speaking, specimens from Plate I. are printed in dull orange-red, those from Plate II. in yellow. Specimens from both exist in *bright* orange-red; but I have never seen a stamp from Plate I. printed in yellow, or one from Plate II. in the particular shade of dull red peculiar to Plate I.

2. *The Impression.*—Although both plates were engraved by Mr. C. W. Coard, Plate I., in my opinion, shows better workmanship than Plate II. The impressions from the former are generally clearer, and the lines somewhat thinner, than in the case of stamps printed from Plate II., especially of those printed in yellow.

3. *Design.*—On Plate I. the Queen's back hair seems to be gathered up in loops, or rather twisted coils, which I am told is the correct expression. On Plate II. it has the appearance of twisted plaits. The stamp is enclosed by a double octagonal line, and just within this, and following the

shape of the octagon, you will notice a number of small tooth-shaped ornaments, pointing inwards. On Plate I. these are considerably larger than on Plate II., and vary in number, as far as I have counted them, from seventy-eight to eighty. Those of Plate II. are smaller, and vary in number from eighty to eighty-two.

4. *The Lettering of "Van Diemen's Land" and "Fourpence."*—On Plate I. the letters of these words, as a rule, are more elongated than those on Plate II., the difference being especially noticeable in the two A's of VAN and LAND. On Plate II. these are, so to speak, squat-shaped and flatter. The same remark applies to a lesser extent to the four N's. The sheets which I have the pleasure of presenting for your inspection will assist you in verifying these details as far as they go. I am afraid the distinctions are very vague, yet it seems almost impossible to give others. It is principally by patient study and examination of the specimens that it will be found possible to readily recognize the characteristics of the two plates; and I will only add in conclusion Mr. Pemberton's words of advice, "Study the stamps, and an imperceptible sense will come to you."

POST CARDS OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

By A POST CARD COLLECTOR.

TYPE I.

Single Card. January, 1881.

Medium-sized card of 130 × 76 mm. In the centre, at top, are two letters, R and D, with an ornamental scroll curling over the letter R and through the letter D inscribed TARJETA POSTAL. The ribbon-ends of the scroll on the left curl round a staff, on the top of which is a cap of Liberty, inscribed LIBERTAD, and resting on an escutcheon filled in with meaningless ornament. Beneath the letters R.D and scroll is the inscription, in one line, ESCRIBASE DE ESTE LADO LA DIRECCION Y LA COMUNICACION DEL OTRO, followed by three lines, all of different lengths, ruled for the address. In the right upper corner is a double-lined oval, containing the arms of the Republic, with scroll and motto above, and branches of laurel and olive beneath. In the upper curve of the oval is REPUBLICA DOMINICANA, and in the lower the value. The numerals of value in ornamental circles divide the above inscriptions. Rays of light or sunbeams, as in the Newfoundland cards, dart from the right upper corner, and traverse the card. The whole is within a frame (119½ × 71½ mm.), consisting of circles containing the letters R D, with *fleurs-de-lys* between the circles, and conventional ornaments in the four angles. The printer's name, THE MANHATTAN BANK NOTE CO., NEW YORK, is at the foot of the card, outside the frame. Col. imp. on various coloured cards. Two values.

2 centavos, green on buff.	3 centavos, red on rose.
2 " green on rose.	3 " red on white.
3 " red on buff.	

Variety.—Two single cards joined at the left, and perforated.

2 centavos, green on buff.	2 centavos, green on rose.
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Reply Card. January, 1881.

Medium-sized double card, 130 × 76 mm., differing from the single card of the same issue by an extra line of inscription on the original at the top, LA OTRA TARJETA SIRVE PARA LA RESPUESTA, and on the reply, in the left lower corner, RESPUESTA. Coloured imp. on the first and fourth faces, on variously coloured card, in two varieties.

Variety I.—Folded at the top, and perforated.

2+2 centavos, green on buff.	3+3 centavos, red on rose.
2+2 " green on rose.	3+3 " red on light green.
3+3 " red on buff.	3+3 " red on iron-grey.

Variety II.—Folded at the left, and perforated.

2+2 centavos, green on buff.		3+3 centavos, red on rose.
3+3 ,, red on buff.		3+3 ,, red on white.

TYPE II.

Single Card. February, 1881.

Medium-sized card of 130×76 mm. Design the same as that of Type I., except that the following inscriptions are inserted in the frame in Roman capitals :

At the top, UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL.

At the bottom, UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.

On the left (reading upwards), REPUBLICA DOMINICANA,

On the right (reading downwards), REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

Coloured impression on card of various colours.

2 centavos, green on buff.		3 centavos, red on buff.
2 ,, green on iron-grey.		3 ,, red on iron-grey.
2 ,, green on white.		3 ,, red on white.
2 ,, green on rose.		3 ,, red on rose.
2 ,, green on green.		3 ,, red on green.
2 ,, green on blue (?).		3 ,, red on blue.

Reply Card. February, 1881.

Medium-sized double card, 130×76 mm., differing from the single card of the same issue by an extra line of inscription on the original, at the top, LA OTRA TARJETA SIRVE PARA LA RESPUESTA ; and on the reply, in the left lower corner, RESPUESTA. Coloured impression on the first and fourth faces, on various coloured card ; in two varieties.

Variety I.—Folded at the top, and imperforate.

2+2 centavos, green on buff.		3+3 centavos, red on buff.
2+2 ,, green on iron-grey.		3+3 ,, red on iron-grey.
2+2 ,, green on white.		3+3 ,, red on white.
2+2 ,, green on rose.		3+3 ,, red on rose.
2+2 ,, green on green.		3+3 ,, red on green.
2+2 ,, green on blue (?).		3+3 ,, red on blue.

Variety II.—Folded at the left, and imperforate.

2+2 centavos, green on green.		3+3 centavos, red on rose.
3+3 ,, red on green.		3+3 ,, red on iron-grey.

TYPE III.

Single Card. 1885.

Medium-sized card of 131×76 mm. At the top is a scroll crossing the letters R and D, inscribed TARJETA POSTAL, and beneath, in one line, the instructions, ESCRIBASE DE ESTE LADO LA DIRECCION SOLAMENTE. In the right upper corner is the stamp of the type of the current issue. Coloured impression on greyish-white card.

3 centavos, blue.

The Postal Union card is similar to the above, except that above R D and the scroll is the inscription, UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE. The impression is in colour on yellow card.

2 centavos, red.

Reply Card. 1885.

The reply card differs from the single card of the same issue by having the extra line of inscription at the top of the original, LA OTRA TARJETA SIRVE PARA LA RESPUESTA, and on the reply below R and D, RESPUESTA. Coloured impression on coloured card on the first and fourth faces.

2+2 centavos, red on yellow.
3+3 ,, blue on greyish-white.

THE STAMPS OF MEXICO.

By M. M. CAILLEBOTTE.

(Continued from Vol. VII., page 202.)

1872.

Head of the Curé Hidalgo to left; coloured impression on white paper.

A. *Without surcharge.*

1. Without moiré pattern at back; imperforate.

25 c., red. | 50 c., yellow. | 100 c., lilac.

2. With moiré pattern at back; imperforate.

6 c., green.	50 c., yellow.
12 c., blue.	100 c., lilac.
25 c., red.	100 c., lilac, <i>percé en points</i> .

B. *With surcharge, and with moiré pattern at back.**Imperf.**Percés en points or en arc.*

6 c., green.	6 c., green.
12 c., blue.	12 c., blue.
25 c., red.	25 c., red.
50 c., yellow.	50 c., yellow.
100 c., lilac.	100 c., lilac.

The system of surcharge is the same as in the preceding issue; but the order adopted in the classification of the towns is somewhat altered. Mexico (the capital) is No. 1, and the other towns follow in alphabetical order, absorbing the numbers from 2 to 51. At the end of the series, No. 52 is allotted to the town of Guanajuato. These surcharges are always vertical.

LIST OF SURCHARGES OF NAMES OF TOWNS ON ISSUE OF 1872.

1 Mexico— (gothic surcharge).	18 Guanajuato— Type I., 21×2 .	35 Queretaro.
1 Mexico— (arched surcharge).	" II., $17\frac{1}{2} \times 2$.	36 Saltillo.
2 Acapulco.	" III., $18 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$.	37 S. L. Potosi.
3 Aguas Calientes.	19 Huejutla.	38 Tabasco.
4 Apam.	20 Jalapa.	39 Tacubaya.
5 (Campêche.	21 (?)	40 Tampico.
I. del Carmen.	22 Lagos.	41 Tepeji.
6 Chalco.	23 La Paz.	42 (?)
7 Chiapas.	24 Maravatio.	43 (?)
8 Chihuahua.	25 Matamoros.	44 (?)
9 Colima.	26 Mazatlan.	45 Tlaxcala.
10 Cordova.	27 Mérida.	46 Toluca.
11 C. Bravos.	28 Monterrey.	47 Tula.
12 C. Victoria.	29 Morelia.	48 Tulancingo.
13 Cuantitlan.	30 Oaxaca—	49 Urès—
14 Cuernavaca.	Type I., $11\frac{1}{2} \times 2$.	Type I., $9 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$.
15 Durango—	" II., framed.	" II., 7×2 .
Type I., $17 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$.	31 Orizava—	50 Vera Cruz—
" II., $13\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.	Type I., 13×2 .	Type I., 18×2 .
16 Guadalajara.	" II., $16\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$.	" II., 13×2 .
17 (?)	32 Otumba.	" III., $14\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.
	33 Pachuca.	51 Zacatecas.
	34 Puebla.	52 Guanajuato.

Errors in the order numbers.

Vera Cruz 05 instead of 50.	Morelia 31 instead of 29.
Orizava 29 " 31.	Mexico 31 " 1.

These stamps are occasionally found bearing a number only, and occasionally with the name of a town, but no number. We also know the entire series with only the names of the towns, and neither order number nor date.

MAY 5TH, 1874.

Head of the Curé Hidalgo to left; frames varying for each value; thick wove or laid paper; *perf.* 12.

A. *Without surcharge.*

Wove paper.

5 c., brown. | 10 c., black. | 25 c., blue. | 50 c., green. | 100 c., rose.

Paper with close-laid lines.

25 c., blue. | 100 c., rose.

B. *With surcharge.*

The surcharge in figures always consists of an order number and a date, separated, and instead of being vertical, is horizontal.

Wove paper.

5 c., brown. | 10 c., black. | 25 c., blue. | 50 c., green. | 100 c., rose.

Paper with close-laid lines.

5 c., brown. | 10 c., black. | 25 c., blue. | 50 c., green. | 100 c., rose.

Paper with laid lines wider apart.

10 c., black. | 25 c., blue.

LIST OF SURCHARGED NAMES OF TOWNS ON THE ISSUE OF 1874.

Thick wove or laid paper.

The system of surcharge is the same as in 1872, and the same order has been observed in numbering the towns from 1 to 52. Eight new towns occupy the numbers from 53 to 60, and 61 is assigned to Cordova.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Mexico. | 24 Maravatio. |
| 2 Acapulco. | 25 Matamoros (in black and in blue). |
| 3 Aguas Calientes, Type I., × 3. | 26 Mazatlan. |
| " " " II., 25 × 2½. | 27 Mérida (in black and in blue). |
| 4 Apam. | 28 Monterrey (in black and in red). |
| 5 Campêche and I. del Carmen. | 29 Morelia. |
| 6 Chalco. | 30 Oaxaca— |
| 7 Chiapas (in blue). | Type I., 14½ × 2½. |
| 8 Chihuahua, Type I., 18½ × 3½. | " II., framed (black & blue). |
| " " " II., 16 × 2½. | 31 Orizava— |
| 9 Colima (in black and in blue). | Type I., 13½ × 2. |
| 10 Cordova " " | " II., 16½ × 2½ (blue & rose). |
| 11 C. Bravos. | 32 Otumba. |
| 12 C. Victoria (in black and in violet). | 33 Pachuca (in black and in blue). |
| 13 Cuantitlan. | 34 Puebla " " |
| 14 Cuernavaca. | 35 Queretaro. |
| 15 Durango, Type I., 14½ × 2. | 36 Saltillo— |
| " " " II., 17½ × 2. | Type I., 15 × 1½. |
| 16 Guadalaajara— | " II., 14½ × 2 (black & blue). |
| Type I., 21½ × 3. | 37 S. L. Potosi. |
| " II., 18 × 1½ (black & blue). | 38 Tabasco. |
| " III., 23 × 3. | 39 Tacubaya (in black and in blue). |
| 17 (?). | 40 Tampico. |
| 18 Guanajuato. | 41 Tepeji. |
| 19 Huejutla (in black and in blue). | 42 (?). |
| 20 Jalapa. | 43 (?). |
| 21 Jilotepec. | 44 (?). |
| 22 Lagos. | 45 Tlaxcala. |
| 23 La Paz. | 46 Toluca. |

47 Tula.	54 C. Guzman.
48 Tulancingo (in black and in blue).	55 Tepic.
49 Urès.	56 Parral.
50 Vera Cruz, Type I., 14 × 2.	57 Tehuacan, Type I., 13½ × 2½.
51 " " II., 17½ × 2.	58 " " II., 15 × 2.
51 Zacatecas—	58 Tuxpan.
Type I., 16½ × 2 (black & blue).	59 Tula de T.
" II., 16½ × 2½.	60 Zamora.
52 Guanajuato, Type I., 18 × 2½.	61 Cordova, or Cordoba (in black and
" II., 18 × 2.	in blue), spelled sometimes with
53 Cocula.	a "b," sometimes with a "v."

Errors in order numbers.

Zacatecas	(25 c.), with 15 instead of 51.
Vera Cruz (10 c. & 25 c.),	" 59 " 50.
Orizava (100 c.),	" 13 " 31.
Morelia (25 c.),	" 25 " 29.

Error in date.

Mexico (10 c.), with 67 instead of 76.

Some of these stamps may be found with numbers only, and no name of town; and, on the other hand, we have met with the following having the name of town, but no number:

25 c., Puebla and S. L. Potosi.

50 c., Mexico.

(*To be continued.*)

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE sixth meeting of the season was held at Lamb Building, Temple, on the 6th March, 1886, the Vice-President in the chair. The Assistant-Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. He then showed some forgeries of the provisional Bulgarian stamps issued in 1884-85, which had been sent to him by Mr. C. Diena, who informed him that they emanated from a dealer in Vienna. The Assistant-Secretary was requested to write to the dealer in question, and ask him for an explanation; and in the meantime the Society desired to warn collectors against these very dangerous forgeries, as also to advise them to be on their guard in the case of surcharged stamps generally, which should only be purchased from responsible and respectable dealers. The Assistant-Secretary read a letter from Mr. Westoby, recommending to the consideration of the Society the establishment of a *Black Book*, in which the names of all dealers selling forged stamps should be entered, with the date and full particulars of the circumstances, and that the book should be at the service of members for reference. The proposition was well received, and it was determined to carry it out. The Vice-President then read a paper on "The Fourpence Adhesive of the First Issue of Tasmania." After the reading of the paper a discussion ensued among the members present, the general opinion being in favour of the conclusions arrived at by the Vice-President. On the motion of the Assistant-Secretary, seconded by Mr. W. B. Thornhill, an unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to the Vice-President for his very interesting and valuable paper.* The other business of the day—the continuation of the revision of the Society's list of the stamps of Victoria—was then proceeded with.


* This paper is published in the present number of the *Philatelic Record*.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VIII.

APRIL, 1886.

No. 87.

 ONE of the points mentioned in M. Regnard's summary of the practical knowledge that every stamp collector should aim at possessing was, "The mode of printing employed for every stamp; and consequently the characteristic features of lithography, typography, and engraving on wood, stone, or metal." We think that this subject is one which is not sufficiently regarded in the education of a collector. We do not speak to advanced collectors, because we are sure that they have given due weight to the importance of the subject, and we have a lively feeling of our own inability thoroughly to grapple with it; but we desire to address a few remarks to students, and we do so more especially because it is requisite for them to take up the study for themselves, as no catalogue or handbook can be depended upon to give them the necessary information. The only catalogue that we know of which attempts to define the mode of manufacture is that of M. Berger-Levrault, who, as an eminent practical printer, was able to render important services to collectors in all that related to paper and printing; but even he occasionally made mistakes. There is no doubt but that it is frequently exceedingly difficult, we may say almost *impossible*, to determine by internal evidence whether a stamp has been produced by lithography or by some other mode of printing; but the question is one which it is well worth the trouble of endeavouring to solve, when we consider that almost all the forgeries of stamps are produced by lithography, while the number of genuine stamps produced by that mode is very small in comparison with the number of those produced by other means. A knowledge therefore of the mode by which the genuine stamps are manufactured will frequently assist greatly in determining whether we are in the presence of a genuine or a forged specimen.

There are four principal modes by which, or by combinations of two or more of these modes, stamps are manufactured; viz., by the copper-plate process, by typography, by lithography, and by

embossing. There is a fifth mode—by handstamping, but this is, in fact, only a variety of typography.

It is unfortunate that the English language does not seem to contain any better word than copper-plate printing for defining that species of printing where the design, being engraved on a plate of copper, steel, or any other metal, is inked over, and, after the superfluous ink has been wiped off from the face of the plate, leaving the hollows full, the ink in them is taken up by pressing on the plate a sheet of damped paper. Stamps thus printed necessarily show the lines of colour a little in relief, and any glaze is taken from the paper by damping. Both these defects might doubtless be removed by the work being subsequently pressed. When stamps are made by this process, the plate is constructed either by engraving them separately upon it, as in many of the older colonial stamps; or by multiplying the design by striking, as in the Belgian stamps of 1849 to 1863; or by Perkins' system, as in the old penny and twopenny stamps of Great Britain, &c.

The typographic process includes all those produced by ink applied to the salient parts of the design, whence it is designated surface printing. The sheet of stamps may be composed of separate types, such as in those of the 10 and 15 centimes, Réunion, the provisional British Guiana, 1862, &c.; or from a single die reproduced by casting, as in the case of the Mulready envelopes and the Luxemburg stamps, 1859, &c.; or by electrotypes, as the present English stamps, &c., in which latter case the paper is employed undamped, and this mode of manufacture is sometimes called the dry process.

In the lithographic process the sheet is composed of a series of designs either drawn separately on the stone, as in the stamps of New Caledonia, or of a single design drawn on stone or engraved, from which impressions are transferred to the lithographic stone, as in the Lubeck stamps, or the sheet may be made up of groups of designs, as in the 5 and 10 Cuartos, Philippines, 1859.

The embossing process, as applied to the stamps of Gambia, Portugal, the German Empire, &c., we need not describe. There only remains the manufacture by hand stamps, but this is not much employed, as the process is slow, and the principal instances are to be found in the stamps of Guadalajara, Cashmere, and some other Indian States. The process may be considered a typographic one, as the ink is applied to the salient parts of the stamp, and transferred to the paper by hand pressure.

Many stamps have been made by a combination of some of the above modes. Thus in the Sardinian stamps of 1854, the coloured

frames were first printed by lithography, the inscriptions were embossed by one set of dies, and the head of the king by a second set. We therefore find specimens with the head of the king reversed, though rarely obliterated, as they are almost all from sheets rejected by the government and left on the contractor's hands, who some few years ago seems to have disposed of them and other "misfires" left in the workshop to a speculator. Nevertheless there were some interesting proofs and trials in the lot.

Instances of over-printing are also frequently found among stamps; that is, the groundwork is the result of one operation and the inscriptions of a second. Notable examples of this are seen among the Turkish and Egyptian issues.

The subject is no doubt a very difficult one for a collector who is not supposed to have practical knowledge of engraving, and that it is so is sufficiently clear from the persistence with which catalogue-makers shirk the question. Collectors generally have by their side some catalogue which they make their reference book, and in this it would be well for them to note the mode by which the stamps are produced, especially as there are but very few known stamps whose history cannot be ascertained by research, though there are still some in which facts are wanting to support theories or traditions. A remarkable instance of the way in which traditions are upset by fact is shown in the case of the Buenos Ayres ships. M. Herpin, in writing respecting them in 1864, from information received from official sources, speaks of the plates as "being engraved." Subsequent writers, including M. Berger-Levrault, stated that they were lithographed, and this became a tradition, until brought face to face with the production of the original plates at the exhibition opened at Buenos Ayres in March, 1882 (see *Timbres de la République Argentine*, by J. B. Moens, vol. ii., p. 19), from which it was made clear that the stamps had been printed by typography from plates constructed, by fixing separate casts from a wood block to a board by pins at the four corners, and the small white discs at the corners were made by the counter-sunk holes where the pins were inserted.

We commend the subject to the attention of our fellow-labourers, for we think it is one which is worth the trouble of studying. A few papers derived from practical knowledge would be a great boon to collectors. With the exception of a short essay in the *Philatelist*, from Dr. Magnus, and a tantalising paper from M. Riester, the Paris engraver, which appeared years ago in another magazine, but little or nothing has been written.

Danish West Indies.—A correspondent informs us that he has just received a Curaçao post card of 15 c. with the surcharge of "7½ CENTS" in blue-green instead of black.

Post Card. 7½ Cents on 15 c., red-ochre, surcharged in blue-green.

Under date of 21st March last, we hear from Curaçao that the Post Cards of 7½ cents were to be superseded on the 1st April by new ones of the same value, and that the colour will be blue.

Dominica.—The sixpenny values seem to be heavy stock in the West India Islands, as we have just received this value of the 1874 issue from Dominica, surcharged in black, with "Half Penny" in two lines, and with the original value effaced by a black line. The watermark is "Crown C C."

Adhesive. ½ Penny, surcharged in black, on 6d. green.

France.—The stamps recently issued gummed with a species of gum in which the chief element—that of adhesiveness—was wanting, have been withdrawn from circulation with the following apology published in the *Journal Officiel*: "Quite recently a certain number of postage stamps were put in circulation which were insufficiently gummed. Measures were immediately taken to withdraw from service the greatest number possible, and to prevent the recurrence of a similar accident."

French Colonies.—St. Pierre and Miquelon.—A correspondent of the *Timbre-Poste* has received intelligence from this colony giving the approximative number of the stamps that have been surcharged, and which have been chronicled by us, with the dates when the surcharges were applied :

1885. January 6th.	5 on 2 c.	about 300
March 7th.	25 on 1 fr.	„ 3600 (2 types)
March 26th.	5 on 4 c.	„ 900
July 27th.	10 on 40 c.	„ 20,000
	15 on 40 c.	„ 20,000
December 17th.	05 on 40 c.	„ 6500
	05 on 1 fr.	„ 13,500
December 31st.	05 on 75 c.	„ 1800
	05 on 35 c.	„ 1500
	05 on 20 c.	„ 13,500.

We mentioned in our February number that an order was issued on the 5th January last by the Commandant of the Islands, that in view of the small stock of postage stamps in the colony no stamps would for the future be delivered to be taken away, but that letters must be paid at the *guichet* of the Post. The information received by the above-named correspondent, dated 17th February, shows that this order was being carried out, but in a curious manner. The letter is brought to the post and a ticket stuck on it, which is stamped with the date-stamp, and *upon* this a further stamp of $\frac{P. D.}{5}$ (10 or 15) in black, according to the rate of postage paid.

What the use of applying these stamps to a *ticket* may be we cannot divine, as it would seem sufficient to apply them on the letter itself. By the way, M. Moens interprets the letters P. D. as

being an abbreviation of *Port Déboursé*. Our information obtained from the French Post Office some years since was that the letters signified *Payée à Destination*. It is not a matter of much importance, and M. Moens ought to be right. The letters have been employed for more than thirty years, as we find them on the old Swiss stamps.

Great Britain.—A question has been asked us as to the signification of the block letter, which is to be found at the foot of each sheet of the actual one penny stamps under the last stamp but one in the sheet. This has nothing whatever to do with the numbering of the plates, which no longer bear a printed number, the impressions sent in for registration being now numbered by hand. The letter is for facilitating the keeping of the accounts, and denotes a certain number of sheets printed, each letter representing one million. We are not sure when this numbering commenced, but we think it dates from April, 1884. We are at present in the letter E.

Guatemala.—We have received specimens of an issue of surcharged stamps, which appears to us to be a most convenient and profitable mode of getting rid of some useless stock. We will proceed first to give a translation of the decree authorizing the issue, which is as follows :

“Whereas there is evidence of the necessity of putting into circulation postage stamps of higher values than those of the issue of 1881, in order to supply this need, the Acting-President decrees :

“1. That a provisional issue be made, divided into five lots, of the following values :

“300,000 of	25 cents.
300,000 of	50 „
250,000 of	75 „
150,000 of	100 „
100,000 of	150 „

“2. These provisional stamps are legalized for the expressed values, and will circulate until a new and uniform issue is made.

“Let it be communicated.

“Rubricated by the President,

“PALACE OF THE GOVERNMENT, GUATEMALA,
“February 12th, 1886.

HERRERA,
Minister of Fomento.”

The order to the Postmaster-General authorized the employment of the remainder of the stock of stamps used for the payment of the Northern Railway Tax (suspended) for making this issue.

These stamps for the Northern Railway are all of one value (1 peso), and are of large size, $29\frac{1}{2} \times 23$ mm. In an oval is a three-quarter-face portrait, to the left, of Don Justo Rufino Barrios, the late President, who was killed last year at the battle of Chalchuapa, in Salvador. This is within an oval frame, inscribed REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA, and the whole enclosed in a rectangular frame. Within the frame, above the oval, is the inscription, on a scroll, FERROCARRIL AL NORTE; and at foot, on a straight tablet, VALE UN PESO. The stamps look like New York work, and are printed on white wove paper, and perforated 12. The impression is in vermilion.

The surcharge, which is in black, is in two types. That of 25, 50, and 75 centavos is as follows: In the upper part of the

stamp, "Correos Nacionales;" below this is an ornament, composed of links of a chain, then "25 c.," "50 c.," or "75 c.," as the case may be, twice over, separated by an ornament. Then follows "Guatemala" in heavy lettering, 20 mm. long; then again follow the values as before, separated by an ornament of one link of a chain, and in a line below, "25 (50, 75) centavos."

In the surcharge for the two higher values the inscriptions are the same, but the type and ornaments are different. In the 100 centavos, Guatemala measures only 17 mm., and the value at the foot is "100 Ctavos." The ornaments also between the values in the body of the stamp vary. As our description is taken from a block of three specimens only, sent to us by Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., we are unable to say how many varieties there may be; our publishers, however, inform us that they have only found two varieties of type, but several minor ones of punctuation, &c. In the 150 CTAVOS, "Guatemala" is in block type, measuring 15 mm. The ornaments differ from those of the 100 c., and one of the specimens shows the G of "Guatemala" upside down. The idiosyncrasies of every collector are, we believe, fully provided for.

We have already had some odd things from Guatemala, and we confess we look on the present lot with no great favour. Notwithstanding the decree of the President, it looks as if the accommodation of the public was not so much consulted in the issue as the convenient way of turning a useless stock into 700,000 dollars. We do not doubt the genuineness of the stamps, as we have seen letters franked with the 25 centavos, but we doubt the motives of the parties concerned in the manipulation.

Adhesives. 25 centavos, vermilion, surcharged in black.

50	"	"	"
75	"	"	"
100	"	"	"
150	"	"	"

Holkar.—Holkar, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Indore, appears to have adopted postage stamps; but, unlike his neighbour Scindia, Maharaja of Gwalior, does not employ the stamps of India surcharged, but has one of his own, on which he is depicted in oriental dress. A nearly full-faced portrait of a handsome face is in an oval within a rectangular frame, on a ground of horizontal lines, the spandrels being filled in with floral ornamentation. In squares at each angle are ornaments, and on the rest of the frame are inscriptions in coloured letters on a white ground. In the lower part of the frame the inscription is HALF ANNA, with the corresponding equivalent in Hindu in the upper; while to the right is HOLKAR STATE POSTAGE, and the corresponding Hindu equivalent on the left. The above is the only value we have yet seen. The stamp appears to be of English manufacture, and to be typographed. The die is probably fitted with moveable inscriptions at the top and bottom. The stamp is of rather large size, measuring $29 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and is printed in colour on white wove paper, and perforated 15.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, purple.

India.—The half anna envelope stamp has reverted to blue, after being green since 1883. The form remains the same, and the paper is laid as before.

A correspondent, to whom we are indebted for sending us the above, also informs us that a new service post card, printed in blue on buff, is now in use with the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna stamp in the left upper corner, and inscriptions as before.

Envelope. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue on white laid.

Service P. C. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, blue on buff.

Mexico.—The colour of the recently-issued adhesive of 10 centavos has been altered from orange to yellow.

Adhesive. 10 centavos, yellow.

Monaco.—The 1st of April seems to have done something for the inhabitants of this principality in supplying them with a large amount of stationery. They had been prepared for this by the issue of a notice, dated the 23rd March last, informing them that on the first-named day there would be issued post cards at 10 c. and 20 c. (reply paid); stamped envelopes at 5 c.; envelopes at 15 c., in large, medium, and small sizes; and stamped bands at 1 and 2 c., with the head of S. A. S. Prince Charles III.

They were further informed that post cards, envelopes, and stamped bands, as also postage stamps of the French type, would be no longer current in the principality; and all correspondence found in the boxes in the Monegasian territory bearing the French type would be taxed to its destination.

The post card of 10 c. bears the inscription "CARTE POSTALE," followed by the usual notice, and four lines for the address. The impression is in brown on yellow, with the reverse in white. The reply card is similar, save the addition in the left lower angle of the notice *Le côté &c.*, and *REPOSE* on the reply portion under *CARTE POSTALE*. The impression is on yellow paper.

The envelopes are made of white wove paper, varying in thickness according to the size, save that that of 5 c., which is of the small size, is of inferior paper to that of the corresponding size of 15 c.

The bands are of wove drab coloured paper, 32 centimètres long, with lines 5 centimètres apart.

Post Cards. 10 cent, chestnut-brown on yellow.

10 + 10

Envelopes. 5 " " blue on white (one size).

15 " " pink on white (three sizes).

Bands. 1 " " olive on drab.

2 " " brown-violet on drab.

Nabha.—The surcharge in parenthesis shape is now superseded in this State by one of NABHA STATE in two lines. We have received two values of the adhesives—the 8 annas and 1 rupee—from Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co.; but we are informed by a correspondent that the whole series has been issued with surcharges similar to those of Jhind, &c.; and our publishers send us the envelope of 1 anna and the reply post card of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna. This

latter is printed in red-brown on buff, and measures 121 × 75 mm. The envelope is the ordinary Indian one in chocolate-brown, with device on the flap, and, as well as the post card, has the arms of the State below the stamp, in the colour of the impression.

Adhesives. 8 annas, lilac, surcharged in black.

1 rupee, grey „ red.

Envelope. 1 anna, chocolate-brown, surcharged in black, arms in chocolate-brown.

Post Card. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ anna, red-brown on buff, surcharged in black, arms in red-brown.

Puttialla.—We have received a 2 anna of the current type, blue, with the parenthesis type of surcharge in red, bearing the additional surcharge of SERVICE in block letters, applied horizontally in black.

Adhesive. 2 annas, blue (surcharge in parenthesis), surcharged SERVICE.

Roumania.—The *W. B. Z.* announces the appearance of the 25 bani of the new type in blue.

Adhesive. 25 bani, blue.

Russia.—We have received a reply Postal Union Card of 3 + 3 kopecks, of the same type as the single one issued in 1884. The inscriptions on the front portion, between the arms and the stamp, is UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE. RUSSIE, with its equivalent in the Russian language above. In columns underneath this, to the right, is CARTE POSTALE—AVEC REPONSE PAYÉE in two lines, with the equivalent in Russian in the column to the left. Then follow five dotted lines for the address, and the usual notice is at the bottom in Russian and French. On the reply portion the only variation is the substitution of RÉPONSE for the words AVEC REPONSE PAYÉE. The inscriptions are all printed in black, and the card is buff, hinged at the top.

3 + 3 kopecks, pink on buff.

Russian Locals.—**Soudja.**—We now give the illustration of this local stamp described in our last.

Servia.—In our February number we chronicled, on the strength of an announcement in a contemporary, a reply Postal Union card of 10 bani, as brown on buff. The individual has now come to hand, and instead of being on buff like the single card (a misnomer, as it is only paper), is unmistakable yellow, as bright as brimstone. The top line of the inscription is similar to that which is on the single one, but in italics, and the second line, in the Servian language, instead of being arched is straight. Under POSTAL CARD in Servian there is a line with REPLY PAID in Servian, followed by RÉPONSE PAYÉE instead of *Réponse payée*. The instructions in the left lower corner also show mistakes in the accentuation of the French equivalent, “*côté*” for “*côte*” and “*à*” for “*â*” on the front portion. In the single card “*a*” has no accent.



Postal Union Card. 10 + 10 bani, brown on bright yellow.

Switzerland.—The latest band of 2 centimes that we have received is on yellow paper, wove and glossy hue, of a quality which we can only describe as rotten. Type as before.

2 Centimes, brown-black on yellow.

Tobago.—A post card of the value of one penny, of the type of the penny halfpenny, has, according to *Der Philatelist*, been issued. Size, 122 × 81 mm.

Post Card. 1 Penny, carmine on buff.

Turkey.—The 2 piastres comes to hand in orange on light blue. The 25 piastres is reported as arriving imperforate.

Adhesives. 2 piastres, orange on blue; *perf.*, 11½ and 13½.
25 „, black on grey-black; *imperf.*

A DESCRIPTION OF AN OFFICIAL COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R.A.

In the Post-office at Hamilton, Bermuda, there is a collection of stamps, and although it contains nothing of any great rarity or value, I think that a description of it will be interesting to collectors.

The majority of the specimens in it appear to be *reprints*, but its interest lies in the fact that it is a strictly *official* collection, everything that it contains having been received by the Colonial Postmaster from official sources.

The collection owes its existence to Mr. Reginald Gray, a collector residing in Bermuda, to whom this magazine has been indebted for information as to Bermudian stamps, &c. Mr. Gray, in searching the Post-office for information, came upon a number of stamps of other places, which had been sent from time to time as specimens of forthcoming issues. He suggested to the Postmaster that a collection should be formed from these, and that he should also write officially to other colonies and foreign countries asking for specimens both of their current and obsolete stamps. The results are arranged in the album which, at Mr. Gray's request, has been kindly lent to me by the Postmaster for examination.

I take the countries as they come in the book, omitting those of which it contains no representatives or nothing of interest.

Austria.—1850, set of reprints, *imperf.*; 1858, 1861, sets of reprints, *perf.* 9½; 1863, 15 kr. only, probably original; 1867, sets of "kr." and "sld.," and current sets. The Newspaper stamps with head of Mercury are absent, as are also the Newspaper Tax stamps; but the embossed stamps of 1858 and 1861 are represented by reprints, and there is a specimen of the octagonal stamp of 1863, which may be a reprint also. Of the set of envelopes of 1861 the two lowest values are deficient, and of the next set (1863) I find only the 3 kr. and 25 kr. The 1867 sets are complete, but the shades of some of the values appear to me to differ from any that I have met with before, though they can hardly have been reprinted yet.

Austrian Italy.—Similar sets to the above, but of the posthumous values of the 1861 type I find only the 15 soldi; and there is a complete set of the 1863 adhesives, but none of the envelopes of the same type.

Alsace and Lorraine.—A set, apparently originals.

Azores.—Here we come upon some more interesting items. 1868, imperf., set from 5 reis to 100 reis, all with *black* surcharge; 1868, perf., 5 reis, with *rose* surcharge, and all the other values with *black*, the 100 reis in two shades. (?) Whether all these (the stamps as well as the surcharges) are not reprints; I believe they were all received ungummed. The surcharge on the imperforate specimens is not quite the same as that on the perforate ones, though the difference is very slight. The second type is the same as that on the 1871 and later issues. 1871, &c., complete sets, surcharged as usual. 1879–80, 10 reis, green; 50 reis, blue; 150 reis, yellow. Types inscribed PORTUGAL CONTINENTE, 5 reis, 25 reis (two types, and two shades of the second), and 50 reis, and the 2½ reis Newspaper stamp, all with large surcharge. With small type of surcharge, 10, 15, 20 reis, stone; 20 reis, carmine; 80, 100, 150 reis, yellow; and 300 reis, embossed type; 2, 5, 10, 25, and 50 reis, inscribed CORREIOS E TELEGRAPHOS; and 2½ reis for newspapers.

It seems worthy of remark that the latest type of 25 reis is not shown with the large surcharge; while the 150 reis, *blue*, and the 5 reis PORTUGAL CONTINENTE, are not shown with the small type, though all three varieties are chronicled.

Belgium.—There is a set of the four values of the type of 1850, perf. 14; an imperfect set of 1865–66, and complete sets of the subsequent issues.

Brunswick.—The earlier issues are represented by the ¼ ggr., black on brown, and the ½ gr., black on green, imperf. The only other stamps of the Duchy are the four values of 1865.

Bulgaria.—There is a complete collection of the Bulgarian stamps, with the exception of the 25 c. of 1879 and the surcharged provisionals.

Denmark.—I find the 16 sk., lilac, of 1857, imperf.; and the 4 sk., of similar type, but with wavy ground, rouletted. Among the later issues there is nothing worthy of special notice; but the 40 öre of the current type, which has been chronicled, is conspicuous by its absence.

Eastern Roumelia.—There is the Turkish 10 paras, black and lilac (type of September, 1876), surcharged ROUMELIE ORIENTALE and R. O.; and the 2 and 5 piastres of the same type, and the ½ piastre of January, 1876, surcharged R. O. only. There is also the set of 1880–81, but not the more recent issue.

Finland.—Although there is nothing very novel here, still this page of the collection is more interesting than some of the others. There are reprints of the stamps on the envelopes of 1845, 10 kop., black, and 20 kop., rose-red; also of those on the envelopes of 1856, 5 kop., blue, and 10 kop., rose (at least, I presume that these are not originals), together with the 20 kop., black, of similar type. There are the two stamps of 1860, I think originals; also impressions of the same type (fine wavy lines in the background, and seven stars in the shield), which appear to have been cut from envelopes, though they may have been reprints struck on pieces of paper. Of the issue of 1866–67 there are the 5 pen., on *laid* paper; the 8 pen., on paper finely ribbed; and the other values on wove. There are two very distinct varieties of the serpentine perforation, one with the indentations much deeper than the other. Of the later issues there are complete sets, with the exception of the 5 and 10 marks and the newest envelopes.

France.—There are some incomplete sets of the current type of the ordinary adhesives, and a full set of the current *chiffres taxe*; and the French Colonies are represented by imperforate specimens of various issues of the mother country and the current series, *minus* the 40 c.

Germany (Thurn and Taxis).—I find the 5 and 10 sgr., 15 and 30 kr., imperf.; the 2 sgr. rouletted plain, and all the other values of the last issue rouletted on coloured lines.

There is nothing noticeable among the later German issues, except perhaps the entire absence of specimens of the first issue, small eagle type, of the German Empire.

Great Britain.—There is a mixed assortment of the more recent issues, all surcharged SPECIMEN, apparently with a hand-stamp, not in the neat manner in which the copies formerly sent round to British postmasters were over-printed: The 1d. and 2d. with letters in each corner, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. of 1870; 2s. and 5s. of 1867 (not the 10d.), and the 2s., *brown*, of 1880; 3d., 4d., *sage-green*, 6d. and 1s., *green*, with coloured letters in the corners; $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac-pink and blue; 8d.; 10s. and £1, of 1878; the 1d. of 1880 (but not the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., or 2d.); the two types of 1d. of 1881; the £5 of 1882 on *blued* paper; the surcharged 3d. and 6d.; and the full set of abominations of 1883 and 1884, the paper of the 2s. 6d. being very much *blued*.

Hamburg and Hanover.—The collections of these are very meagre, but the specimens are probably almost all of them originals; indeed I find none of the stamps or envelopes of these two States which are said to have been reprinted, except an impression of the *Bestellgeld Frei* stamp with *Trefoil*, cut square. The only representative of the earlier issues of Hanover is the $\frac{1}{10}$ thaler, with close net-work.

Hungary.—I find a set of the engraved series of the first issues, perf. 11 instead of the usual $9\frac{1}{2}$. Are these stamps known to have been issued with the small perforation, which is not the earliest met with on the current issue, or must it be considered proof of reprinting?

Italy.—The earlier issues are represented by the 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., and 80 c. of the type of 1885, presumably remainders.

Portugal.—There is a rather interesting series of reprints of the early Portuguese issues: The set of 1853, with the 5 reis in two distinct shades, one of which is darker than that of any originals I have seen. The four values of 1855, with straight hair. Two specimens of each were sent, and those of the 5 reis appear to have been joined together, side by side; they are both, however, of identically the same type. The 5 reis, and the 25 reis in *blue* and in *rose*, with curly hair; the two latter are both the same type, which appears to me to be the one with fine background, of which originals are only found in *blue*. The set of 1862; a double set, imperf. and perf., of all except the 240 reis of the type of 1866. It is certainly curious that the authorities should have thought it necessary to send out specimens of this issue in both these conditions. In the perforate set are two shades of the 100 reis, another variation which one would hardly expect to find amongst reprints, which I presume these must be. And a complete set of the subsequent issues, probably original impressions.

Prussia.—The 1, 2, and 3 sgr., in black on coloured paper; the 6 pf. wmkd.; the 1 sgr. with plain ground; and the 4 pf. unwmkd., represent the earlier issues. The set of 1861–65 is complete; that of 1867 is deficient of the 3 and 6 kr.

Zurich.—There is a specimen of the 6 rappen, showing a worn state of the plate, and on white paper without the red lines.

Turkey.—The collection commences with the issue of January, 1876, with the value in English. The same type with the value in Turkish only is entirely absent, none even of the varieties supposed to have been issued in 1881–83 being shown. Possibly this is because these stamps, like the earlier issues, which are also absent, are only employed in the interior of the Ottoman Empire. The later issues are nearly complete, the only *value* not represented being the 25 piastres.

Wurtemberg.—The show here is curiously meagre. Of the stamps supposed to be employed for prepayment of ordinary postage, there are only the two which are not intended to be sold to the public, the 2 and 5 marks. There is also the latest variety of wrapper, and a set of the current official stamps and envelopes. Probably specimens of none but the most recent issues have been distributed.

Ceylon.—Only the issues in *cents* and *rupees* are represented; but these are complete. The 4 c. appears in three colours, *grey*, *lilac-rose*, and *rose*.

Does this value exist in the second of these with the Crown and C A water-marked, or were both colour and wmk. changed together? The only specimens of the recent surcharges are the set supplied from home, with numerals and the word CENTS, and the original value crossed out. The 1 r. 12 c. has the wmk. Crown and C C. There are also the new types of 5 c. and 1 r. 12 c.

Cyprus.—Only the stamps with Turkish values are shown, but the set includes the 30 paras on the 1d. of Great Britain, the $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre, both without and with the surcharge, and the 30 paras on 1 piastre.

Hong Kong.—Here I find most of the locally-surcharged stamps, as well as those recently issued, which were probably overprinted at home; also the 2, 3, and 10 dollars "Stamp Duty" stamps, which may be held to be thus officially recognized as postals.

India.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., and 2 a. of 1854 are present. The first and third, no doubt, originals, as they are on the wmkd. paper. The 1 a. is more doubtful; there are more signs of wearing of the plate. Neither of the specimens sent shows any sign of the wmk., and the paper seems hardly so thick as that of the other two values.

Japan.—Various issues, both obsolete and current, are represented more or less fully.

Labuan.—None of the surcharged stamps are shown, and the 12 c. unsurcharged is deficient. The 2 c. and 8 c. in their new colours have been recently received.

Macao.—I find the following varieties:

5 reis, black.	25 reis, rose.	50 reis, blue.
10 „ yellow.	25 „ mauve.	80 „ grey.
10 „ green.	40 „ blue.	100 „ lilac.
20 „ stone.	40 „ yellow.	200 „ orange.
20 „ carmine.	50 „ green.	300 „ brown.

All these, therefore, were distributed as specimens, though I believe it is doubtful whether some of them were ever issued for use.

Persia.—Here I find the 5 kran, violet, of the new issue, which I have not seen described yet. It is of the same type as the 10 shahi and 1 kran.

Portuguese Indies.—None of the surcharged stamps are present, nor any of those of local manufacture. There are three specimens of the 25 reis—in *rose*, *reddish-lilac*, and *grey*—as if to show that these changes of colour were considered distinct issues.

Straits Settlements.—The only surcharges exhibited are the two of 1879, Five Cents and Seven Cents on 8 c. and 32 c. respectively; and the latest variety, THREE CENTS on the 32 c., printed in *red-lilac*. May we conclude from this that the two former, like the latter, were not of local manufacture?

Cape of Good Hope.—I am sorry to find the rumour that the "wood-blocks" had been reprinted is confirmed by the presence of specimens of the re-impressions. They are in a full red and a deep blue on white wove paper.

Guinea.—There is a full set of these, all with the large surcharge, and showing no varieties of accent, as follow:

5 reis, black.	25 reis, rose.	50 reis, blue.
10 „ yellow.	25 „ mauve.	100 „ lilac.
10 „ green.	40 „ blue.	200 „ orange.
20 „ stone.	40 „ yellow.	300 „ brown.
20 „ carmine.	50 „ green.	

Madeira.—Here again is an interesting set, including some varieties of which, I think, originals are not usually chronicled:

1868–70, imperf., *black* surcharge, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 80, 100 reis.
 „ perf., *black* „ 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 80, 100 (in two shades),
 „ „ *red* „ 5 reis. [120, 240 reis.]

Are we to conclude that originals of all of these did exist?

The 50 reis, inscribed Portugal Continente, is conspicuous by its absence.

Sierra Leone.—Amongst what are plainly the latest additions to the collection are the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, and 1d., rose-red, wmk. Crown and CA, but perf. 12 instead of 14. This larger perforation is, I think, also found on some of the recent issues of other colonies.

Timor.—There is a complete set of the most recent variety of each value of Macao surcharged with the name of this Portuguese possession.

British Guiana.—It is curious that although this colony is only represented by what is intended to be the current set, the 48 cents is not of the 1876 type, but of that of 1863.

Honduras.—There are two specimens of the provisionals of 1877: *Un real*, in black, on 2 reales, green; and *dos reales*, in blue, on 2 reales, rose.

U. S. of Colombia.—There is, as might be expected, but a comparatively poor show of the stamps of this country; but among them I find a specimen of the 5 pesos, black on green, of 1870, which I think shows signs of the die having been re-engraved in a similar manner to that of the 10 pesos of the same date, the stars having five more or less regular points, instead of being like asterisks. The three values of 1876 appear on *blue* paper only. The *Registro* and *Anotacion* stamps of 1870 are also shown on *bluish* paper, and with the background of the circle formed of rather indistinct crossed lines, vertical and horizontal.

Paraguay.—Here I find only the 1 real of 1870; the 5 c., brown, of 1879, and 10 c., green, of 1881; the three values of August, 1881; the provisional 1 c. on 1 real, rose; and the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. of 1884. None of the earlier provisional issues are represented.

Peru.—The collection consists entirely of stamps of the types of 1874-79, with and without surcharges. Perhaps a list of them may be of some interest:

1. *Without surcharge*, 1 c., orange, green; 2 c., red-violet, deep violet, carmine; 5 c., deep blue, ultramarine; 10 c., green, grey-black; 20 c., carmine; 50 c., green; 1 sol, rose-red.

2. *With the oval POSTAL UNION surcharge, lettered PERU or LIMA*; in red on 1 c., green; in blue on 2 c., carmine; in red on 5 c., ultramarine; and in red on 50 c., green.

3. *With the Arms of Chili*; in blue on 1 c., orange; in black on 2 c., violet, carmine; in red on 10 c., green; in blue on 20 c., carmine.

4. *With the black horseshoe surcharge, alone*; 1 c., green; 2 c., vermilion; 5 c., blue; 50 c., rose; 1 sol, ultramarine.

5. *With the horseshoe in black, and the Arms of Chili in various colours*; in red on 1 c., green; in red on 5 c., blue; in black on 50 c., rose; in red on 1 sol, ultramarine.

6. *With the oval surcharge, as in 2, and a black triangle*; 2 c., carmine; 5 c., ultramarine; 50 c., green; 1 sol, rose-red.

7. *With the black triangle, only*; 1 c., orange; 10 c., green; 50 c., green; 1 sol, rose-red.

8. *With horseshoe and triangle, in black*; 1 c., green; 2 c., ver.; 5 c., blue.

9. *With the Sun and CORREOS LIMA*; 5 c., blue.

There are also complete sets of the five "Unpaid Letter" Stamps, unsurcharged and with the black triangle.

The varieties given above in italics have not, I think, been chronicled previously, and possibly some of them may never be issued for use, but still specimens may reach the hands of collectors from official sources.

United States.—The stamps of this country are represented solely by imperforate, so-called *proofs*; those of the earlier issues being, of course, *reprints*, and the pair of 1847 *imitations*.

Venezuela.—Here the collection commences with the *Escuelas* set of 1879, ranging from 1 *centesimo* up to 5 *venezolanos*. Next comes the issue of 1880, 5, 10, 25, 50 *cents*, and 1 *bolivar*; and lastly, the stamps of 1882, with profile to left, lettered CORREOS DE VENEZUELA. The similar series lettered ESCULAS is not present; but this may not be a proof that it is not used for postal purposes, but only that it is not used on letters going out of the country.

New South Wales.—There are two specimens here, which are, I think, worthy of note; they are those representing the 1d. and 2d. of 1856. Both are imperforate; the 1d. is wmkd. *Crown and N. S. W.*, the 2d. has the *single-lined* figure "2." From the appearance of the impressions, and from the fact of their being found in a collection of this kind, I should say that there can be no doubt that they are reprints. A 2d. similar to this was chronicled by me as an original variety, on the strength of a description given me by Mr. W. T. Wilson. I forget whether the copy he told me of was (like both the 1d. and 2d. in the Bermuda collection) surcharged SPECIMEN or not; but in either case I do not now think that it can be anything but a re-impression.

New Zealand.—The only variety new to me here is the 3d. of 1874 on paper with a decided tinge of *blue*, like that on which the 1d. and 2d. are sometimes found.

Philippines.—There are only two solitary specimens of the stamps of this Spanish colony; but one of them, curiously enough, is the 8 c. provisional of 1879, lettered erroneously COREROS, instead of CORREOS.

Queensland.—There is a specimen of the 1s., wmk. truncated star, in a curious *greyish-green* colour, which I never met with before. It is a dull, washed-out looking copy, but with a distinctly green tinge about it, and the word SPECIMEN printed diagonally across it in blue.

Tasmania.—Here we find the whole set of reprints, and impressions on unwatermarked paper, as described in the *Philatelic Record* for April, 1884. The lines cut to deface the plates of 1853 are not drawn across the plates however, but are cut separately on each type, and may therefore be vertical on some and horizontal on others of each value. One type of the 4d. shows two strokes forming a rough X. Specimens of the reprinted fiscals, of St. George and the Dragon type, were sent with the postals; they include the 3d., green, as well as the three higher values.

THE STAMPS OF MEXICO.

By MM. CAILLEBOTTE.

(Continued from page 40.)

1878. SAME TYPES, PAPER, AND PERFORATION.

The only difference is in the surcharge. The order numbers and date are no longer apart, and the figures are smaller.

B. *With surcharge.*

<i>Wove paper.</i>	<i>Paper with close-laid lines.</i>
5 c., brown.	5 c., brown.
10 c., black.	10 c., black.
25 c., blue.	25 c., blue.
50 c., green.	50 c., green.
100 c., rose.	100 c., rose.
<i>Paper with laid lines wider apart.</i>	
5 c., brown.	

1878. CHANGE OF COLOUR.

A. *Without surcharge.*

10 c., orange, on wove and on laid paper.

B. *With surcharge.*

10 c., orange, on wove and on laid paper.

1ST JUNE, 1880. COMPLETION OF THE SERIES.

A. *Without surcharge.*

4 c., yellow, on wove and on laid paper.

B. *With surcharge.*

4 c., yellow, on wove and on laid paper.

LIST OF SURCHARGES (FIGURES CLOSE TOGETHER) ON THE ISSUE OF 1878.

The order observed in numbering the towns is different from that of former issues. They are still in alphabetical order, but *reversed*. The numbers 1 to 53 run from Z to A, and the list ends with No. 54, Mexico, and No. 55, Colima.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Zamora (black, blue, violet). | Maravatio— |
| 2 Zacatecas (black, blue, vermilion, carmine). | Type II., pointed surcharge. |
| 3 Vera Cruz, Type I., $17\frac{1}{2} \times 2$. | " III., 19×2 " " |
| " II., 15×2 . | 30 La Paz, Type I., 11×2 . |
| 4 Hermosillo Ures— | Type II., $11\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ (black, violet). |
| Type I., thin letters (blk., violet) | 31 Lagos. |
| " II., thick " " | 32 Jilotepec (blue, blue-black). |
| 5 Tulancingo. | 33 Jalapa, Type I., $11\frac{1}{2} \times 2$. |
| 6 Tula de T. | " II., 15×3 . |
| 7 Tula, Type I., $8\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ (black, blue, carmine). | 34 Parral. |
| Type II., $8\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$. | 35 Huejutla, Type I., 16×2 (blue). |
| 8 Tuxpan (black, carmine). | " II., 14×2 " " |
| 9 Toluca— | 36 Guanajuato— |
| Type I., $12\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ (black, blue). | Type I., $21 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ (black, blue). |
| Type II., $12\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ (black, blue, violet). | " II., $18\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ (black, red, blue, violet). |
| Type III., $14\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ (blue, car.). | 37 Guadalajara, Type I., 24×4 . |
| 10 Tehuacan (blue, carmine, black). | " II., $20\frac{1}{2} \times 2$. |
| 11 Texcoco (black, blue). | 38 Durango, upright surcharge (blue, black, vermilion); slanting surcharge. |
| 12 Tepic. | 39 Chihuahua, Type I., 12×2 . |
| 13 Tlaxcala (blue). | " II., 18×4 . |
| 14 Tampico (black, blue, violet). | " III., $12\frac{1}{2} \times 2$. |
| 15 Tacubaya (blue). | 40 Chiapas (blue). |
| 16 Tabasco. | 41 Chalco, Type I., 11×2 (black, blue). |
| 17 S. L. Potosi, Type I., $14\frac{1}{2} \times 2$. | " II., pointed surcharge. |
| " II., $15\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$. | 42 Cordova. |
| 18 Saltillo. | 43 C. Guzman, Type I., 15×2 (blue). |
| 19 Queretaro. | " II., 17×4 . |
| 20 Puebla. | 44 Cocola, Type I., $12\frac{1}{2} \times 2$. |
| 21 Pachuca (black, blue). | " II., $11 \times \frac{1}{2}$ (black, blue). |
| 22 Orizava, Type I., $16\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ (blue, carmine). | 45 Cuernavaca. |
| Type II., $13\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ (blue, violet). | 46 Cuantitlan. |
| 23 Oaxaca, Type I., framed (blue). | 47 C. Victoria— |
| " II., $14\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ (blue). | Type I., $15 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$. |
| " III., $14\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ (blue). | " II., $16\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ (blue, violet). |
| " IV., 19×4 (black). | 48 C. Bravos. |
| 24 Morelia. | 49 Colima— |
| 25 Monterrey, Type I., 19×2 . | Type I., $12\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ black, blue). |
| Type II., 22×4 (black, violet). | " II., $18\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$. |
| 26 Merida (black, violet). | 50 Campêche. |
| 27 Mazatlan. | 51 Apam. |
| 28 Matamoros— | 52 Aguas Calientes, Type I., (?) $\times 4$. |
| Type I., $18\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ (blue). | " II., (?) $\times 2$. |
| " II., $22\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ (black, red). | " III., $28 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$. |
| 29 Maravatio— | 53 Acapulco. |
| Type I., $16\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ (black, blue). | 54 Mexico. |
| | 55 Colima. |

It will be noticed in that Parral comes *after* the towns beginning with J. The reason is that Parral is in reality an abbreviation for Hidalgo del Parral.

STAMPS WITH ERRORS.

Errors in the order numbers.

Merida, 25 c.	.	.	.	278	instead of	2678.
Toluca, 10 c., yellow	.	.	.	280	"	980.
Puebla, 100 c.	.	.	.	379	"	2079.
Vera Cruz, 25 c.	.	.	.	8	"	3.
Tlaxcala, 25 c.	.	.	.	12	"	13.
" 10 c., yellow	.	.	.	12	corrected to	13.
Chalco, 5 c.	.	.	.	21	instead of	41.
Tabasco, 50 c.	.	.	.	26	"	16.
Tula, 25 c.	.	.	.	27	"	7.
Puebla, 5 c.	.	.	.	29	"	20.
" 10 c., yellow	.	.	.	29	"	20.
" 25 c.	.	.	.	29	"	20.
Durango, 10 c., yellow	.	.	.	35	"	38.
" 100 c.	.	.	.	35	"	38.
" 10 c., yellow	.	.	.	35	corrected to	38.
Queretaro, 5 c.	.	.	.	35	instead of	19.
" 25 c.	.	.	.	35	"	19.
Mexico, 10 c., yellow	.	.	.	45	"	54.
" 25 c.	.	.	.	45	"	54.
" 100 c.	.	.	.	45	"	54.
" 100 c.	.	.	.	4	"	54.
Cuernavaca, 25 c.	.	.	.	54	"	45.
Monterey, 5 c.	.	.	.	55	"	25.
" 10 c., yellow	.	.	.	2851	"	2581.
Mazatlan, 50 c.	.	.	.	72	"	27.
C. Bravos, 25 c.	.	.	.	53	"	48.
Aguascalientes, 25 c.	.	.	.	56	"	52.

Errors in the date.

Guanajuato, 25 c.	.	.	3 6 68	instead of	78.
Mexico, 10 c., yellow	.	.	89	"	80.
" 25 c.	.	.	89	"	80.
Zamora, 50 c.	.	.	1 28	"	82.

HABILITADOS.

Stamps are met with surcharged with two different order numbers and dates. These are stamps which were originally intended for a certain town, but were afterwards forwarded to another town. We have already referred to the same sort of thing in connection with the "eagle" issue.

The following are known to us:

25 c., blue, Mexico	.	.	5481	used for	1681 (Tabasco).
25 c. ,, Vera Cruz	.	.	379	"	4279 (Cordova).

Also stamps of this issue may be found bearing a number only, and no name of town.

1881. FIRST CHANGE IN THE PAPER.

Thin laid paper.

4 c., orange (?).		10 c., yellow.		50 c., green.
5 c., brown.		25 c., blue.		100 c., rose (?).

END OF 1881 AND 1882. SECOND CHANGE IN THE PAPER.

Thin wove paper.

A. <i>Without surcharge.</i>		B. <i>With surcharge.</i>
4 c., buff.		4 c., buff.
5 c., brown.		5 c., brown.
10 c., orange.		10 c., orange.
50 c., green.		25 c., blue.
100 c., rose.		50 c., green.
		100 c., rose.

In 1882 the following changes appear in the list of names of towns surcharged upon the stamps. The No. 4 Urès no longer exists, but is replaced by 4 Hermosillo, and 44 Mascota makes its first appearance. It may be of interest to observe that Hermosillo, which takes the place of Urès, is in the same State.

In 1883 the system of surcharging remains the same; but a change takes place in the type used for the figures, which are now slightly larger. Moreover, a change is to be noted in the list of names of towns as found in 1882. The 44 Cocula is done away with, and its place is taken by 44 Mascota, the two towns being again in the same State (Jalisco).

(To be concluded in our next.)

Correspondence.

THE JHIND STAMPS OF 1875-76.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

MY DEAR SIR,—I write to correct what I believe to be an error, made by myself and others in describing the earlier issues of Jhind.

The stamps of 1875-76 are stated to exist in fifty varieties of type, or as many types as there are stamps on the sheets. Until a short time before I left England I did not possess any sheets of these stamps, and it is only quite recently that I have examined them closely; on doing this I was surprised at finding how little apparent difference there was between these so-called varieties; and after studying very carefully the two complete sheets that I possess, and my specimens of the other values, I have come to the conclusion that there are no varieties of type at all, but that the outer portion of the design is identically the same, not only in all the stamps of each value, but in all the different values; and that the rectangular portion containing the inscription, which naturally differs in accordance with the value, is of the same type in all the stamps of the same value.

The apparent differences between the stamps seem to be due almost entirely to defective transfers or bad printing, though it is possible that some of the types may have been touched up a little after being transferred to the stone from which the stamps are printed; the minor details are, however, really the same in all, and in particular the number of dots in the inverted heart-shaped frame will be found to correspond in all clearly-printed specimens.

In the next issue (1882-84) the case is different; there are fifty distinct varieties of the two lower values, at all events, and I presume of the higher ones also. On the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps the dots, in a similar position to those alluded to above, differ greatly in number on the different types, and the other details differ also. It was a comparison of the sheets I have of this issue with those of the earlier one that first led me to doubt the existence of varieties in the latter.

It is curious, however, that the plan of making up a stone by means of transfers, which was carried out fairly successfully for the first issue, should not have been resorted to for the later one.

Yours truly,

EDWARD B. EVANS.

BERMUDA, March 20th, 1886.

MM. CAILLEBOTTE'S MONOGRAPH ON THE MEXICAN STAMPS.

SIR,—Will you allow me space in your paper for a few notes on MM. Caillebotte's lists of Mexican stamps as far as at present published in the *Record*.

I find the following additions to make to their lists.

On the 1856 issue :

Orizava in two types	.	.	.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 13 \times 2. \\ 13 \times 1\frac{1}{2}. \end{array} \right.$
Puebla without stops	.	.	.	$12 \times 1\frac{1}{2}.$

On the 1861 issue :

Aguascalientes	.	.	.	$23 \times 2\frac{1}{2}.$
Aguascaltes	.	.	.	$21 \times 2\frac{1}{2}.$
Maravatio	.	.	.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 \times 2. \\ 16 \text{ in graduated type.} \end{array} \right.$
S. L. Potosi	.	.	.	$18 \text{ in graduated type.}$

On the 1864 issue (eagle) surcharged in large type :

Aguascaltes. | Toluca. | Tepic.

Ditto with date in small type :

I. del Carmen.				
Zacatecas in two types	.	.	.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 18 \times 2. \\ 23 \times 2\frac{1}{2}. \end{array} \right.$

On the 1868 issue :

4 Puebla in two types	.	.	.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \times 1\frac{1}{2}. \\ 12 \times 2. \end{array} \right.$
8 Mazatlan in two types	.	.	.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 \times 2. \\ 14 \times 1\frac{1}{2}. \end{array} \right.$
11 Colima in three types	.	.	.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}. \\ 10 \times 2. \\ 12 \times 2. \end{array} \right.$

And among the errors on this issue :

S. L. Potosi, 12 cents, 8 instead of 5.
 50 cents, 8 instead of 5.
 Saltillo, 50 cents, with "i" omitted.

On the 1872 issue :

Chihuahua in two types	.	.	.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 15 \times 2. \\ 18 \times 3. \end{array} \right.$
Morelia	.	.	.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 13 \times 3. \\ 15 \times 2. \end{array} \right.$
S. L. Potosi	.	.	.	$13 \text{ in graduated type.}$

And error in colour. 50 c., blue.

In all cases Cuantitlan should be Cuautitlan, and Soyanaquilpan Soyaniquilpan. These are, no doubt, printers' errors.

I much hope that these admirable papers of MM. Caillebotte may be the means of adding to the number of collectors of surcharges on Mexican stamps. In these days, when plate numbers and surcharged names of Indian States are considered desirable, names of Mexican towns should, I think, be more generally recognized ; and there are few countries the stamps of which so well repay careful study, or about which there is so little known to a large majority of collectors.

I am, yours faithfully,

GILBERT LOCKYER.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE seventh meeting of the season was held at Lamb Building, Temple, on the 10th April, 1886, the Vice-President in the chair. The Assistant-Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the correspondence. The Assistant-Secretary then presented, on behalf of Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co., a copy of the new edition of their *Illustrated Priced Catalogue*, and was instructed to convey the best thanks of the Society to Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. for the same. The continuation of the revision of the Society's list of the stamps of Victoria was next proceeded with. At the close of the business the Vice-President showed two Peru stamps *se tenant*, forming a vertical pair. The upper is a 1 peseta, and the lower a $\frac{1}{2}$ peso, of the issue of March, 1858, thus showing that the two values were printed on the same sheet. Both stamps are printed in the same colour, viz., brick-red, and are obliterated. The new set of provisional stamps for Guatemala and the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna Holkar, mauve, were among other novelties shown.

Notes and Queries.

M. C. L.—Want of space prevented us from replying to your question last month. The stamp you refer to was over-printed with O. U. S. between two wavy lines for the "Oxford Union Society." It was in use about 1872, but not for long; for the "authorities" in England will not allow anything to be written or printed on the face of the stamp. Any appropriation of postage stamps must be done by perforation.

As to your further query, the stamp can scarcely be regarded as a rarity, but it is a postal curiosity, not very common.

R. T. H.—The announcement of the recent issue of a stamp of £1 for Great Britain, watermarked with three crowns, seems to have emanated from *Der Philatelist*; but since its issue two years ago it has never been printed on any than paper so watermarked. It is printed on the same paper that is used for the smaller stamps of our halfpenny up to one shilling, and taking up the space of three of these it naturally has the watermark repeated thrice.

W. H. EARL.—We have received your communication with reference to your letter in the *Record* of July last, enclosing a letter to you from Mr. Whympier, the engraver of the plates of stamps in the *Leisure Hour* of 1863, stating that the author of the articles, which these plates illustrated, was, it is believed, Mr. Henry Whympier. Nothing can be more likely, as this latter gentleman was, at the time when the second article appeared, most probably deeply engaged in editing the third edition of Oppen's *Postage Stamp Album and Catalogue of British and Foreign Postage Stamps*, which was published in January, 1864. Mr. Henry Whympier, who appears to have resided at Burton-on-Trent, was an early writer on philatelic matters, and much useful information was contained in what he wrote.

The Philatelic Record.

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MAY, 1886.

No. 88.



IN our last number we said a few words on the printing of stamps, suggested by a text taken from M. Regnard's *desiderata* for a stamp collector, and we now propose to make a few observations on the next head; viz., the paper employed for the impression. We will not inflict on our readers any history of paper-making in England,

but simply state that, previously to the first decade in the present century, all paper in England was made by hand. The mould on which such paper is made consists of fine network attached to a frame. In Europe this network is made of fine wire; in China, India, and Japan it is commonly made of bamboo split very fine. Two kinds of moulds are ordinarily employed, one where the wires are very fine, and are woven across one another, the paper made therefrom being called *wove*; and the other where the wires are coarser, and are laid together transversely, about twenty to the inch, with longitudinal ones a little more than an inch apart. Paper made from these latter moulds is called *laid*. The mould, being supplied with another frame called a *deckle*, is dipped into the pulp, the deckle allowing pulp sufficient to form the sheet to remain on the mould. When the superfluous water has drained off, the sheet of pulp is transferred to a piece of felt. Every successive sheet is similarly treated; and when a pile has been made it is subjected to pressure, so as to extract the remaining moisture. The felts are then removed, and after several minor operations the sheets are hung up to dry. When dried they resemble blotting-paper, to remedy which they are dipped into size and again dried. When it is required to render the surface smooth, the sheets are passed through a mill between hot and polished iron rollers, a process which has the effect, not only of glazing the surface, but of rendering the paper more compact and tenacious, by

pressing the fibres closer into one another. Watermarks on this paper are made by applying designs to, or working them into, the wirework of the moulds. The paper employed for the original stamps of 1d. and 2d. was thus made, and the sheets show a rough edge, which is always the case with hand-made paper, as may be seen on a Bank of England note, which has three rough edges, the fourth being cut, as the sheet contains two notes.

The paper-making machine seems to have been brought over from Paris by M. Didot, in an imperfect state, about 1802, when it was taken up by Fourdrinier, and ultimately brought to a state of comparative perfection by Mr. Dickinson, who invented the paper with silk threads, used for the Mulready envelopes, &c. By the aid of this machine the pulp—spread over an endless wire gauze table, laid on a series of perfectly level rollers, with a side-shaking motion—is carried forward, on an endless sheet of felt, under a series of rollers called the *couching* rollers, and thence to the first *press* rollers. The sheet of pulp has then become sufficiently tenacious to be left to itself, and passes under a series of second *press* rollers, heated by steam, to the *smoothing* rollers, thence to the *calenders*, and from them to a drum, on which it is wound; and to such perfection have paper-making machines been now brought, that the pulp which enters the machine at one extremity leaves it at the other in a continuous web of paper, having during the journey, occupying little more than two minutes, been sized, calendered, and hot-pressed ready for use. An ordinary machine will, it is calculated, turn out four miles of paper fifty-four inches wide per day. Writing-papers are sized by passing through a trough of size on the journey. Printing and other papers are ordinarily sized by mixing the size in the pulp, in which stage the colouring matter for tinted paper is introduced. Watermarks are introduced into machine-made paper by means of a fine light-wire cylinder, with a wire-woven or a metal pattern placed over the wire gauze table just before the sheet of pulp passes under the *couching* rollers and ceases to be pulp, and the impression thus made continues through the whole course of the sheet. Not only are devices made on the paper such as are found on ordinary writing-paper and stamps, but a considerable quantity of paper is manufactured on the Continent, especially in France, of a fancy nature, such as with squares and parallelograms upon it, and denominated *quadrillé carré* and *quadrillé large*. Laid paper is denominated *papier vergé*, and where the lines are faint *papier batonné*. This has sometimes a thicker

line shown at regular intervals, when it is called *papier batonné vergé*. The principal instances of the use of these fancy papers is in the Guadalajara stamps, where the first that came to hand, whether white or tinted, was employed for the purpose.

It seems to be clear that in 1840 the manufacture of paper, with a series of watermarks adapted for a sheet of stamps, was unknown as machine-made, nor does it appear to have been employed in any country within the first ten years after the introduction of postage stamps, in May, 1840. In England it was first introduced, in 1851, by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for the manufacture of bill stamps, and for postage stamps in 1855. The special paper invented by Mr. Dickinson, and used in the construction of the Mulready envelopes, and the ordinary postal envelopes down to 1855, as also for the embossed stamps of one shilling and tenpence issued in 1847 and 1848, has been fully described in *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, and need not be mentioned here. But this paper has long ceased to be used, both in Great Britain and elsewhere ; and the paper now used is for the most part machine-made, either plain or with a device, and the use of hand-made paper may now be said to be all but superseded. For postage stamps a machine-made paper is preferable to a hand-made paper, as the latter is not only too tough, but is very much more expensive without compensating advantages ; the machine-made paper ought, however, to be of good quality, and not too thick. Seeing the facility with which watermarks can be introduced into machine-made paper, we are surprised that the system is not more generally adopted. In England, and upwards of fifty dependencies, all postage stamps are now watermarked ; while outside that limit the number of States that employ watermarked paper for their stamps can be counted on one's fingers. The introduction of watermarks into the paper on which the stamps are printed has always appeared to us to be a great safeguard against imitations and forgeries, and though it is no visible protection when the stamp is once affixed, yet no quantities could be disposed of without the fraud being discovered. To the collector these watermarks frequently constitute a landmark in the history of a stamp, and some of his most valuable and interesting varieties are dependent upon them ; but to these we shall refer on a subsequent occasion.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Angola.—A new series has been issued of the same type as the Mozambique, &c. The inscription is *PROVINCIA DE ANGOLA*. We have not seen the entire series, and are therefore unable to state of how many values it consists. The impression is on white wove paper, and the perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13.

Adhesives. 5 reis, black.
10 „ green.
20 „ carmine.

Antigua.—Messrs. De la Rue and Co. have sent a further supply of post cards to this island, and we learn, by a letter dated 16th April last, that postage stamps of the value of 6d. and 1s. are ordered, but had not at that period arrived. The post cards are of the type of the halfpenny, and are on buff as usual.

Post Cards. 1 penny, carmine.
 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ „ „
 $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$ „ red-brown.

Austria.—According to the Vienna journal an issue of letter-cards of 3 and 5 kreuzer and 3 and 5 soldi was to take place on the 1st of this month. As the kreuzer values will be in eight languages these letter-cards will form an important addition to the collectors of this kind of postal stationery.

The same journal states that the 50 kreuzer postage stamp has appeared in cerise in place of violet.

Adhesive. 50 kreuzer, cerise.

Belgium.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces the issue of letter-cards with the stamp of the *new type*.

Letter Cards. 10 cent, carmine on blue.
25 „ blue on pink.

Bhopal.—We extract the following from the *Timbre-Poste*: “The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna black has ceased to exist, and has been replaced by a design, created after its likeness, forming 32 new varieties. The letter N in NAWAB and JEHAN is backwards, and the fourth stamp has SAH for SHAH.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, red, *imperforate*, on white wove paper.

“For those who prefer the large-sized stamps there is an issue of the series of 1881–2, where the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna has 32 varieties in 8 horizontal rows of 4. The lettering is larger, and to mark the issue all the stamps have BEGAN for BEGAM, and the first stamp has NWAB for NAWAB. Another peculiarity of these stamps is that the letters are formed after a fancy fashion.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, pale and bright red on white wove paper.

“Lastly, the 4 annas of 1881–82 has had its 24 varieties re-made, and in order that there may be no mistake between that issue and the one of 1886 this latter has its stamps perforated

with a nail like some former stamps. The 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, and 21st stamps have *BEGAM* for *BEGAM*."

4 annas, yellow on white laid ; *perforated* 6½.
4 „ olive „ „

Ceylon.—At length we have something *new* from the manufactory of Messrs. De la Rue and Co.—a new die has been made for Ceylon, and two values saw the light about the 15th April last. They differ in no respects from one another save in the colour and the numeral of value ; it is probable therefore that the other stamps of the series will be of the same type. The diademed head of Her Majesty is on a lined ground, in an equilateral octagon 12 mm., from side to side ; below this is a fancy-shaped tablet, on which are the numerals of value in colour on white ground. At the top of the rectangular frame, on a straight tablet, is *CEYLON POSTAGE*, in white, on solid colour ; and all the vacant space is filled in with what for want of a better term we must call the æsthetic style, with a multitude of dots, both in the design and in the frame. The 25 c. is printed in washy brown-ochre, and the 28 c. in grey-green. The general effect is not good, but perhaps would be better were the colours brighter ; as it is, the whole looks flat and indistinct save the values, the introduction of which in figures of 4 mm. high is a very sensible arrangement. The impression is on Crown CA paper, and the perforation 14.

Adhesives. 25 cents, light brown-ochre.
28 „ grey-green.

Colombia.—What has hitherto been known under the various titles of the Granada Confederation, the United States of New Granada, and the United States of Colombia, seems now to have adopted a new title, and is for the future, according to the inscription on a stamp which has just been issued, to be styled the Republic of Colombia. The stamp in question, which we believe is only the forerunner of an entire series to be issued as the old stock is exhausted, shows the portrait to the left of Rafael Nuñez, the President, within an oval band, on a groundwork of horizontal lines. The band, which is intercepted at the foot by *CENTAVOS* in a curve, bears the inscription, *REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA*, in white letters, on a solid ground of colour. The numeral of value is in an oval above the word "centavos," and consequently interferes with the left breast of the portrait. The stamp is lithographed on plain white wove paper, and is perforated 13.

Adhesive. 10 centavos, orange-yellow.

Corea.—In January of last year we chronicled the appearance of two remarkable-looking stamps of 5 and 10 mon, and subsequently noticed a report of the existence of three higher values—25, 50, and 100 mon. Afterwards came another report that the Corean Post Office, with all the stock of stamps, had been destroyed by fire, and nothing more was heard of them until just now, when the three values in question have turned up in the

hands of a German dealer, who states that he has bought the whole lot from the government of the Corea, and that they were only *current a short time*. We should like to know whether they were ever *current*. However, we have the individuals before us. The 25 mon and the 100 mon are variations of the "cockade in centre" type of the smaller values; but in both, the words COREAN POST appear at the foot, with the values in numerals in the left lower angles, and M^N in the right lower angles, as is also the case with the 50 mon; and in the upper part of the stamps the inscription and values are repeated in Japanese or Korean. In the 50 mon stamp the cockade is in the upper part, and below in an upright oval is a long inscription in Japanese or Korean. The impression is on white native paper, in orange, for the 25 mon; for the 50 mon it is in blue-green; for the 100 mon it is partly-coloured pink and indigo-blue, the cockade being in pink and blue, enclosed in a white disc, surrounded by a circular band, the ground of which is pink. The rest of the ground of the stamp is indigo-blue, the values being in white, and the inscription at the top and bottom in pink. The perforation is 9.

Adhesives. 25 mon, orange.
50 „ blue-green.
100 „ indigo-blue and pink.

Costa Rica.—Guanacaste.—We seem as if we should never have done with the ringing of the changes of "Guanacaste" on these stamps. We have now two specimens before us of the 1 centavo, surcharged "Guanacaste," horizontally, in red, in thick ordinary type—one 16 mm. and the other 18 mm. long.

Adhesives. 1 centavo, green, surcharged in red, 16 mm.
1 „ „ „ 18 mm.

Besides these, there are with the horizontal surcharge of 16 mm. the following:

Adhesives. 2 centavos, carmine, surcharged in black.
5 „ slate „ red.
10 „ orange „ black.
40 „ blue „ red.

Further, the 2 centavos, carmine, is found surcharged in black, vertically, with "Guanacaste," in two varieties of thick ordinary type, measuring 18 and 20 mm., and in capitals measuring $15 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mm., $18\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ mm., and $20\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm., all on the same sheet; and the same, with the exception of that in thick ordinary type, measuring 20 mm., is found on the sheets of 5 centavos.

Adhesives. 2 cent, carmine, surcharged thick ordinary type, 18 mm. long.
5 „ slate „ „ 18 mm. „
2 „ carmine „ „ 20 mm. „
2 „ carmine „ capitals $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. 15 mm. „
5 „ slate „ „ $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. 15 mm. „
2 „ carmine „ „ 4 mm. $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. „
5 „ slate „ „ 4 mm. $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. „
2 „ carmine „ „ 3 mm. $20\frac{1}{2}$ mm. „
5 „ slate „ „ 3 mm. $20\frac{1}{2}$ mm. „

Denmark.—Aalborg.—About May of last year this local post issued two stamps of 3 öre, blue, and 5 öre, red, of unpretentious type, depicted in the annexed illustration. Last



month we chronicled a new-comer of 3 öre, and now we have to mention, on the authority of the *Timbre-Poste*, that all these stamps appeared on the 15th March, surcharged, in black, we suppose, with a large numeral "1." We have therefore:



Adhesives. 1 öre on 3 öre, blue, 1885.
1 " 5 " red, 1885.
1 " 3 " red and green, 1886.

On the 1st of April a whole bevy made their appearance, followed on the 8th by one of 2 öre.



We will not trouble our readers with any detailed description of all the values in this issue, as we annex illustrations of all the types, but merely record them, as there will doubtless be new and revised editions before long. In all of them



the Trinitarian Castle is the principal feature. In the 1 öre it is enclosed in an oval band, inscribed AALBORG BYPOST, in the upper part, and CIRCULAIRE MÆRKE in the lower. In the

2 öre the castle is in a lozenge-shaped band, the upper part inscribed AALBORG BYPOST, and the lower part ACCORD MÆRKE, which signifies that it is used for cases where certain firms contract at a lower price for the delivery of their letters.



In the 5 öre the inscription is on a horseshoe-shaped



label, and is AALBORG BYPOST OG PAKKE-EXPEDITION, which we suppose is the rate for letters or parcels under a certain weight. The next type consists of four values—10, 20, 25, and 50 öre, and is of larger size, having the castle in an oval, inscribed AALBORG BYPOST PAKKE-EXPEDITION, showing that these larger values are for parcels. The stamps are lithographed on plain white wove paper, and are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives. 1st type, 1 öre, brown.
2nd " 2 " blue.
3rd " 5 " brown and blue.
4th " 10 " black and brown.
" 20 " green and black.
" 25 " black and blue.
" 50 " blue and gold.

The perforator appears to be somewhat clumsy, as the *Timbre-Poste* makes a variety of the 20 öre from the circumstance of the perforation going through the middle of the stamp instead of where it ought to be.

Odense.—The stamp will be seen to resemble its predecessor, that had only a short existence of a little over twelve months. The numeral of value is now in colour instead of being in white; the lettering of ODENSE BYPOST is not so spread out, and a different ornament inserted in the lower part of the oval. The numerals of value in the angles are suppressed, and the spandrels filled in with horizontal lines, a kind of blotch being introduced by way of ornament, we suppose. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the sheet consists of a hundred stamps, in ten rows of ten in a row, the five first stamps in each horizontal row being printed upside down, with reference to the other five. Thus, by taking the 5th and 6th stamps of each horizontal row, collectors of topsy-turvies can be accommodated. The perforation is $12\frac{1}{2}$.



Adhesive. 3 öre, blue.

Dutch East Indies.—We are informed that the post card of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents is now printed on white card in place of buff.

Post Card. $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents, yellow-brown on white.

By an oversight last month we wrote "*Danish West Indies*" instead of *Dutch* in describing a Curaçao post card. A correspondent, who kindly pointed out the error, seemed to apprehend that the geographical knowledge of some of our readers might be at fault unless it was noticed.

Fiji.—A correspondent writes us that he has the sixpence of the current issue on white wove paper, perforated 10.

Adhesive. 6 pence, carmine; perforated 10.

France.—The 25 centimes stamp has donned a new colour, and since the 21st April last has appeared in black on rose-coloured paper.

Adhesive. 25 cents., black on rose.

Great Britain.—It seems from the following paragraph, which appeared in the *Post Office Circular* of the 27th April last, that the Registration Envelopes are for the future to have a notice printed on the back stating the terms on which they are insured: "On and after the 1st May next, when the arrangements for insuring the contents of registered letters come into operation, all registered letter envelopes sold to the public are to bear a notice of the fact, and of the rates payable for such insurance. This notice will be printed on the back of new envelopes in the course of manufacture; but as regards the stock already in hand, gummed labels bearing the notice will shortly be supplied to all postmasters, sub-postmasters, and town receivers, one of which should be affixed to the back of every envelope before it is issued to the public."

The label in question is rather more than two inches square, with the rates of insurance printed on it.

A valued correspondent has sent us a private post card, which we should think must be classed among the earliest that were stamped with the halfpenny embossed stamp. It has a Greek pattern framing round it similar to that on the first issue of the government post cards, and is of the same width as the small one, but is a trifle longer. The inscription is also similar, but instead of the Royal Arms under POST CARD, there is a line. Then follows the usual notice, and below this is "To," as in the first government issue. The die is No. 1. On the back the name of the firm has been printed before stamping, and bears the date 187.... The impression is in pale blue.

We have to notice an alteration in the type of the inscription on the registration envelopes, size H. Those issued in 1883 had the instructions in Roman capitals of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the two lines measuring 110 and 88 mm., and the letter R was within a narrow-lined oval. The instructions are now in block letters of $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm., measuring 125 and 102, and the line of the oval is thicker.

A copy of size G. recently received is made of paper tinted azure of a greenish hue.

Registration Envelopes. Size H. 2d., blue ; instructions in *block letters*.
Size G. 2d., blue ; of *azure paper*.

Greece.—We have received specimens of a recent production of two Belgian artists, which the *Timbre-Poste* considers does not do great honour to them, as it says that the stamp is likely to be mistaken for an *etiquette de bobine*. The initials of the artists are to be found in the lower part, H. H. for H. Heindrickx, who designed the die, and A. D., for A. Doms, who engraved it, and who is now engraving the new Congo stamps, besides being the artist who engraved the Belgian stamps of 1869.



The advent of the stamps was announced by a royal decree dated the 29th March last, counter-signed by M. Delyannis. The decree orders that postage stamps of the value of 25 lepta, 50 lepta, and 1 drachma, regulated by Article 1 of the Decree of the 5th April, 1883, shall be of rectangular form, 18 mm. wide by 22 mm. long, and shall bear in the centre a head of Mercury, in a circle of 13 mm. diameter ; the words ΕΛΛΑΣ above, and the value in figures below. These stamps were to be put in circulation from the 1st April of the present year.

The impression is in colour on white wove paper, and the stamps are not perforated.

Adhesives. 25 lepta, blue.
50 „, bluish-green.
1 drachma, grey.

Guinea.—We have received from Mr. Marsden the following values of the new series of stamps mentioned in our March number. The portrait of the king is similar to that on the CORREIOS E TELEGRAPHOS stamps of Portugal, and is on a ground of fine horizontal lines within a solid oval band, inscribed GUINE PORTUGUEZA in the upper part, and REIS in the lower part, preceded and followed by the numeral of value. The whole is within a rectangular frame $22\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the spandrels being filled in with vertical lines, with a small white ornament in each. The impression is by typography, in colour on thick white wove paper, and the stamps are perforated 13.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	5 reis, black.
	10 „ green.
	20 „ rose.
	25 „ puce.
	40 „ chocolate-brown.
	50 „ bright blue.
	100 „ brown.



Holkar.—We annex an engraving of the half anna stamp recently chronicled. A correspondent who has just returned from the Holkar State writes us from Lahore under date of the 17th April, enclosing two shades of this stamp, informing us that the remainder of the issue, consisting of 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, is not yet ready, but will speedily be issued.

India.—In the Indian portion of the exhibition just opened there are a few postage stamps; but the collection is so imperfect, that we wonder it was sent over. Among the government issues we found but little new. There is the half anna, red, figuring by the side of the half anna, blue, of the original issue; and there is a collection of those in actual use, including a 6 anna of a type different from that adopted, and which has CANCELLED printed across it. The "Service" stamps are nearly complete with the exception of those in small type. The Indian Postal Note stamps figure there, as also the forms of orders. The stamps of native States are represented by about a dozen of Afghanistan; but those of Junaghur and Jhind are rather more complete. Among these latter the quarter anna, red-ochre, is classed among the stamps of 1876. In the Hyderabad stamps there is only one value of the skeleton type. For an official collection it is worse than poor.

We have been informed officially that the 12 annas, red-brown, has been withdrawn from circulation.

It has been suggested, with regard to the issue of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue, mentioned in our last on the authority of a letter from Calcutta, that it is probably a re-issue of old stock. We ourselves are inclined to be of that opinion, as green has superseded blue as the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna colour for the stamps.

Jhind.—The surcharge on these stamps has again been changed, and is now JEEND, making the orthography on the stamps correspond with that above the arms impressed on the envelopes and post cards. The adhesives have only as yet arrived, with the new surcharge of JEEND STATE in two lines.



Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, surcharged in red.
1 „ chocolate „ black.
2 annas, blue „ red.
4 „ green „ red.
8 „ violet „ black.
1 rupee, grey „ red.



The three smaller values are also found with the additional surcharge of SERVICE, in the same colour as the rest of the surcharge.

Macao.—Of the current type we have received the following :

Adhesives.

20 reis, rose.
40 „ yellow.

Madagascar.—In November last we described some labels issued by the British Vice-Consulate at Antananarivo, and which are used as postage stamps. The only value we had seen at that time was that of ONE PENNY representing the postage on a 1 oz. postal packet; but we have now received a full set from Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., and are able to correct some errors, and supply some deficiencies from seeing the individuals with our own eyes.

There are two series, one for letters, and the other for postal packets; the design being the same for both, and only varying according to the weight and value. There are four values of the letter series—the first, in which the central legend is $\frac{1}{2}$ OZ. LETTER, and the lower one SIXPENCE; the second, where the central space has 1 OZ. LETTER, and the lower ONE SHILLING; the third, in which the central space has $1\frac{1}{2}$ OZ. LETTER, and the lower ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE; and the fourth, where the spaces respectively are filled with 2 OZ. LETTER, and TWO SHILLINGS. The impression is in red-violet for all the values except the first, which is in vermilion; a line in vermilion is printed across each stamp from the left upper angle of the frame to its lower right angle, and over the whole is affixed the hand stamp of the consulate in dark green.

In the labels for postal packets we find the two lower spaces filled with 1 OZ., 2 OZ., 3 OZ., 4 OZ., POSTAL PACKET, and ONE PENNY, TWOPENCE, THREEPENCE, and FOURPENCE. In the 4 OZ. there is a typographical error, “1” being inserted in place of “4,” and this is corrected with a pen. In other respects, the diagonal red line, the colour of the hand stamp, &c., the postal packet labels are similar to the letter ones. We are informed that each value is printed in strips of four, separated from each other by a rouletted line of colour.

<i>Letter Labels.</i>	6 pence, vermilion, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	1 shilling, red-violet, 1 oz.
	1 shilling 6 pence, red-violet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	2 shillings, red-violet, 2 oz.
<i>Postal Packets.</i>	1 penny, " 1 oz.
	2 " " 2 oz.
	3 " " 3 oz.
	4 " " 4 oz.

New South Wales.—We annex an illustration of what the official *Postal Guide*, as quoted in our March number, terms the "New Five Shilling Stamp." It is, as we anticipated, the old "Stamp Duty" value of 1868 served up *à la postage*, and seems to be a convenient way of getting rid of the old stock while something newer is preparing. The watermark is N.S.W., and the stamp is perforated 13. There is no doubt but that the other two values are similarly treated, and belong to the 1868 "Stamp Duty" stamps.



Adhesives.

5 shillings,	green,	violet centre.
10 " "	carmine	" "
1 pound	"	" "

We are indebted to a correspondent for sending us a specimen of the "official" envelope mentioned in our February number. The size is that called the "commercial," with plain straight-cut flap. The stamp is that of the current one penny, save that the ornaments in the angles are entirely suppressed, and o s inserted in the upper angles, and repeated in the lower angles. The paper is white laid.

Official Envelope. One Penny, brick-red.

Norway.—The Norse have a curious way of printing their post cards. One would have imagined that once the type set up stereoplastes would have been taken. A correspondent now sends us two cards of 5 öre, green—one used in Christiansund on the 12th March last, and the other in Drammen on the 8th April last, which show two settings up of the type. In the first the word "kun" is spelt "kuu," and the first two lines for the address begin with a dot; and in the second the word "adressen" is spelt "adresseu," and the first two lines for the address finish with a dot. There are also some differences in the frames. What other varieties there may be we know not, but we have a very lively recollection of some dozen varieties in the inscriptions and framing in former issues.

Persia.—The information contained in our February number as to the diagonal surcharge of "officiel," with "12" below on the 10 centimes, carmine, has not proved to be correct; but we now receive the following surcharged, horizontally, with OFFICIEL, in capitals, with the value below in Arabic figures, and with the Persian figures on each side. There is clearly more than one type

of these surcharges, at all events for that of the 5 shahi. The surcharge is in black.

Adhesives. 5 shahi on 6 sh., green (sun).
 12 „ 50 c., black (portrait).
 18 „ 10 sh., orange-red (portrait).

A further one of 1 toman on 5 fr., red, is also reported; but we have not seen it, nor does it appear to be on sale at the Teheran Post Office, as we received the above along with the following of the "Lion 1876" type, most of which are reprints on white paper, with the exception of the 1 kran, which is faced with buff.

Adhesives. 2 shahi, light blue.
 4 „ brick-red.
 8 „ grass-green.
 1 kran, brown-red on buff.
 5 „ violet.
 5 „ gold.
 1 toman, bronze.



We annex an engraving of the unpaid letter stamps described in our February number.

Peru.—Peru seems to be borrowing a leaf from Mexico in surcharging its stamps with the names of towns. We have just received the 1 centavo, orange-yellow, of 1879, with the first type of the triangular surcharge in black, and the further surcharge of AREQUIPA in a circle. We see that a correspondent of the *Brussels Journal* doubts the authenticity of the Habilitado surcharge depicted in our March number, stated by *Der Philatelist* to have been applied to the 10 c. and 25 c. of the 1883-4 type. We ourselves have extreme doubts of them.

Adhesive. 1 cent, orange-yellow (1879), surcharged in black, with Peru triangle and AREQUIPA.

Portugal.—A correspondent informed us last month that the colours of the 25 reis and 50 reis had been changed, but he failed to inform us what the new colours were. We find, however, that the 25 reis has been changed to red-brown.

Adhesive. 25 reis, red-brown.

The *I. B. J.* mentions a misprint of UNIVESERLLE on the post card of 30 reis, green.

Roumania.—Another instalment of the series of the new type has appeared.

Adhesive. 10 bani, red on faint buff.

Siam.—A correspondent of the *Timbre-Poste* seems to throw doubt upon the authenticity of the $\frac{1}{2}$ att, blue, surcharged in red with 1 TICAL, because the blue stamps which he lately received were none of them so surcharged, and that it is strange for a stamp to be raised to more than ten times its original value by a surcharge. We can only state the fact that the stamps so surcharged came *direct* to our publishers from the post-office at Bangkok, and our first knowledge of their existence came from a correspondent who possessed an obliterated copy.

Soruth.—These stamps are now perforated 12. The impression is on white laid paper.

Adhesives. 1 anna, green and full green.

4 „ bright red, brick, and brown-red.

South Australia.—The Halfpenny wrapper of the new type, described in our March number, has come to hand, made of Manilla paper. *Wrapper.* $\frac{1}{2}$ d., violet, on Manilla paper.

Straits Settlements.—A reply card of 1 + 1 cent., has been issued. *Post Card.* 1 + 1 cent, green on buff.

Perak.—We have the 2 cents, pink, on “Crown CA,” surcharged in black with 1—CENT—PERAK, in Italic capitals, in three lines.

Adhesive. 1 cent on 2 cents, pink.

Sweden.—According to the *I. B. J.* a posthorn, in blue, is now printed on the back of the 10 öre, carmine, issue of 1st January, 1885. *Adhesive.* 10 carmine, with posthorn in blue on back.

Tobago.—The $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. “Crown CA” has been surcharged in black with “ $\frac{1}{2}$ PENNY,” in the same way as the sixpence mentioned in our February number.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny on $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., ultramarine-blue.

Turkey.—The 5 and 25 piastres so lately chronicled seem to be already replaced by the same values in other colours; and we have now to note the appearance of the following on white paper, perforated 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Adhesives.* 5 paras, black.

5 piastres, green-blue on pale green.

25 „ brown on pale brown.

Victoria.—In addition to the wrapper of One Penny, with a stamp of the type of the adhesive of December, 1878, green, surcharged STAMP DUTY in blue, and of paper watermarked “Crown over One Penny, Victoria,” we have received the following impressed with the new types of 1885, the stamp being placed at about 2 inches from the end of the wrappers, instead of, as formerly, at about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the top.

Wrappers. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, rose on plain white wove.

1 „ green on plain „

1 „ green on plain yellow wove.

1 „ green on plain azure wove.

The latter has a portion of the manufacturer's watermark on it.

By the same mail we also received, all of the new type, envelopes of One Penny and Twopence, the latter in various sizes.

Envelopes. 1 penny, green on white laid, $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

1 „ „ on azure „ „

2 „ violet on „ „ „

2 „ lilac on „ „ „

2 „ „ on white laid, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$, $5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$, and $9\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ ins.

Wurtemberg.—The *I. B. J.* reports the issue of a newspaper band with stamp of 3 kreuzer (type of 1879), of buff paper, and measuring 232 x 16 mm.

Wrapper. 3 kr., green on buff.

THE STAMPS OF MEXICO.

By MM. CAILLEBOTTE.

(Continued from page 58.)

1879. Head of the Curé Hidalgo, thick laid paper, perf. 12.—Two classes of paper are usually catalogued—wove and laid. We believe, however, that in reality only the *laid* paper exists, but the bars are often almost invisible, and we have had entire sheets in our possession in which the upper part appeared to be wove paper, whilst the lower part was unmistakably laid.

A. *Without surcharge.*

- 1 c., brown.
- 2 c., deep violet.
- 5 c., orange.
- 10 c., blue.
- 25 c., carmine.
- 50 c., green.
- 85 c., violet.
- 100 c., black.

B. *With surcharge.*

- 1 c., brown.
- 2 c., deep violet.
- 5 c., orange.
- 10 c., blue.
- 25 c., carmine.
- 50 c., green.
- 85 c., violet.
- 100 c., black.

It would serve no purpose to recapitulate the list of names of towns, as these stamps were in use concurrently with those of the previous type, and present exactly the same names of towns and numbers in surcharge. It is only necessary then to refer to the list of the 1878 issue.

Errors (laid paper).

Mexico, 1 c., brown	.	.	.	45 instead of	54.
" 1 c. "	.	.	.	548	" 5480 or 81.
" 1 c. "	.	.	.	5489	" 5480.
" 2 c., violet	.	.	.	45	" 54.
" 2 c. "	.	.	.	8481	" 5481.
" 5 c., orange	.	.	.	45	" 54.
" 10 c., blue	.	.	.	45	" 54.
" 10 c. "	.	.	.	8481	" 5481.
" 10 c. "	.	.	.	5487	" 5481.
" 25 c., rose	.	.	.	45	" 54.
" 25 c. "	.	.	.	5489	" 5480.
Mazatlan, 5 c., orange	.	.	.	4781	" 2781.
" 10 c., blue	.	.	.	4781	" 2781.
Mexico, 50 c.	.	.	.	5548	" 5480 or 81.
Acapulco, 50 c.	.	.	.	5328	" 5382.

Habilitados.—Refer to the note on this subject at the end of 1878 issue. The second number is sometimes in black, but more frequently in carmine.

The following are known to us :

1 c., brown, 1980 (Queretaro)	.	used for 2082 in carmine (Puebla).
1 c. " Mexico 5481	.	" Mexico 5482.
1 c. " Queretaro 1980	.	" 2082 in carmine (Puebla).
1 c. " 3782 (Guadalajara).	.	" Mexico 5483.
1 c. " 3881 (Durango)	.	" Mexico 5482.
1 c. " Tampico in violet 1481	.	" Mexico 5483.
1 c. " Chihuahua 3982	.	" Campêche 5083 in carmine.
1 c. " Mexico 5481	.	" Puebla 2082
1 c. " 2682 (Merida)	.	" 5083 (Campêche)
1 c. " 381 (Vera Cruz)	.	" 2782 (Mazatlan)
2 c. violet, 1980 (Queretaro)	.	" 2782
2 c. " Queretaro 1930	.	" 2782
2 c. " 381 (Vera Cruz)	.	" 3983 (Chihuahua)
2 c. " 2581 (Monterrey)	.	" 3983
5 c., orange, Durango in red 3881	.	" 2782 (Mazatlan)

5 c., orange,	2180 (Pachuca)	.	used for 2082 Puebla in carmine.
5 c., "	1981 (Queretaro)	.	" Campêche 5083 "
5 c., "	4680 (Cuantitlan)	.	" " "
5 c., "	381 (Vera Cruz)	.	" Tampico 1482.
5 c., "	3981 (Chihuahua)	.	" 2782 (Mazatlan) in carmine.
5 c., "	2181 (Pachuca)	.	" Tampico 1482.
10 c., blue,	680 (Tula de T.)	.	" Mexico 5483.
10 c., "	1880 (Saltillo)	.	" " 5483.
10 c., "	3080 (La Paz)	.	" Puebla 2082 in carmine.
10 c., "	3981 (Chihuahua)	.	" Toluca in violet, 982 in carmine.
10 c., "	1880 (Saltillo)	.	" Campêche 5083 "
10 c., "	3980 (Chihuahua)	.	" 2782 in carmine (Mazatlan).
10 c., "	2181 (Pachuca)	.	" Queretaro 1982.
10 c., "	1880 (Saltillo)	.	" 982 in carmine (Toluca).
10 c., "	1880 (Saltillo)	.	" Toluca in violet, 982 in carmine.
10 c., "	Chihuahua 3980	.	" " "
10 c., "	1981 (Queretaro)	.	" " "
10 c., "	3581 (Huejutla)	.	" 2782 (Mazatlan) "
10 c., "	281 (Zacatecas)	.	" " "
10 c., "	Mexico 5481	.	" 1283 (Tepic) "
10 c., "	1880 (Saltillo)	.	" 2782 (Mazatlan) "
10 c., "	680 (Tula de T.)	.	" Mexico 5483.
10 c., "	2581 (Monterrey)	.	" 1283 (Tepic) in carmine.

1882. CHANGE IN PAPER, EXACTLY AS IN THE ISSUE OF 1878.

Thin wove paper ; perf. 12.

A. <i>Without surcharge.</i>	B. <i>With surcharge.</i>
1 c., brown.	1 c., brown.
2 c., violet.	2 c., violet.
5 c., orange.	5 c., orange.
10 c., blue.	10 c., blue.
25 c., carmine.	25 c., carmine.
50 c., green.	50 c., green.
85 c., violet.	85 c., violet.
100 c., black.	100 c., black.

(To be continued.)

Notes and Queries.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—PERAK, &c.—In answer to our correspondent, A. H., we have no doubt but that the surcharge of the crescent and star with initial in capitals below, all within an oval, was the first surcharge employed for these protected Malay States. We are perfectly aware that others differ from us, as M. Moens in his *Catalogue* assigns 1882 as the date of this surcharge for Perak and Selangor, and 1880 for Sungie-Ujong. We ourselves received a copy of the 2 cents, brown, for Perak in 1878, which is still in our possession. The stamp, moreover, was described in *Alfred Smith & Co.'s Circular* in January, 1879. The date of 1882 is therefore unmistakeably wrong. There is but little doubt but that there has since been some tampering with the stamp itself for one or other of these states, as we recollect specimens on "Crown CA" paper coming to hand which were clearly humbugs.

We are not aware when British residents were first appointed in these states, nor when they were brought under the immediate surveillance of the Crown agents of the colonies, but they are now expressly so.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VIII.

JUNE, 1886.

No. 89.



SINCE the year 1864, when M. Regnard wrote the article referred to in our February number, the subject of watermarks on stamps, or on the paper employed in their manufacture, has greatly occupied the attention of philatelists. There was at the first some opposition to the admission of watermarks as constituting varieties; but it was soon seen that they could not be ignored, for wherever a special paper was employed it formed a most important element in tracing the chronological history of any particular stamp or series of stamps. The subject was one which first brought Dr. Legrand to the fore as a writer on philatelic matters, and the second edition of his monograph, published in 1867, brings the detailed account of the various known watermarks down to that period; and as the principal catalogues now contain notices of them, and the varieties dependent on them, we are relieved from any necessity of referring to the past, and shall confine the few observations we propose to make to the present state of things.

Twenty years ago the use of paper watermarked or of a special kind was far more common than it is at the present day. We write from memory; but we think we are correct in saying that the use of watermarks on stamps is at present confined to Great Britain and most of its dependencies, to Egypt, Italy, Norway, Denmark with its colonies, and the recent issue for China; while Bavaria and Russia make use of paper with a special watermark, as also do the Levant Company and Bulgaria, the stamps for which are manufactured at St. Petersburg. There are other countries which employ special paper for envelopes, &c.; but our remarks are confined to postage stamps proper. Many States, it will be seen, which formerly made use of watermarked paper have now ceased to do so; but Great Britain, from the first issue in

1840, has remained faithful to its traditions, and has never ceased to employ it, not only at home, but in India; and it is employed in all its dependencies, except those in North America, the Fiji Islands, and Heligoland.

The dependencies of Great Britain (with the exception of India, the Dominion of Canada, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, and Victoria) are represented by the Crown Agents for the Colonies. New Zealand and the Cape of Good Hope are also represented by the Crown Agents; but now only financially, for the purpose of paying the interest on loans. Of those so represented, thirty-two are now supplied, or are being supplied, with stamps printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., on paper specially made for the Crown Agents, and watermarked with a Crown C A. Gambia appears still to have a stock of stamps on Crown C C paper; while the stamps of the Fiji Islands, Heligoland, and Newfoundland are not supplied by the Crown Agents, and are printed on unwatermarked paper. Only two watermarks are now employed for the postage stamps of Great Britain. The whole catalogue of differing watermarks in use throughout the world is now therefore reduced within a very small compass.

We may here observe that the watermark is seen in its true position by looking at the stamp on the face. Philatelists, as a matter of convenience, usually look for it at the back of the stamp, and it is probably owing to this that in about one-half of the illustrations in the monograph of Dr. Legrand the watermark* is shown as seen on the back of the stamp, while in the remaining half it is shown as seen from the front.


From some cause or other, not easy to explain, the Crown Agents' device has been commonly read upwards, as "C A and Crown;" we, on the contrary, think it preferable to adopt the mode of reading it downwards, and call it "Crown C A." In no dependency of Great Britain is the Crown placed otherwise than at the top, except in the case of Victoria, which, after employing a most bewildering series of watermarks, seems to have settled down to a Crown surmounted by a V, frequently called "Crown and V," but which, for the reason above given, we think should

* In the watermark of "Heraldic Emblems" in the paper employed for the stamps of Great Britain between 1856 and 1867, for the values of three-pence, sixpence, ninepence, and one shilling, the proper position of the shamrock leaf is in the right lower angle, and the thistle in the left. The engraving in the frontispiece of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain* shows this watermark as seen on the back.

be "V and Crown." The Crown has never formed part of the watermark for Tasmania, which, after rejecting a star and numerals, seems to have finally adopted TAS.

It does not appear that there is any room for improvement in the mode of describing the watermarks except in one case, where the suggestion has been made to us, and we cannot therefore take any credit for it. The watermark on the Cape of Good Hope stamps consists of an anchor, with a cable making one twist round the shank, similar to that on the draft and receipt stamps of 1853, and the Inland Revenue stamps of 1856. This device is that of the Admiralty, as seen on the buttons of the naval uniform, and is known as the "Foul-anchor." We certainly think that it is worthy of adoption, as presenting a more accurate description of the watermark than "Anchor and Cable," which fails to convey the notion that the cable has *one* turn round the shank of the anchor. Six-rayed stars appear now to have been abandoned, and wherever stars are employed as watermarks they are five-rayed. In referring to them, therefore, they must be understood as being five-rayed, unless otherwise described.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antigua.—We have the sixpence (type of 1862) and the one shilling (type of 1882), printed on paper watermarked  C A, and perforated 14.

Adhesives. 6 pence, dark green.
1 shilling, purple.

Argentine Republic.—The 90 centavos, blue, is reported with the surcharge of OFICIAL, in italic, in red; and that stamp of all work, the 5 centavos, surcharged in black with " $\frac{1}{2}$," and also with CUATRO CENTAVOS, and the date of 1884, is also further surcharged with OFICIAL in black.

Official. 90 centavos, blue, surcharged, in italic, in red.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, on 5 cent, red, surcharged in black.
4 " " " " "

Austria.—Some of the new letter cards mentioned in our last have come to hand. When folded they measure 140 × 83 mm. The German edition bears the inscription, KARTEN-BRIEF, in Gothic letters; below, towards the left, is AN in script, followed by four dotted lines for the address, the third line being preceded by IN in script. The directions for opening are printed up the left side, and on the reverse are instructions as to the circuit within which


the letter card is available. The inscriptions are printed in black, and the card, or rather paper, is double-faced—white within, and coloured without. The series of languages is stated to be the same as that of the post cards.

Letter Cards. 3 kr., green on pale green.
5 kr., lilac-pink on grey.

Bermuda.—A correspondent writes us that the statement in our March number, which we copied from a German contemporary, as to the alteration in the colours and watermarks, is, to say the least, premature, and probably arose from the notion that the stamps must have been printed in these colours for Bermuda before they were surcharged for Gibraltar. Another correspondent informs us that the postal authorities in Bermuda profess to be indignant at the use of their plates for transformation purposes.

Bhopal.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, blue-green, of June, 1884, on laid paper, comes to hand, unperforated. There has also been a further edition of this stamp, with alterations of its thirty-two varieties.

Type June, 1884, $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, blue-green, *imperforate*.
Altered type, 1886, $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, grey and bright green, *imperforate*.

Ceylon.—Of the new design we have the 15 cents, in olive-green, watermarked  CA, perf. 14.

Adhesive. 15 cents, olive-green.



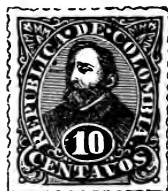
Chili.—The annexed engraving represents a returned letter stamp, which appears to have been recently issued. There is no value expressed upon it, and it is simply used as an official seal, and can scarcely be considered a postage stamp.

Adhesive. No value, vermilion, perforated.

Colombia.—We annex an illustration of the new design for the stamps of this republic, chronicled in our last.

Cuba.—The $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peso is now printed in ultramarine-blue.


Adhesive. $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peso, ultramarine-blue.



Curacao.—The use of post cards does not seem to be very extensive in this colony, if we may judge by the time it has taken to work off the old stock by means of surcharges. We have now the definitive issue, with the arms in the left upper angle, and a stamp of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents, the type of the adhesives of 1873, in the right upper angle. The inscription is BRIEFKAART uit de kolonie CURAÇAO (carte-postale des Antilles néerlandaises), ALGEMEENE

POSTVEREENIGING (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE), Adreszijde (côté réservé à l'adresse)," in four lines, followed by five dotted lines for the address. The impression is on white card, faced with pale blue. Size, 137 × 93 mm.

Post Card. 7½ cents, bronze-green on pale blue.

Dominica.—The *Deutsche Phil. Zeit.* reports the issue of a stamp of fourpence, in grey, with watermark  C A. Postal reply cards of 1 + 1 penny, in carmine, and 1½ + 1½ pence, in red-brown, have been issued. Size, 139 × 88 mm.

Adhesive. 4 pence, grey; perf. 14.

Post Cards. 1 + 1d., carmine on buff.

1½ + 1½d., red-brown on buff.

Faridkot.—We receive the ½ anna of 1883, in green.

Adhesive. ½ anna, green. Imperforate.

France.—The following notice appeared in the *Journal Officiel* of the 28th of last month:

"A partir du 15 juin prochain, des cartes-lettres à 15 et à 25 centimes seront mises à la disposition du public, moyennant le simple remboursement du prix du timbre d'affranchissement: 15 centimes ou 25 centimes.

"Les principaux bureaux de poste de Paris et des départements seront approvisionnés dès le début; les autres bureaux seront approvisionnés successivement, au fur et à mesure du développement de la fabrication.

"Les cartes-lettres à 25 centimes sont particulièrement destinées aux relations internationales; les cartes-lettres du service intérieur pourront également être utilisées pour les pays étrangers, mais elles seraient taxées à destination si l'expéditeur ne complétait pas l'affranchissement au moyen de timbres-poste.

"Il est permis d'insérer dans les cartes-lettres une ou plusieurs feuilles de papier, ainsi que tout objet dont l'insertion est autorisée dans les lettres ordinaires.

"Les cartes-lettres pourront être recommandées moyennant un droit fixe de 25 centimes, et donner lieu, dans ce cas, à l'émission d'un avis de réception de 10 centimes.

"Les timbres-poste découpés dans les cartes-lettres ne pourront pas servir à l'affranchissement d'autres correspondances; mais les cartes-lettres hors d'usage avant d'avoir été jetées à la boîte seront admises à l'échange contre des timbres-poste, au guichet de tous les bureaux."

These letter cards were issued on the 10th of this month, and are almost worse than those of Brazil. It is quite a misnomer to call them *cards*, as they are not so thick as cartridge-paper, and of the commonest description. The size is 129 × 80 mm. when folded, leaving a space clear from the lines of perforation of about 140 × 110 mm. to write upon. The only inscription is CARTE-LETTRE, with four lines for the address, the first line being preceded by M.

Letter Cards. 15 centimes, blue on straw.

25 " " black on pink.


French Colonies.—The *Timbre-Poste* recently announced that the 1, 2, 3, and 4 centimes, *timbres-taxe*, had been added to those already issued some time last year. The news of the issue of such-like stamps is long in arriving. The impression is in black.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1 cent., black.

2 " " "

3 cent., black.

4 " " "

Gambia.—A new value of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. has been issued of the current design, but as the only specimen we have seen is that in the South Kensington Exhibition, we are unable to give more than the value and colour, but suppose it is on  C A paper.

Adhesive. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine-blue.

India.—The last novelty in stamp-framing is shown in the 4 annas 6 pies, as furnished by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. The head of Her Majesty is on a groundwork of horizontal lines within an octagonal band, the sides of which would be the tangents to the curve of an upright oval. To complete the rectangular form given to the stamp there are ornamental fillings at the four corners. The impression is on star paper, perforated 14.

Adhesive. 4 annas 6 pies, pale green.

We have also received the envelope of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 1 anna in a new form, 120×94 mm. The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna is of thin white laid paper, and the 1 anna of thick white wove.


Envelopes. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, size 120×94 mm.

1 anna, Vandyck-brown, size 120×94 mm.

Further, we have "Messrs. De la Rue and Co.'s Patent" registration envelope of 2 annas, $132\frac{1}{2} \times 82\frac{1}{2}$ mm. This is of a different construction from its McCorquodale rival, and is more simple, consisting of a muslin-lined bag-shaped envelope made by turning up the lower end about 20 mm., and bringing the sides over, forming a seam up the back of the envelope. The turn-down flap is longer than in the McCorquodale form. The printing is done before the envelope is made up, and consists of the ordinary cross lines, not thick, and the vertical one in front crosses the word REGISTERED between the R and the E. The words REGISTERED LETTER are on the face in block letters of $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm., measuring 60 mm. Under this are the usual instructions in two lines of 60 mm. each, preceded by a R of 10 mm. in fancy type. To the right is the stamp frame with the ordinary legend, and in the upper angle to the left there is a small frame, 21×12 mm., in the upper part of which is REGISTERED, and a vertical line below divides the remaining space into two unequal parts. We suppose that this is for the insertion of the control number. The impression is in Prussian-blue, and the stamp on the turn-down flap, which is to the right, is in French-blue. The head of Her Majesty is on a solid ground in a single white-lined circle with 16 white dots within at equal distances. Outside is a circular engine-turned band inscribed INDIA REGISTRATION above, and TWO ANNAS below, with an exterior lace-edging. Under the flap is THOS. DE LA RUE AND CO. PATENT.

Registration Envelope. 2 annas, French-blue on white.

Italy.—Two handsome looking stamps for postal packets have been issued. They are of large size, $28\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and show the head of the king to the right in an oval, above which is a cartouche inscribed PACCHI POSTALI. On a scroll below is the value in full, intercepted in the middle by the numeral of value. The


impression is on white paper, watermarked . The perforation is 14.

10 centesimi, olive-green.
20 „ blue.


Jhind.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that the stamps of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna arrive perforated in sheets of 25 varieties in five rows. This fact led M. Moens to examine the unperforated issue, which was in sheets of 50 stamps, presenting, as he previously thought, as many varieties. He has now satisfied himself that this is not the case, and that there are only 25, the five last stamps in each horizontal line being a repetition of the five first. The paper is as before, and the perforation is 12.



Adhesive. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, brown-orange ; *perforated* 12.

Labuan.—We are able to announce changes of colour in the following stamps of the existing type ; watermark  C A.

Adhesives. 10 cents, olive-brown.
16 „ dull grey-blue.

Mauritius.—The *Deutsche Phil. Zeit.* chronicles the issue of the 50 cents in orange-yellow, watermarked  C A.

Adhesive. 50 cent, orange-yellow.

Montserrat.—A reply post card of 1 + 1 penny has been issued ; size 139 × 88 mm.

Post Card. 1 + 1d., carmine on buff.

Nevis.—Two reply post cards of 1 + 1d., in carmine, and $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$ d., in red-brown, are announced. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in red-brown has long been known in its single state ; but we have not seen a card of one penny ; but as the reply exists it is all but certain that the single card has also been supplied. Size, 139 × 88 mm.

Post Cards. 1d., carmine on buff.
1 + 1d. „ „
 $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$ d., red-brown on buff.

New South Wales.—A correspondent writes us that he was informed in Sydney last December that the first lot of official envelopes described in our last number was printed in vermilion, and was sent to the Education Department ; but it being feared that the vermilion would injure the die the colour was changed to brick-red.

Official Envelope. One penny, vermilion.

Norway.—*Drammen.*—A correspondent has sent us specimens of the 3 öre (Type 1884) in blue on magenta, rouletted as the other stamps issued in 1884.

Adhesive. 3 öre, dark blue on magenta.

Kragerö.—The same correspondent to whom we are indebted for the above has also forwarded a series of values issued by this newly-started local post. It would appear probable that the establishment of a local post in Scandinavia only requires a dealer and a *concessionaire* to realize a handsome profit at the expense of

stamp collectors, to whom they are becoming a perfect pest. The design of the stamp, which is identical for all the four values constituting the series, shows an island, probably intended for Langö; a small promontory with a lighthouse at the extremity, and a ship in the distance, both on the horizon, above which are birds flying. This design is enclosed in a circle, above which on a scroll is KRAGERÖ BYPOST; and underneath the circle, in a straight line, is "Öre," on each side of a six-rayed star enclosing the numeral of value. The stamp is lithographed on tinted wove paper, and perforated 11½.

Adhesive. 2 öre, green on light green.
5 " brown on pale pink.
7 " ochre on light straw.
10 " brown-red on light salmon.

Peru.—The Official Decree published on the 29th April last does not bear out the information sent us by a correspondent inserted in our March number. The Official Decree says nothing about the design, confining its account of the stamps to their values and colours. The new issue was to appear on the 1st of this month. The following are the values and colours as given by the Decree :

1 centavo, lilac.	10 centavos, grey.
2 " green.	50 " red.
5 " yellow.	1 sol, magenta.

Russian Locals.—*Biejetsk.*—The annexed engraving represents a fresh type of the stamp for this locality. The stamp is printed in type, of which there are eight settings-up, constituting as many varieties. The inscriptions are the same as those on its predecessors. The impression is in black on coloured paper.



Adhesive. 3 kopecs, lilac; imperforate.

Charkoff.—This is a stamp greatly resembling its predecessor, the 5 kop., blue, as it bears the same device; but the lettering is somewhat different, and the stars are larger. It is lithographed on white paper, and perforated 11½.

Adhesive. 5 kop., carmine-red.

St. Christopher.—Two reply post cards of 1 + 1d. in carmine, and 1½ + 1½d. in red-brown, are announced. Size, 139 × 88 mm.

Post Cards. 1 + 1d., carmine on buff.
1½ + 1½d., brown "



Shanghai.—We have the 40 cash in chocolate-brown, which made its appearance on the 28th March last. It is perforated 15.

Adhesive. 40 cash, chocolate-brown.

Siam.—The process of converting 2½d. into 2½s. seems to be so pleasant at Bangkok that the postal authorities there desire to make it equally agreeable to collectors. The latest importation

shows the $\frac{1}{2}$ att, blue, surcharged in red in ordinary heavy type instead of capitals.


Adhesive. 1 tical on $\frac{1}{2}$ att, blue; surcharged red in ordinary heavy type.

Straits Settlements.—*Johore.*—The last type of surcharge we have received shows JOHOR, in black, in capitals of 3 mm. and 9 mm. long on 2 cents, pink.

Adhesive. 2 cents, pink, surcharged JOHOR, 9×3 mm.

Selangor.—At the same time we have the same stamp surcharged in black SELANGOR in capitals of 3 mm. $\times 14\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long.

Adhesive. 2 cents, pink, surcharged SELANGOR, $14\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm.

It is almost superfluous to add that both stamps are on  c. a.

Tahiti.—The surcharge which was applied to the adhesives has now been made use of for wrappers, which appear to be in four values, 5, 10, and 25 centimes, and 15 centimes, made by imprinting the stamp of 5 and 10 centimes. The date stamp is afterwards applied, and we give an illustration of one of the values, with the date of 12th August last. The wrapper is of manilla paper.



Wrappers. 5 centimes, black on manilla.

10	„	„
5 + 10	„	„
25	„	„

Tolima.—At the same time that we receive the 5 and 10 centavos in the altered colours as mentioned in our March number (the 10 c. in vermillion, not brick-red), we have one of 20 centavos, of a new design, an illustration of which is annexed. The stamp is not perforated, and can therefore scarcely be taken as belonging to the series next described, and probably belongs to 1884. It is lithographed on plain white wove paper.



Adhesive. 20 centavos, lilac.

Four values of a new design have also made their appearance, which we need not describe, as we annex an illustration of one of the values, and the design of the four is identical as respects the principal features. The 5 and 10 centavos are similar in design, save as to the numeral of value. In the 50 centavos the numeral is in an octagon, and the words CENTAVOS and UN PESO are on a straight tablet. The stamps are lithographed on plain white wove paper, and are perforated 11.



Adhesives. 5 centavos, brown.
10 „ blue.
50 „ green.
1 peso, vermillion.

A new design of a *Cubierta* is chronicled, the inscriptions on which are the same as before, but the design is altered, and the size is now 130 × 65 mm. The numeral of value is in each of the upper angles on a horizontally-lined ground, within a circle, with a festooned border, and the circle enclosing the arms in the centre is composed of festoons, with small ornaments in each festoon. It is said that there are three values, 5, 10, and 50 centavos, but whether they are all of similar design we are not able to say. The notice we have given is taken from the design of the 5 centavos. They are lithographed on plain white wove paper.

Cubiertas. 5 centavos, yellow.
 10 „ blue.
 50 „ red.

Victoria.—An official communication from Melbourne informs us that the stocks of stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 6d., and that of the post cards of 1d. are all but exhausted, and that a new issue of Duty stamps would be ready about the following dates:

1st June, halfpenny and one penny wrappers, and one penny post cards.

1st July, halfpenny, penny, and sixpenny postage stamps, and what must be “a joy” only to a few collectors, on 1st August stamps of £5, £6, £7, £8, £9, and £10.

THE STAMPS OF MEXICO.

By MM. CAILLEBOTTE.

(Concluded from page 76.)

1ST JULY, 1882. COMPLETION OF THE SERIES, AND CHANGES OF COLOUR.

Thin wove paper; perf. 12.

A. <i>Without surcharge.</i>	B. <i>With surcharge.</i>
12 c., brown.	12 c., brown.
18 c., yellow-brown.	18 c., yellow-brown.
24 c., violet.	24 c., violet.
50 c., yellow.	50 c., yellow.
100 c., orange.	100 c., orange.

For list of surcharges refer back to the list of 1882 (profile).

Errors.

Mexico, 2 c., violet	.	.	.	45 instead of	54.
„ 5 c., orange	.	.	.	8481	„ 5481.
„ 10 c., blue	.	.	.	548	„ 5481.
Merída, 10 c., blue	.	.	.	2628	„ 2682.
Colima, 10 c., blue	.	.	.	4928	„ 4982.
Mexico, 12 c., brown	.	.	.	3548	„ 5483.
„ 12 c., brown	.	.	.	5438	„ 5483.
Campêche, 12 c., brown	.	.	.	55	„ 50.
Mexico, 18 c., yellow-brown	.	.	.	483	„ 5483.
„ „	.	.	.	5438	„ 5483.
„ „	.	.	.	2548	„ 5482.
„ 24 c., violet	.	.	.	483	„ 5483.
„ „	.	.	.	5438	„ 5483.

HABILITADOS.

1 c., brown,	3782 (Guadalajara).	used for	Campêche 5083 in carmine.
1 c., „	Merida 2682 . . . „		Mexico 5483.
1 c., „	Mexico 5482 . . . „		2782 in carmine (Mazatlan).
1 c., „	„ 5482 . . . „		1482 (Tampico).
1 c., „	3782 (Guadalajara).		5083 (Campeche).
2 c., violet,	Mexico 5482 . . . „		Campêche 5083 in carmine.
2 c., „	„ 5482 . . . „		Toluca in violet 982 in carmine.
2 c., „	„ 5482 . . . „		2782 in carmine (Mazatlan).
5 c., orange,	381 (Vera Cruz) . . . „		Tampico 1482 in carmine.
5 c., „	3981 (Chihuahua) . . . „		2782 in carmine (Mazatlan).
10 c., blue,	Mexico 5482 . . . „		Toluca in violet, 982 in carmine.
10 c., „	282 (Zacatecas) . . . „		Toluca in blue, 982 „
10 c., „	Mexico 5482 . . . „		Puebla 2082 in carmine.

Some of these stamps are found with order number and date, but no name of town.

In 1883 the same fact is noticeable as in the previous issue; the type used for the figures in surcharge is perceptibly larger.

It would be useless to repeat the list of surcharges. Refer to the list of 1883. Specimens of these stamps also are to be found having an order number and date, but no name of town.

1ST JANUARY, 1882. FIGURE IN OVAL.

Thin wove paper; perf. 12.

A. Without surcharge.

2 c., green.
3 c., carmine.
6 c., blue.

B. With surcharge.

2 c., green.
3 c., carmine.
6 c., blue.

List of surcharges of names of towns is the same as in 1882 (profile), and these stamps also have at times only the order number and date, without name of town.

1883.

Same difference in the size of the figures as in the two preceding issues. List of names of towns is the same as in 1883 (profile), and here again specimens exist with order number and date, but no name of town.

The following note applies to the three issues, head in profile of 1878, head of Hidalgo, and figure issue. These three issues were in use at the same time, and there is therefore no reason for making any distinction between them on the ground of surcharge.

JANUARY, 1884.

Head to left in an oval; perf. 12.

1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 4 c., 5 c., 6 c., 10 c., 12 c., 20 c., 25 c., 50 c., green.
1 peso, 2, 5, and 10 pesos, blue.

The surcharges have now entirely disappeared, although we have met with specimens of the 1884 issue surcharged "Chiapas," "Cuernavaca," "Maravatio," "Saltillo," "Texcoco."

These surcharges are probably the result of the force of habit on the Post-office clerks, who were accustomed to put the name of the town on the stamps; but we do not believe them to be due to any regular official system.

THE POST CARDS OF AUSTRIA.

BY A POST CARD COLLECTOR.

(Continued from Vol. VI. p. 42.)

BOHEMIA.

DECEMBER, 1871.

Same as Austria issue of December, 1871, with "Korrespondenci listek" beneath the German inscription "Correspondenz-Karte," "Adresa" under "Adresse," and "v" under "in." On reverse, "dne" under "am." Stamp in colour, remainder black impression on buff. "Am }
dne {187," to left.

2 kr., deep yellow-ochre to light yellow-ochre on buff.

1872.

"Am }
dne {187," to right.

2 kr., light yellow to yellow-ochre on buff.

1872.

"(Böhm)" in lower right-hand corner, below frame.

"Am }
dne { 187," to right, back of card.

2 kr., light yellow-ochre on buff.

1872.

Formula at back and "Böhm" both omitted.

2 kr., yellow-ochre on buff.

1873.

"(Böhm)" in lower right corner; no formula at back.

2 kr., light yellow to bright yellow on buff.

Variety. Without diæresis over "o" of "(Bohm)."

JUNE, 1874.

2 kreuzer adhesive over 5 kreuzer, impressed by error.

2 kr. on 5 kr., yellow on buff.

Variety A. With diæresis over "o" of "(Böhm)."

„ *B.* Without diæresis over "o" of "(Bohm)."

MAY, 1876.

Same as Austria, with "KORSPONDENCNI LISTEK" beneath the German inscription "CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE," and "v" under "in." Coloured impression on buff.

2 kr., brown.

Variety A. First line for address preceded by "An."

„ *B.* "An" suppressed.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Same as Austria, with "Korespondenci listek" beneath the German inscription. Stamp in colour and black, remainder black on buff and straw.

2 kr., brown and black.

AUGUST, 1880.

REPLY-PAID CARDS.

Same as single card issue May, 1876, with—

On original, the dotted line at bottom is replaced by two lines of instructions:

1. "Die angebogene Karte ist für die Antwort bestimmt."

2. "Na pripojeném listku napíš se odpoved."

On reply, "(ANTWORT-ODPOVED)" under second line of inscription. Coloured impression on buff. 2+2 kr., brown.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Same as single card of same issue, with the same additions as in the reply-paid card of August, 1880. Stamp in colour and black, inscriptions in black on buff.

2 + 2 kr., brown and black.

ITALIAN PROVINCES.

DECEMBER, 1871.

Same as Austria issue December, 1871, with "Carta da corrispondenza" beneath the German inscription "Correspondenz-Karte," "Indirizzo" beneath "Adresse," and "a" under "in." On reverse, "li" under "am." Stamp in colour, remainder black on buff.

"Am }187," to left.
li }

2 kr., deep yellow-ochre and yellow-ochre.

1872.

"Am }187," to right.
li }

2 kr., Naples yellow (shades).

1872.

"(Ital.)" in lower right corner below frame.

"Am }187," to right, back of card.
li }

2 kr. (?).

1872.

Formula at back and "(Ital.)" both omitted.

2 kr., yellow-ochre (Mr. Tapling's collection).

1873.

"(Ital.)" in lower right corner; no formula at back.

2 kr., yellow-ochre on buff and deep buff.

Variety. No period after "(Ital.)."

" " "Ital." not enclosed with parenthesis.

"

MAY, 1876.

Same as Austria same issue, with "CARTA DI CORRISPONDENZA" beneath the German inscription, and "a" under "in." Coloured impression on buff.

2 kr., brown.

Variety A. "An," which precedes the first line of address, is large.

" B. "An," which precedes the first line of address, is small.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Same as Austria same issue, with "Carta di Corrépondenza" beneath the German inscription. Stamp in colour and black, remainder black on buff and on straw.

2 kr., brown and black.

AUGUST, 1880.

REPLY-PAID POST CARDS.

Same as single card issue May, 1876, with—

On original, the dotted line at bottom is replaced by two lines of inscriptions: first, in German; and the second in Italian.

On reply, "(ANTWORT—RISPOSTA)" under second line of inscription. Coloured impression on buff.

2 + 2 kr., brown.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Same as single card of same issue, with the same additions as in the reply-paid card of August, 1880. Stamp in colour and black, inscriptions in black on buff.

2+2 kr., brown and black.

POLISH PROVINCES.

DECEMBER, 1871.

Same as Austria issue December, 1871, with "Karta-Korespondencyjna" beneath the German inscription "Correspondenz-Karte," and "Adres" beneath "Adresse," and "w" beneath "in." On reverse, "dnia" under "am." Stamp in colour, remainder black on buff.

"... { Am }187," to left.

2 kr., bright yellow-ochre.

2 kr., yellow-ochre.

1872.

"... { Am }187," to right.

2 kr., pale yellow-ochre.

2 kr., orange-yellow.

1872.

"(Poln.)" in lower right corner below frame.

"... { Am } 187," to right.

2 kr. (?).

1872.

Formula at back and "(Poln.)" both omitted.

2 kr., yellow-ochre (Mr. Tapling's collection).

1873.

"(Poln.)" in lower right corner below frame. No inscription at back of card.

2 kr., yellow-ochre (shades).

MAY, 1876.

Same as Austria of same issue, with Polish inscription beneath the German one. Coloured impression on buff.

2 kr., brown.

Variety A. "An," which precedes the first line of address, is large.

„ *B.* "An," which precedes the first line of address, is suppressed.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Same as Austria of same issue, with Polish inscription beneath the German one. Stamp in colour and black, remainder black on buff (shades).

2 kr., brown and black.

AUGUST, 1880.

REPLY-PAID CARDS.

Same as single card issue May, 1876, with—

On original, the dotted line at bottom is replaced by two lines of instructions : first, in German ; second, in Polish.

On reply, "(ANTWORT—ODPOWIEDZ)" under second line of inscription. Coloured impression on buff. 2+2 kr., brown.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Same as single card of same issue, and with the same additions as on the reply-paid card of August, 1880. Stamp in colour and black, remainder in black on buff (shades). 2+2 kr., brown and black.

RUTHENIAN PROVINCES.

DECEMBER, 1871.

Same as Austria same issue, with "Kapta" beneath the German inscription "Correspondenz-Karte," and "Aepecca" beneath "Adresse," and "... " beneath "in." On reverse, "....." under "am." Stamp in colour, remainder black on buff.

"... { Am }187," to left.

2 kr., deep yellow-ochre.

2 kr., yellow-ochre.

1872.

"... { Am, }187," to right."

etc. } 2 kr. (?).

1872.

"(Ruth.)" in lower right corner below frame.

"... { Am, }187," to right.

etc. } 2 kr. (?).

1872.

Formula at back and "(Ruth.)" both omitted.

2 kr., yellow.

1873.

"(Ruth.)" in lower right corner below frame. No inscription at back.

2 kr., yellow.

2 kr., pale to deep yellow-ochre.

MAY, 1876.

Same as Austria of same issue, with Russian inscription beneath the German one. Coloured impression on buff.

2 kr., brown.

Variety A. With large "An."

,, B. With small "An."

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Same as Austria of same issue, with inscription in Russian beneath the German one. Stamp in colour and black, remainder in black on buff (shades.)

2 kr., brown and black.

AUGUST, 1880.

REPLY-PAID CARDS.

Same as single card issue May, 1876, with—

On original, the dotted line at bottom is replaced by two lines of instructions: first, in German; second, in Russian.

On reply, "(ANTWORT)"—Russian equivalent) under second line of inscription. Coloured impression on buff.

2+2 kr., brown.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Same as single card same issue, and with the same additions as on the reply-paid card of August, 1880. Stamp in colour and black, remainder black on buff (shades). 2+2 kr., brown and black.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

STAMP COLLECTING AND "THE NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY."

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—In the late Mr. Edward Edwards' able article "Post-office," in the current edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. xix., I note the remark, "This brief review of *atelic* phenomena in Germany alone . . . may suffice to show that the pretension of stamp collectors to illustrate in degree the course and currents of political geography has its justification."

The word italicized in this quotation does not appear in the portion of the *New English Dictionary* already published; indeed, I suspect that it was coined by Mr. Edwards. I shall be glad to learn if an earlier instance of its use is known. "*Philately*" and its derivatives have now been so long recognised that they will doubtless find a place when the dictionary reaches the letter P. For Dr. Murray's convenience, however, it may be as well to put upon record the dates at which they first occur.

In the *Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* (Paris) for November, 1864, appeared an amusing article, entitled "Baptême"—unsigned, but afterwards acknowledged by Mons. G. Herpin, one of the earliest of the French school of collectors. The writer suggests the adoption of the name "*Philatélie*," in place of the older "*Timbromanie*," "un terme légèrement injurieux, que certaines gens, en croyant faire un mot, articulent avec une intention sarcastique d'un effet d'ailleurs assez innocent."

The Anglicised form "*Philately*" did not at once commend itself to English collectors; for in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* (Bath) for January, 1865, we find (page 2) a reference to the "increasing spread of *Timbromania*, or, to use the more aptly designative, newly-invented term, *Timbrophily*." In the *S. C. M.* for July of the same year (page 112) an editorial note discusses the etymology of Mons. Herpin's coinage. "The former part of the word, of course, simply implies friend or lover; the latter you may fancy as from *atelier*, the French term for a general place of meeting for artistic amateurs. If you prefer the Greek, choose between the adverb *τηλε*, from afar, allusive to the distant habitats of our specimens; *τελος*, a tax, which word may figuratively mean a postage stamp; *τελειος*, perfect, because its votaries wish to get a perfect collection; or *ατελης*, endless, for there really seems no end to it if you go in for everything; and to this last derivation we ourselves incline."

Mr. J. M. Stourton, author of *Postage Stamp Forgeries*, evidently accepted the second or third or fourth of these five suggestions; for in his Preface, dated August, 1865, he speaks of himself as having been a "*Philotelist*" since 1862. But in the same month's *S. C. M.* (page 127) a correspondent, signing himself "*Philatelist*," concurs "in the selection of the root *ατελης*, but not in the sense you so sarcastically applied to it. It implies 'a lover of endless [pleasure];' for the pleasure of stamp-collecting lasts for ever, or at least as long as new issues of postage stamps continue." At page 182 of the same volume of the *S. C. M.* we read that the adjective "*Philatelic*" has become a household word. The variant "*Philatelical*" was first used by the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton, in the title of his magazine, the *Philatelical Journal* (No. 1. January, 1872.)

"*Philotypist*," a substitute suggested in 1881 by Dr. Viner, met with little favour.

The article by Mr. Edwards, from which I have quoted, has an interest for philatelists other than an etymological one. It is deserving of especial notice, as containing the most important recognition of the status of stamp-collecting that has yet been accorded by any extra philatelic publication of so high standing as the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The historical, statistical, and bibliographical notes are most valuable. The verdict of the *Encyclopædia* on the Chalmers-Hill controversy, which some time ago was brought under the notice of the *Record's* readers, should be generally known. "Finally," writes Mr. Edwards, "and in its results most important of all, the adhesive stamp was made experimentally by Mr. James Chalmers, in his printing office at Dundee, in August, 1834. . . . There is evidence that from 1822 onwards his attention was much directed towards postal questions, and that he held correspondence with the postal reformers of his day, both in and out of Parliament. It is also plain that he was far more intent upon aiding public improvements than upon winning credit for himself. . . . Compare Mr. Pearson Hill's tract, *A Paper on Postage Stamps* (in reply to Mr. [Patrick] Chalmers), reprinted from *The Philatelic Record* of November, 1881. Mr. Hill has therein shown conclusively the priority of *publication* by Sir Rowland Hill. He has also given proof of Mr. James Chalmers' express acknowledgment of that priority. But he has not weakened the evidence of the priority of *invention* by Mr. Chalmers."

I am, yours faithfully,

THE ABERDEEN CONSERVATIVE CLUB, May 15th, 1886.

P. J. ANDERSON.

[THE article by M. Herpin, under the title "Baptême," appeared in the *Collectionneur de Timbres-poste* of the 15th November, 1864, on which day the first number of the *Timbrophile* made its appearance. No doubt M. Herpin's principal object was to furnish a substitute for the word *Timbromanie*, but he did not approve of mixed marriages of French and Greek words suggested by *Timbrophile*. In fact "Stampophily" would have just as much reason on its side as *Timbrophilie*, or "Stampology" as *Timbrologie*, the term adopted by the French Society. It is true that the etymology of "Philately" requires a little stretch of the imagination to make it an exponent only of the "Art of Stamp Collecting;" for ἀτέλεια signifies immunity from taxes, and if used in such primitive sense it would probably be found that Philatelists were of a far more numerous class than they are under its accepted sense.—E.]

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE eighth meeting of the season was held at Lamb Building, Temple, on the 1st May, 1886, Mr. M. P. Castle in the chair. The Assistant-Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. The business of the day—the continuation of the revision of the Society's List of the Stamps of Victoria—was then proceeded with, and brought to a conclusion. At the end of the business several novelties were shown and noted.

The Annual General Meeting, being the ninth and last of the season, was held at Lamb Building, Temple, E.C., on the 22nd May, 1886, the Vice-President in the chair. The Assistant-Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed; and the correspondence was then read, including a letter from Mr. W. T. Wilson, enclosing some forgeries of the 6 c., 12 c., and 24 c. first issue of Liberia. The letter stated that these stamps were received from a respectable firm of dealers at Colchester, who had also forwarded to Mr. Wilson the correspondence that

had passed between themselves and the would-be sellers of the stamps. All three stamps bear a portion of a forged postmark, consisting of a plain circle, enclosing in the upper curve the name of a town, and in the lower the word "LIBERIA." The postmark is without date. All three values are cleanly perforated 12½, and the colours are brighter than in the genuine stamps. The Assistant-Secretary was requested to write to the firm who have been offering these forgeries for sale, and to ask them for an explanation.

The Assistant-Secretary reported that he had received no reply to either of the letters sent by him to Mr. Heinrich Kölz, Stuckgasse 13, Vienna, asking for an explanation in reference to the forged surcharges on certain Bulgarian stamps sent some time back to Mr. C. Diena, and submitted by him to the Society. The last letter sent to Mr. H. Kölz was registered, but no reply had been received. The Assistant-Secretary was instructed to enter this dealer's name in the Society's Black Book, with full details of the circumstances, in order that collectors may be on their guard in any transactions they may have with Mr. H. Kölz.

Mr. PERCY BULLER, proposed by the President, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, and Mr. ALBERT STEUDELL, proposed by Mr. Siewert, and seconded by Mr. Gibbons, were elected members of the Society. On the proposition of Mr. Thornhill, seconded by Mr. Lockyer, the members of the Committee, whose term of office had expired, were all re-elected for the year 1886-87. The Treasurer presented the balance-sheet for the past year, and it was proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by Mr. A. H. Wilson, that Mr. Garth and Mr. Thornhill be appointed Auditors, to report upon it to the next meeting.

On the proposition of Mr. M. P. Castle, seconded by Mr. A. H. Wilson, it was resolved :

"That Article 3 of the Society's Statutes be amended by the insertion of the words 'balloted for' after the word 'Society.'"

On the proposition of Mr. Garth, seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, it was further resolved that the following provision be inserted after the word "present.:"

"The names of candidates must be sent in to the Secretary at least ten days before the meeting at which they are to come up for election, and the Secretary, in forwarding the notices of the meeting, is to notify the names of the said candidates, and the fact that they are awaiting election."

A long discussion ensued on certain proposals that had previously been informally brought forward by several members of the Society. Complaints had been made rather frequently of the inconvenience both of the day and hour of the meetings, which practically debarred many members from being present. There was a consensus of opinion on the part of the members present that an alteration from Saturday afternoon to some other day or rather *evening* of the week would be a better arrangement, and would probably meet the views of those members who now find it difficult to attend the meetings. It was further suggested that the meetings should be held more frequently, and that if the new plan was found to work well, something in the nature of a Philatelic Club might eventually be established. The question of the habitat of the Society was next considered, and it was pointed out that if the scheme were adopted, it would no longer be possible, under the altered circumstances, for the Society to avail itself of the great kindness of the President in permitting it to meet at his chambers. It was accordingly considered advisable that a preliminary enquiry should be made, and that every member of the Society should have an opportunity afforded him of expressing his views before any final decision was arrived at. On the motion of Mr. M. P. Castle, seconded by Mr. T. St. L. Stephenson, it was resolved "that a sub-committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the feasibility of the proposals made at the meeting. The said sub-committee to make its report to the General Committee before the 1st of August next." On the proposition of the Vice-President, seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, it was resolved that such sub-committee consist of Messrs. Castle, Garth, and Lockyer. This concluded the business of the meeting.

List of Actual Members of the Philatelic Society of London.

Published in terms of the Resolution passed at the Meeting of 14th June, 1879.

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Notes and Queries.

W. S., Cardiff.—We perfectly agree with you that the Korean stamps are suspicious. The entire series of five values is now advertised in the German papers for two shillings. Some seven or eight years since we received that abominable-looking thing called a Korean stamp, with a sort of Japanese fool's head in the centre, surrounded by a circle resembling the face of a clock. This came to us with a character belied by its look from a most respectable dealer, who never sold wittingly a worthless stamp; but it was subsequently shown to be nothing more than the concoction of a stamp-chaunter. Your correspondent at Yokohama, at any rate, does not give a favourable impression of Korea when he says that it has "neither stamps nor anything to boast of but flies, fleas, dirt, and debt."

E. N. U., Edinburgh.—We have very great doubts about the authenticity of the stamp of which you send such an excellent sketch. As we understand it, the resurrectionist states that he received it from the Postmaster of Drammen, who called it a "remainder." It professes to be a 4 sk., of the transverse oblong type, issued by Hagens in 1868—first with a *souche* attached to it, afterwards without, of which there were two values, the 1 and 2 sk. It is not the same type, as the frame is only composed of lines, while that of the 1 and 2 sk. was ornamented. The dealer asks a long price, out of proportion even to the length of time this stamp has been buried. It would take a very great deal of better evidence than is offered to convince us that the stamp is not a *carotte*.

G. C.—We are making enquiries as to the Tolima stamps you mention. We have good reason to believe that one of the three is genuine, but can give no account yet of the others.

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JULY, 1886.

No. 90.



THE invention of post cards was described, in *The Philatelist* of August, 1869, as a "singular vagary" on the part of the Austrian postal authorities. This pretty accurately describes the kind of reception accorded to the innovation at that period, yet in less than seventeen years after we find that it has obtained a permanent place in the postal economy of about 120 different countries, states, islands; and under the arrangements made by the Postal Union, a post card can travel throughout the whole range of the countries comprised in the first class of the Union for one penny. On the 1st October, 1870—exactly one year after the issue in the Austrian empire—inland post cards were introduced into the United Kingdom. No very great success was anticipated, and attempts were made to bring them into ridicule by representing them as a sort of compensation to the curiosity that had been baffled by the introduction of envelopes; yet we find that in 1872 no fewer than 76 millions were delivered within the United Kingdom, while the last report of the Postmaster-General showed that the number had, in 1885, risen to 160 millions, and probably would have been even more were it not for the excessive price of the inland cards. For a year and a half after their introduction no charge was made beyond the facial value, but in 1872 one halfpenny per dozen was added to the price on the plea of protection to the stationers, and at the same time the public was admitted to send cards to be stamped without any charge. In 1878 the price was raised to one penny per dozen, and an edition *de luxe* was issued at twopence per dozen, the plea for making these charges being then altered to that of recouping the Post-office the cost of production. This evil example has been followed in many of the dependencies of Great Britain, but is not recognised

by the Postal Union for international cards. Nor is the system of charging the customer with the cost of the card one which is adopted in other parts of Europe. Thus while in England six dozen inland cards cost 3s. 6d., in Germany seven dozen of a larger size and better quality are supplied for the same sum, and yet the area of Germany compared with that of the United Kingdom is as five to three. Since the 1st April, 1884, the privileges of the public have been curtailed. Post cards sent in are no longer stamped without charge, but the stamp and inscription are printed by the Government at a charge of 1s. 6d. per twenty-four sheets of forty-two cards on each sheet.

Notwithstanding all impediments, the use of post cards in England has become almost universal, and philatelists know how their use is rapidly extending in foreign countries. In several countries, more especially on the continent of Europe, they were on their first introduction printed from type, and the consequence is that a vast number of small differences are found caused by the various settings-up in successive editions. These differences, though they appear at first sight to be insignificant, cannot be neglected by the careful philatelist, for they frequently constitute important varieties, showing the various phases through which the issue passed. We need only refer to the post cards of Germany, Luxemburg, and Roumania, not only as instances of these varieties, but also as examples of what a puzzling study this branch of philately frequently presents. We hail, therefore, with no small degree of satisfaction the appearance of a separate *Catalogue of Post Cards*, of which Mr. E. A. M. Fry is the author.* It appears to be the book *of* a student, and *for* a student. The book *of* a student, inasmuch as it shows a considerable amount of patient labour; and the book *for* a student, as it must form a useful guide to every collector of post cards. We know that some collectors are not partial to post cards, envelopes, or wrappers, because they are difficult to arrange in collections, and are frequently little better than heavy stationery. We ourselves have tried books, sheets of cardboard, and envelopes without success; but all these systems have the disadvantage of adding to the bulk. We think that if collectors would adopt the system recommended by Mr. Fry, they would find the advantage of it, inasmuch as it provides for easy reference, and does not interfere with the collector altering

* *A Catalogue for Collectors of Post Cards.* By Ed. Alex. M. Fry. London: Pemberton, Wilson & Co., 8vo. 216 pp.

his mode of arrangement, should any better present itself to him. His plan is, "to stand the post cards on their edges in a box of suitable dimensions, with a thick piece of cardboard between each country with the name upon it." Each card bears a number corresponding to the number in the catalogue, in which each card is numbered consecutively, so that the catalogue forms an index to the collection. "The advantage of this system is, that any card can be readily referred to, and replaced without interfering with the others."

Each country in the catalogue begins with a fresh page, so that very frequently a blank space is left at the end, on which subsequent issues may be noted, and we could wish that such blank space had been left in all cases, as additions of recent issues are already required to be made in many countries. Taking Bavaria as an instance, which finishes at the bottom of a page, we find no issue subsequent to the Postal Union card of 1883, though since that date several changes have been made, especially in the post cards of 3 and 5 pfennig. These two last-mentioned cards, with the stamp of a numeral on a diapered ground, are described as being on card watermarked "with undulating lines," inducing the reader to infer that the reply ones were not. The two single cards with the corresponding reply cards were in fact watermarked with closely-disposed undulating lines, which we should rather term zigzags, as we have undulating lines of quite a different pattern in the Bavarian stamps and wrappers of 1875-76. This issue, made probably in February, 1883, was on yellow buff. Within three months another issue of the 3 pfennig was made on card similarly watermarked, but of a paler buff, with two lines of inscription under the word POSTKARTE; and this certainly preceded the 10 pfennig (No. 92 in the catalogue) "on lines wide apart," the issue of which did not take place till 1884, about the same time as the issue of the 3 and 5 pfennig, on card similarly watermarked. In these three the zigzags ran from top to bottom of the card, which was darker buff than before. Another issue of the 3, 5, and 10 pfennig was made in the autumn of 1884, on light-coloured card, the zigzags being disposed horizontally, while at the end of that year a new issue of the 3 pfennig was made, in which the two lines of inscription were suppressed.

Turning now to Belgium, we fail to find the post card of 5 cent, issued without instructions on the 1st July, 1884, or the 10 cent issued in August of last year. In Ceylon the surcharged varieties,

which appeared some eighteen months ago, are not noted ; and here we may remark that No. 5, in the catalogue of these cards, should be 12 cents, not 8 c. We do not know how long the work may have been in passing through the press, and therefore pass over the rest of the work to the last forty pages.

Taking the post cards of Servia, several additions are required to be made to this list to bring it down to the present date. Here also under No. 62 the colour of the 10+10 paras is wrongly given as violet on buff, instead of brown on buff. The changes in the 20 cash cards of Shanghai, which occurred last year, are not noted, nor is the surcharged card of Siam ; and the 6 öre of Sweden, with its corresponding reply card, surcharged with "5," are absent. In Tasmania we find that the date of the De la Rue issue is given as February, 1882. We are aware that M. Moens has given this date ; but he is clearly wrong, as the cards were not ordered till December, 1881, and did not even arrive in the colony till July, 1882. The issue took place about September following, and was chronicled in the *Record* for November, and the *Timbre-Poste* for December, 1882. Here also we fail to find the issue of July, 1884, or that of February, 1885. There is no mention of the Transvaal card, nor of that of the United States of August last. The list of the Venezuela post cards stops short with that published in the *Record* of September, 1884, of which it is a verbatim transcript. In Victoria the single card of January, 1885, on buff, is catalogued, but not the corresponding reply card.

We have noted some of the omissions of the later issues. As regards the early ones we have not made any careful examination ; but we looked into the list of Austria, where we find two cards chronicled under Nos. 11 and 18 that we believe have never yet been seen ; namely, the Illyrian edition of the cards of 1871, with inscriptions on the back to the left and right, but without the notice on the front of the country for which they were intended. We think also that the existence of No. 15 is more than doubtful. Proceeding to the reply cards of 1880, we find that the list of those with and without AN corresponds with that given by M. Moens and Major Evans ; but the author has transcribed the latter's note to the issue written *before* the appearance of that of 1883, and which would certainly not have been written *after*. The edition of the post card (1876), with its corresponding reply card (1880) in Roumanian, issued in May, 1881, is omitted. To

the issue of the Postal Union cards, the date 1880, given also as such by Major Evans, is rightly attributed. M. Moens says 1st August, 1881; but this is an error, as the decree ordering the issue to be made on the 1st August then next was dated 17th July, 1880. We also looked into Great Britain, where we find the perforation of the first issue of the reply cards in white is mentioned as being 8. This is an error, as it was 7; moreover, we see no notice of the 1½d. perforated 4, which we think was also the first perforation of the 2d.

Our space will not permit us to extend our criticisms further, except to add that if the alteration of the "Dominican Republic" to the "Dominician Republic" is intentional, it is contrary to the acknowledged rules of orthography. The omissions and errors we find in the work do not, in our opinion, detract from its merits so far as relates to its conception and arrangement. It speaks well for the future of philately when we find collectors giving serious attention to its study. We trust that the author's first work will not be his last, and that he will receive such encouragement from his philatelic brethren as will induce him to continue his labours in that branch of philately to which he appears to have specially attached himself, and for the publication of which he deserves great credit, as the appearance of a work solely devoted to post cards will not fail to add to the number of those who now make them their study. We believe that post cards are attracting the attention of philatelists more than formerly; and we see in *Le Timbre*, which has just made its *début*, the first instalment of "A Methodical Catalogue of Post Cards," written by a lady. A few years since there were many earnest collectors amongst the ladies, but they appear to have diminished of late. We are glad, therefore, to see that they have not entirely disappeared, and that some at least prefer the study of postage stamps to that of logarithms and Latin.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Boer Republic.—Above four months since we received from a correspondent an envelope bearing an adhesive stamp measuring $22\frac{1}{2} \times 32$ mm., printed in violet on straw-coloured paper, which appeared to have franked the letter from a part of this so-called Republic, near St. Lucia Bay, to a correspondent at Maritzburg. We have hitherto refrained from chronicling it in the hope of

receiving further information ; but as this has not come to hand we now describe the stamp for the purpose of provoking enquiries respecting the issue. Within a single lined rectangular frame, with small ornaments in the angles, is the inscription, NIEUWE—RE-PUBLIEK—2d.—13 JAN. 86—ZUID-AFRIKA in five lines The stamp was perforated 12.

Adhesive. 2 pence, violet on straw.

Congo.—We learn from our Brussels' contemporary that a new edition of the Congo post card has been issued, in which, after the words *Côte réservée à l'adresse*, is inserted the equivalent in English—"Address to be written on this side." The stamp remains as before, but the impression is in blue, on bluish card.

Post Card. 15 centimes, blue on bluish.

We are also informed that a stamp of 5 francs has been found requisite. As the Belgian stamp of 5 francs is almost exclusively used for savings-bank purposes, it may naturally be inferred that the principles of thrift are making progress in the new state. The stamp is similar to that of 15 c. on the post card, with the numerals altered, and the word *francs* substituted for *centimes*. The impression is in colour, on white wove paper, and the stamp is perforated 15.

Adhesive. 5 francs, bright violet.

Costa Rica.—We have received two envelopes, one of 5 centavos the other of 10 centavos. The design is the same for both values—a three-quarter-face portrait to the left on a diapered ground, within an oval band inscribed in the upper part UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL, and in the lower 1° ENERO, 1883, the two inscriptions being separated from each other on each side by two stars ; all in white, on solid ground of colour. Above the oval on a straight tablet is COSTA RICA, and on a similar tablet underneath CENTAVOS. At each angle are numerals of the value ; those in the 5 centavos are on circular discs, those in the 10 centavos in squares with the angles cut off. We are not able to say for whom the portrait is intended. It bears no resemblance to that of General Prospero Fernandez, whose portrait figures on the stamps of 1st January, 1883, unless it was taken at a much earlier age. Suffice it to say that it represents a young man with moustache and with curly hair parted on the left, and in an uniform with turn-down embroidered collar. The size of the envelopes is that termed "commercial." The 5 centavos is of white thin laid paper, the 10 centavos is of thick white wove.


Envelopes. 5 centavos, blue.

10 ,, orange-ochre.

Curaçao.—A correspondent informs us that a post card of 5 cents and an adhesive stamp of 12½ cents are about to be issued.

Dominica.—We lately chronicled the sixpence, 1874, surcharged with HALFPENNY. The one shilling of the same issue has now been surcharged in black with "One Penny" in two lines. The sixpence, 1874, was also similarly surcharged by mistake, but we are informed on good authority that this was by accident, and occurred on only one sheet.

Adhesives. One Penny, on 6d., green.
One Penny, on 1s., lake.

Falkland Islands.—We have the one penny, Venetian-red, on  CA paper, with the watermark sideways. The printing does not appear to be that of Messrs. De la Rue and Co., besides which the perforation is 14½. The carelessness must not therefore be attributed to the printers of that firm.

Adhesive. 1 penny, Venetian-red; *watermark sideways.*

French Colonies.—The colour of the 25 centimes has been changed to make it conformable to that adopted by the mother country.

Adhesive. 25 centimes, black on pink.


Cochin-China.—The *Timbre-Poste* reports the 25 c., ochre on yellow, as surcharged in black over the value with a large numeral "5," which was done to supply a temporary deficiency of stamps of 5 centimes. Those which we have seen bear the additional surcharge of c. CH. below the numeral.



Adhesive. 5 centimes on 25 c., ochre on yellow.

Reunion.—We have received the 30 centimes of the 1876–81 issue (Commerce and Peace), surcharged with "5 c." and "20 c.," similarly to those described in our February number. This is only a confirmation of what we there stated appears to be probable—that the surcharging is not for the requirements of the postal service, but for the purpose of getting rid of old and worthless stock, by transferring the encumbrance to collectors.

Adhesives. 5 c. on 30 c., brown; type 1876; *imperforate.*
20 c. ,, ,, ,,

Gambia.—The threepence, whose colour has been appropriated by the twopence halfpenny, has assumed that of pale sage-green, and the one shilling appears in a colour which perhaps the manufacturers can describe, but we are unable to do so, except that it is a kind of faded brown-maroon. They are on  CA paper, and perforated 14.

Adhesives. 3 pence, pale sage-green.
1 shilling, brown-maroon.

Grenada.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. for sending us three reply cards of ½ + ½d., 1 + 1d., 1½ + 1½d. of a new type as regards this island, but similar to that recently furnished to St. Vincent, Montserrat, &c. The first is, of course, not a Postal Union card, and is of smaller size than the other two

which are for the Postal Union. They are perforated in the hinge about 5. We have not received the corresponding single cards, which we suppose have been supplied.

Post Cards. $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green on buff.
 1 + 1d., carmine on buff.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ + $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown on buff.

Macao.—In April and June of last year we mentioned, on the authority of *Der Philatelist*, the existence of three post cards, of 10, 20, and 30 reis, inscribed MACAO E TIMOR. Doubts have been freely expressed as to whether these cards were ever actually issued. But we think that these doubts may now be set at rest, as we see a very reasonable explanation has been given of the circumstances in *Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular*, by a correspondent, who interviewed the postmaster at Macao. The postmaster states that twelve boxes of stamps and post cards were sent from Lisbon to Macao, seven only of which were delivered, the others having been stowed away in the hold of the vessel, and not found until its return. Under ordinary circumstances, the contents of these seven boxes would have sufficed until other provision was sent from Lisbon; but the demand was so great for philatelic purposes, not only from Europe, but from America, that the stamps were all but exhausted, and he was compelled to resort to surcharges; while at the end of the run upon the stock of post cards, only twelve hundred were left, and this within thirty-six hours after the arrival of the stock. The 10 reis, green, may be added to the adhesives chronicled in May last.

Adhesive. 10 reis, green.

Mexico.—We have received two wrappers from Mexico which are rather a novelty in such-like post-office stationery. They are from 23 to 25 cm. long by about 75 mm. wide, and of dark reddish-buff paper, the corners tapered off at the gummed end. A portion of the face, about 95 mm. in length, and the width of the wrapper in depth, is occupied as follows: In the upper part, to the right, is the stamp of the current type, and by its side, occupying the remainder of the upper portion, is a woodcut representing the eagle with outstretched wings; mountains, or what one may suppose are intended for them, are in the background, the foreground consisting of a scroll on which, in graduated capitals, is SERVICIO POSTAL DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS, a political fact of which we were not aware. A portion of this vignette at the bottom is removed to make way for the legend in a straight line, "Fajilla para impresos." Then comes *Sr.* in italics, below which are three dotted lines for the address, the last one of which is preceded by *Estado de* in italics. Up the right side is SERVICIO INTERIOR in capitals; up the left, *Esta fajilla sirve para impresos cuyo peso no exceda de 60 (or 120) gramos.*

Wrappers. 1 centavo, bronze-green, for 60 grammes.
 2 „ red, for 120 „

Another of the new series of adhesives has come to hand. The 25 centavos is now in slate-blue, perforated 12. We may remark that, in the specimens that we have seen of the Mexican perforations, they are not clean cut, but resemble those of some of the old colonial stamps, where the perforations were not made by punches working in a plate with corresponding holes. The punch therefore only breaks the small disc of paper, without removing it, and the stamps when separated have a sort of gnawed edge.

Adhesive. 25 centavos, slate-blue ; *perf.* 12.

Nabha.—In addition to the two values of 8 annas and 1 rupee, chronicled in our April number as surcharged with NABHA—STATE, in two lines horizontally, *Der Philatelist* reports the following, completing the series of adhesive stamps :

<i>Adhesives.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, surcharged in red.		
1	„ brown	„	black.
2	„ blue	„	red.
4	„ green	„	„

The following are also issued with the additional surcharge of SERVICE :

<i>Official Stamps.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, surcharged in red.		
1	„ brown	„	black.
2	„ blue	„	red.

Peru.—Most of the stamps of the new series have come to hand ; but, after all the flourish of trumpets, they are the old stamps in fresh colours. We depended upon our Lima correspondent for the colour of the sol, which in the decree is called *Cabritilla*, and was translated by him “magenta ;” but it turns out to be black-brown. The 10 centavos (type of 1876) will be pearl-grey, and it is said that the 20 centavos (1878) will be added to the series. The stamps are printed on plain white wove paper, and are perforated 12. There is no gridiron struck on them. We repeat the list, with the colours as seen by us—

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 centavo, slate-lilac ; type 1879.
2	„ green ; type 1876.
5	„ orange-yellow ; type 1877.
50	„ vermilion ; type 1874.
	1 sol, black-brown ; type 1874.

Russia.—A Postal Union card of 3 kopecs, of similar design to the reply card of 3 + 3 kopecs, lately chronicled, comes to hand. The stamp is in pink, and the inscriptions are in black, on buff card.

Post Card. 3 kopecs, pink on buff.

Russian Locals.—*Bielozersk.*—From the *Timbre-Poste* we learn that a new edition of the stamp of 1878, with five-lined inscription, has been made. In the fifth line the value is expressed as “2 k,” instead of 2 kop., and the impression is in black, in place of blue.

Adhesive. 2 kop., black on white ; *imperforate.*



Shadrinsk.—The stamp of 1882 has been somewhat modified, and the oval made more circular. The colour has also been changed to violet. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the stamp is perforated 13.

Adhesive. 3 kop., violet.

St. Christopher.—Since the rate of postage to and from the West Indies has been reduced from 6d. to 4d., the stock of six-penny stamps has become practically useless, and these islands are now working off their old stock by surcharging them. We have accordingly the Sixpence, green, of 1870, on c c paper, surcharged with ONE PENNY in two lines of Roman capitals, and also with "4d." The surcharges are doubtless done in the island.

Adhesives. 1 penny on 6d., green; surcharged "ONE PENNY."
4 pence " " "4d."

St. Lucia.—We have seen the One Penny, lilac, *without* the surcharge of REVENUE, which has been used postally.

Adhesive. 1 penny, lilac (1885).

St. Vincent.—Our attention has been called to a description in our number of May, 1885, of the changes in colour of the One Penny and Fourpence, which are there described as being bright rose and reddish-chocolate. As the recent arrivals of these stamps show a remarkable change of tint, we think it better to explain that the colour of the One Penny of 1885, when compared with the more recent issue, must be rather termed "vermilion-red" than "bright rose." The present colour is a decided pink, and is printed in water-colour; while the Fourpence is a very dark puce-brown. The stamps are perforated 15, and are on c a paper.

Adhesives. One Penny, *pink*.
Fourpence, *dark puce-brown*.

Servia.—The post card of 5 paras now appears with a stamp of the same design as on that of the 10 paras, and with a coat of arms similar to that on the reply card of 10 paras, in which the shield terminates in a point. The impression is in brown, on pink-coloured card.

Post Card. 5 paras, brown on pink.

Straits Settlements.—*Sungei Ujong.*—The two cents, pink, is now surcharged SUNGEI UJONG in capitals of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long.

Adhesive. 2 cents, pink, surcharged SUNGEI UJONG, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Perak.—*Der Philatelist* reports a fresh surcharge of PERAK on the 2 cents, pink, in capitals of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long.

Adhesive. 2 cents, pink, surcharged PERAK, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Tolima.—From what we hear from two totally distinct sources, which are of the highest authority amongst philatelists, we are led to believe that the following stamps which have been admitted, though with some suspicion, are of more than doubtful authenticity; viz., the 5 pesos, yellow-brown, of 1878; the *Cubierta*, 5 centavos, ochre, of 1879; and the 50 centavos, for registered letters, of 1879. The first of these, we believe, emanated from Germany; the two latter, noticed by M. Moens in the *Timbre-Poste*, No. 221, we, in common with him, have reason to think came not from South but from North America. The authenticity of these stamps is disputed by the postal authorities of Tolima, though that circumstance does not go for much, as officials are frequently but indifferent sources of information regarding stamps. We hope that some of our philatelic brethren in the New World may be able to ascertain whether our doubts are well founded, and perhaps to throw light on the history of two of these suspicious individuals.

In our March number we gave a description of a stamp of 5 pesos in bright-yellow. This stamp was printed originally in red; the impression in bright-yellow is subsequent in date.

Adhesive. 5 pesos, red.

United States.—*Millbury.*—A correspondent has been so good as to send us some particulars of a stamp of which no description has ever yet been given. It belongs to that class like those of Providence, Brattleboro', St. Louis, and others, which were used by local postmasters prior to the 1st July, 1847, when the government issue took place, and only one copy is known to exist, which is on the envelope of a letter addressed to "Isaac Davis, Esq., Worcester, Mass." Mr. Davis, at his death, left a mass of old books and papers to the Antiquarian Society of Worcester, and this envelope was found among the papers, and is now in the archives of the Society. The stamp shows a portrait within a circular band, inscribed POST OFFICE in the upper part, and PAID, 5 cts., in the lower, the two inscriptions being separated on each side by three stars. An accurate engraving of it, taken from a photograph, may be seen in the Supplement to M. Moen's Catalogue, under number 4905. There is nothing on the face of the stamp to indicate the place of issue; but a clear postmark shows that the letter came from Millbury, a town of some 5000 inhabitants, in Massachusetts. Our correspondent visited Millbury, but could obtain no trace of the history of the stamp in question. There appears to be, however, no doubt of its perfect authenticity, and we feel much obliged to our correspondent for enabling us to give a short history of this, at present, unique specimen.

Adhesive. 5 cents, black on azure.

THE POST CARDS OF AUSTRIA.

*By A POST CARD COLLECTOR.**(Continued from page 91.)*

SLAVONIC PROVINCES.

DECEMBER, 1871.

Same as Austria same issue, with "Listnica" beneath the German inscription "Correspondenz-Karte," and "Naslov" beneath "Adresse," and "v(na)" beneath "in." On reverse, "v(na)" under "am." Stamp in colour, remainder black on buff.

"... { Am }
 { v(na) }187," to left.

2 kr., light yellow-ochre.

2 kr., yellow-ochre.

1872.

"... { Am }
 { v(na) }187," to right.

2 kr., yellow-ochre.

2 kr., dirty yellow-ochre.

1872.

"(Slov.)" in lower right corner below frame.

"... { Am }
 { v(na) }187," to right.

2 kr. (?).

1872.

Formula at back and "(Slov.)" both omitted.

2 kr., yellow to light yellow-ochre.

1873.

"(Slov.)" in lower right corner below frame; no inscription at back.

2 kr., light yellow.

2 kr., yellow.

MAY, 1876.

Same as Austria same issue, with "DOPISNICA" beneath the German inscription. Coloured impression on buff.

2 kr., brown.

Variety A. With large "An."

„ *B.* With small "An."

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Same as Austria same issue, with "Dopisnica" beneath the German inscription. Stamp in colour and black, remainder in black on buff (shades).

2 kr., brown and black.

AUGUST, 1880.

REPLY-PAID CARDS.

Same as single card issue May, 1876, with—

On original, the dotted line at bottom is replaced by two lines of instructions : first, in German ; second, in Slavonic.

On reply, “(ANTWORT.—ODGOVOR.)” beneath second line of inscription. Coloured impression on buff. 2+2 kr., brown.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Same as single card same issue, with the same additions as on reply-paid card of August, 1880. Stamp in colour and black, remainder in black on buff. 2+2 kr., brown and black.

ILLYRIAN PROVINCES.

1872.

Same as Austria issue December, 1871, with “Karta-dopisnica” beneath the German inscription. On reverse, “... { $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{Am} \\ \text{dne} \end{smallmatrix} \}$ 187.” Stamp in colour, remainder in black on buff. “(Illyr.)” in lower right-hand corner below frame. “... { $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{Am} \\ \text{dne} \end{smallmatrix} \}$ 187,” to right.

2 kr., deep Naples yellow.

1872.

Formula at back and “(Illyr.)” both omitted.

2 kr. (?).

1873.

“(Illyr.)” in lower right-hand corner below frame ; no inscription at back.

2 kr., yellow.

2 kr., yellow-ochre.

2 kr., deep Naples yellow.

MAY, 1876.

Same as Austria same issue, with “KARTA DOPISNICA” beneath the German inscription. Coloured impression on buff.

2 kr., brown.

Variety A. With large “An.”

„ *B.* With small “An.”

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Same as Austria same issue, with “Karta-dopisnica” beneath the German inscription. Stamp in colour and black, remainder in black on buff.

2 kr., brown and black.

AUGUST, 1880.

REPLY-PAID CARDS.

Same as single card issue May, 1876, with—

On original, the dotted line at bottom is replaced by two lines of instructions : first, in German ; second, in Illyrian.

On reply, “(ANTWORT.—ODGOVOR.)” beneath second line of inscription. Coloured impression on buff. 2+2 kr., brown.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Same as single card same issue, with the same additions as on reply-paid cards of August, 1880. Stamp in colour and black, remainder in black on buff.

2+2 kr., brown and black.

ROUMANIA.

MAY, 1881.

Same as Austria issue May, 1876, with "Carte postală" beneath the German inscription. Coloured impression on buff.

2 kr., brown.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Same as Austria same issue, with "Carte postală" beneath the German inscription. Stamp in colour and black, remainder in black on buff.

2 kr., brown and black.

1882.

REPLY-PAID CARD.

Same as single card issue May, 1881, with—

On original, the dotted line at bottom is replaced by two lines of instructions : first, in German ; second, in Roumanian.

On reply, "(Antwort.—Respuns.)" beneath second line of inscription. Coloured impression on buff.

2 + 2 kr., brown.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Same as single card same issue, with the same additions as on the reply-paid card of 1882. Stamp in colour and black, remainder in black on buff.

2 + 2 kr., brown and black.

WAR CARDS.

1878.

1ST TYPE. ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC.

Medium-sized card, 148 × 91 mm. Has three lines of inscription at top :

1. "K. K. Feldpost-Karte."
2. "Eigene Angelegenheit des Empfängers."
3. "Portofrei."

Below are two dotted lines for the address, the first preceded by "An." Lower down are three more dotted lines broken into two columns, with a thin upright line between them, those on the right ending with the words (1) "te Compagnie," (2) "te Escadron," (3) "Batterie ;" and those on the left with (1) "tes Armee-Corps," (2) "te Division," and (3) "Regiment," this last line being also broken near the commencement with "tes." A thick line divides the upper from the lower part of card, the latter containing three lines of inscription. There are also two lines of inscription on left side of card reading upwards. The Imperial Eagle is in the left upper angle, and a plain circle in the right. Black impression on light buff.

No value.

2ND TYPE. ISSUED TO THE ARMY.

Medium-sized card, 148 × 91 mm. Inscription at top in two lines :

1. "K. K. Feldpost-Karte."
2. "Portofrei."

Then four dotted lines for address :

1. Preceded by "An."
3. Preceded by "Bestimmungsort."
4. Preceded by "Wohnung des Empfängers."

The lower part of card, which is separated from the upper part by a heavy ruled line, has two lines of instructions ; then three dotted lines broken into two columns, with a thin upright line between them, ending as those in the 1st Type. There are also two lines of instructions on the left side of the card reading upwards. The Imperial Eagle in the left upper corner, and a plain circle in the right. Black impression on light buff.

No value.

Correspondence.

THE MEXICAN STAMPS.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of the 2nd of April, I should like, with your permission, to make a few more additions to M.M. Caillebotte's lists of surcharges on Mexican stamps.

I find on the issue of 1874 :

10 Cordova in blue.

16 Guadalajara, Type II., in Italic capitals.

20 Jalapa in two types . . . { $11 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

{ 11×2 .

{ 16×2 .

24 Maravatio in three types . . . { $16 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$, in black and green.

{ 17, in graduated type.

And among the errors :

Cordova, 5 cents, 01 for 61.

On the 1878 issue :

3 Veracruz, Type III. . . . 13×2 .

8 Tuxpan in blue and violet.

9 Toluca, Type III., in violet.

" " IV. . . . 14×2 , in violet.

12 Tepic in two types . . . { $9 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, in black, red, & blue.

{ 7×2 , in black and red.

13 Tlaxcala in black.

14 Tampico in two types . . . { 15×2 , in black, blue, & violet.

{ 17×3 , in blue-black.

16 Tabasco in blue.

19 Queretaro in graduated type.

20 Puebla in two types . . . { $12 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

{ 12×2 .

22 Orizava, Type III. . . . $12 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, in blue.

" " IV. . . . 20×4 , in blue (Orizaba).

23 Oaxaca, Type IV., and in crimson.

24 Morelia in three types . . . { 14×2 .

{ 15×2 .

{ 17×2 .

26 Merida in two types . . . { 13×2 .

{ 16×4 .

27 Mazatlan in two types . . . { 17×2 , and in graduated type.

{ 16×2 , in ornamental type in violet.

29 Maravatio, Type I., and in green.

" " IV. . . . 19×2 , block letters in blue.

35 Huejutla, Type I., and in black.

36 Guanajuato, Type I., and in violet.

And a third type 16×2 , in red.

- 37 Guadalajara, Type III. 21 × 3, in blue.
 41 Chalco in three types $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \times 2, \text{ in black and blue.} \\ 11, \text{ in graduated type in blue.} \\ 12\frac{1}{2} \times 2, \text{ in black and blue.} \end{array} \right.$
 45 Cuernavaca, and in graduated type.
 47 C. Victoria, Type II., and in black.
 49 Colima, Type III. 18 × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 51 Apam in two types $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 \times 2. \\ 13 \times 3. \\ 25 \times 2. \end{array} \right.$
 52 Aguas Calientes $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 27 \times 2, \text{ and in graduated type.} \\ 28 \times 2\frac{1}{2}. \end{array} \right.$

And among the errors on this issue :

Morelia, 25 cents, 2 79	instead of 2479.
Tlaxcala, 5 „ 1178	„ 1378.
„ 25 „ 1178	„ 1378.
Mexico, 25 „ 54 2	„ 5482.

On the next issue, 1879 to 1883, I have up to the present time found the following surcharges differing from the foregoing issue, and have no doubt there are more ; but I have had no opportunity of seeing any very large number of the later issue.

- 30 Lapaz, Type I., in blue.
 And a third type 15 × 3, in crimson.
 50 Campeche in blue.
 53 Acapulco in carmine.
 55 Colima, Type III., in carmine.

Among the “habilitados” on this issue there are :

1 c., 279 Zacatecas (in blue) used for Mexico	5482.
1 c., 5479 Mexico	„ 5083 (Campeche).
1 c., 3080 (Lapaz)	„ 1482 Tampico, name in black.
2 c., 379 (Veracruz)	„ 1283 Tepic, name in violet.
5 c., 381 („)	„ 2782 (Mazatlan).

I have recently found on the 1861 issue Cordova surcharged in old English capitals. M.M. Caillebotte do not mention the “Alvarado” with date under which is found on the 1856 issue, and is supposed to be synonymous with “anotado.” I should be glad to know if this is so ; also whether there is any significance in the letter (generally A) found on the Puebla stamps of the 1879 issue.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,

GILBERT LOCKYER.

12, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, W., June 2nd, 1886.

Notes and Queries.

F. H. NOUMEA.—We have returned your stamps direct with our observations.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VIII.

AUGUST, 1886.

No. 91.



THE following letter, headed "Philately," and signed "Philatelist," appeared in *The Times of India* of the 26th June last :

"You were good enough to publish a paper of mine some months ago on the subject of stamp collecting, and, from the numerous correspondents who addressed me directly and indirectly after the paper appeared, I have reason to believe that the subject is of interest to many in India, and I, therefore, venture to again write further upon the subject. The leading magazine on stamp collecting is *The Philatelic Record*, and it is undoubtedly instructive, but in my opinion fosters the collecting of stamps with microscopic differences one from the other to such an extent that, if it is carried to excess, no person of moderate means will be able to form anything approaching to a complete collection of stamps. It is true that the *Record* now recommends collectors not to aim at collecting the stamps of the Universe, but to content themselves with trying to obtain complete sets of the stamps of one or more cognate countries. This suggestion appears to me to be childish and unworthy of its author. The chief interest of collecting stamps is to compare the issues of the different countries of the world, and there would be no difficulty in forming a collection of the current stamps of every country in the world if trifling distinctions were ignored. I should utterly ignore—

"1. Service stamps; *i.e.* stamps charged with the letters O.S., O. H.M.S., service, official, &c.

"2. The gauge of perforations.

"3. The colour or quality of paper on which envelope stamps are printed.

"4. Watermarks. (These, of course, are most useful in determining genuine stamps.)

"5. The date of the issue, when it is a microscopic difference, as in the Bolivar stamps.

"6. The spelling of labels on Indian stamps employed by Native States. Everyone who has lived in India knows how casually natives spell their own names. Yet *The Philatelic Record* distinguishes as different stamps those labelled Jhind, Jeend, or Jind. I have also seen some half anna Puttiala stamps, which in error have been labelled Auttiala, offered by English dealers for sale at five shillings each.

"7. Surcharges which alter the value of a stamp should only be reckoned once; *i.e.* whether the stamp is surcharged in red or black, horizontally or vertically, with the value in figures or in writing.

"I think good advice to a beginner is to collect only used stamps. Many of the new stamps sold by dealers are only essays, and spaces are left in albums for many stamps never issued.

"My advice also on the matter of albums is to have three large blank books of the very best paper. Before using them, have them labelled—Vol. I., Europe; II., Asia and Africa; III., America and Oceania. In these books put only postage and telegraph adhesives and envelope stamps. If you care to collect post cards, put them whole in another volume.

"In a future article I will confine my remarks to the stamps themselves."

On reading the above letter, our first thoughts were, that there was a mistake in the date, and that 1886 had been written for 1868, as we had a lively recollection of this latter year, since it was that in which the great Pendragon controversy was at its height; but the handsome reference to the *Record* forbade this thought taking any positive form, as its existence was at that period "an event in the womb of time." Our second thoughts were, that the dodo was not actually extinct.

It is not our intention to argue with our Indian philatelic friend how far in our opinion he may be right or wrong, or to open again the Pendragon controversy, which was thoroughly threshed out in the pages of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* in 1868, as we think—to adopt the elegant phraseology of the present year—sufficient nails were then driven into its philatelic coffin by hands much stronger than our own. All that we desire to do is to say a few words in justification of ourselves, so far as relates to the charge of "fostering the collection of stamps possessing such minute degrees of difference one from another as to render it impossible to form anything approaching to a complete collection."

The whole question seems to us to turn upon the point as to what constitutes a *complete* collection. From what the writer of the letter says, we suppose his notion of completeness is confined to the "current stamps of every country of the world," and he considers that there would be no difficulty in forming such a collection if the trifling distinctions of gauge, of perforation, colour or quality of paper, watermarks, &c., were ignored. But though such a collection would in our opinion be deficient in most of the elements of completeness, we should welcome even such a collector, for we are confident that if he got so far, he would want to go higher, and see what came before the current issues. He

would not long be content to work downwards from 1886, but would be desirous also of working upwards. On the other hand, the more methodical collector begins with the normal type, and working downwards shows the steps through which it has passed, introducing such varieties as in his judgment are worthy of being noted. We have known some collectors who start with a particular issue as a kind of text, and paraphrase it with varieties; but whatever mode a collector chooses to adopt in arranging the varieties is but of little moment, provided that the arrangement is methodical.

The organ of acquisitiveness is at the root of all collecting, whether the object be coins, pictures, *bric-à-brac*, or stamps. We have amongst our readers those who possess this organ in various stages of development. It would be a mistake to alarm the beginner with bringing before his eyes the magnitude of the work before him, if he wishes to arrive at the formation of a collection possessing every variety. Our object is rather to note these varieties, leaving the collector free to follow his own inclination as to what he will select and what he will discard; but if he wishes to collect seriously, he had better take whatever fish come into his net as he has the opportunity, or he may find subsequently that the stamp he allowed to pass through his hands has gone into the category, if not of the unattainables, yet into that of the difficult ones.

The collection of official stamps, only varying from the ordinary stamps by some special mark, has no doubt been carried to an absurd extent in many cases. Twenty years ago the stamps of Western Australia, perforated with a hole, were all catalogued. Series of the surcharged service stamps of South Australia are only fit for an extraordinary collection, and the same may be said of many of the Indian stamps. Yet it is impossible to make a hard and fast rule for an ordinary collector as to the admission or non-admission of certain classes of surcharged stamps. No one ever has arrived, or can expect to arrive, at making a collection without finding that he is obliged to weed it at times—to alter, amend, and enlarge, and to change the places of the specimens, which latter he can only readily do if he abstains from sticking them down, a barbarism which we thought was exploded, until we saw it recommended within the last few weeks as better evidencing the real use of the stamp.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—The stamps of the actual issue are veritable chameleons. We have seen the 1 abasi in brown-red and chocolate-brown, the 2 abasi in lilac and rose-pink, and the 1 rupee in purple-brown and rose-pink, besides the 1 abasi, 2 abasi, and 1 rupee in vermilion, which latter ought to have been chronicled a year ago. All are on thin white laid paper.

Adhesives. 1 abasi, brown-red, chocolate-brown, vermilion.
2 „ lilac, rose-pink, vermilion.
1 rupee, purple-brown, rose-pink, vermilion.

Antioquia.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles the 1 centavo of 1875 in black on white, unperforated.

Adhesive. 1 centavo, black on white; type 1875.

A correspondent of the *Timbre-Poste* mentions that the 5 centavos, bistre, of 1883 is found on buff paper, and that the 10 centavos in lilac (Head of Liberty, 1882) exists on wove as well as on laid paper.

Adhesives. 5 centavos, bistre (type 1883) on buff.
10 „ lilac (type 1882) on wove paper.

We have received some values of a new design which, so far as the execution is concerned, are about on a par with the other stamps of this State. The principal feature, as will be seen by the annexed engraving, is the suppression of any reference to the United States of Colombia. The design shows the arms within an oval band, the lower part of which is inscribed CORREOS DE ANTIOQUIA. In the upper part is CENTAVOS, flanked on either side with the numerals of value in the spandrels. Under the arms, within the oval band, is the value in full in minute letters. The stamps are lithographed in colour on coloured wove paper, and are not perforated.



Adhesives. 1 centavo, pale blue on pink.
2½ „ black on yellow.
5 „ blue on buff.
10 „ carmine on buff.
20 „ violet on buff.
50 „ brown-orange on buff.
1 peso, yellow on bluish-green.
2 „ green on lilac.

Bhopal.—The half anna, black, on laid paper of the 1884 type, as shown in the engraving, comes to hand perforated 7 in lieu of 8, along with the same value in red, imperforate on

wove paper. It seems therefore as if the two were in use concurrently. We have already chronicled in our June number, on the authority of the *Timbre-Poste*, the appearance of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna of the same type, in blue-green on laid paper, which we now receive on wove paper.



Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, blue-green, *imperforate on wove paper.*

,, black, on laid paper, *perforated* 7.

Boer Republic.—The notice of the stamp which appears to emanate from this Republic in Zululand has brought the following letter from one of our readers, to whom we tender our thanks for the information.

He writes: "Referring to the paragraph in the *Record*, received this morning, respecting the stamps of the Boer Republic, it may interest you to know that I last week received three of the stamps you chronicle from a friend in the Transvaal, who called them Zululand stamps. He also sent me the 1d. value of the same issue, which is exactly similar to the 2d., except that it is dated 9th Jan., 86."

After this confirmation of what we stated in our last number, we think these stamps may fairly claim to be admitted. The specimen of the one penny forwarded by our correspondent is in violet on straw-colour, and is perforated 12.

We also see from the German magazines of this month that other specimens have come to hand, as the *Ill. Br. Zeitung* chronicles a one penny, dated "24 MAY 86," and a twopence, both of which are in violet on bluish paper; and *Der Philatelist* a one penny, in violet on straw-colour, and a twopence, in violet on bluish paper, dated "9 JAN. 86."

Adhesives. One Penny, violet on straw-colour and on bluish paper.

Twopence, violet on bluish paper.

Bosnia.—A letter-card of 5 kreuzer has been issued, with a stamp of the current type of the adhesives. The card bears the inscription KARTEN-BRIEF, with PISMO S KARTOM underneath, and the other inscriptions are in both German and Slavonian. The card is grey, the interior being white.

Letter Card. 5 kr., carmine on grey.

British Bechuanaland.—The One Penny post card of the

Cape of Good Hope, in red-brown, has been surcharged in black, with BRITISH BECHUANALAND in two lines of block letters. A similar surcharge has been applied to the registration envelopes. *Der Philatelist* reports that it



is applied to size K, and the *Timbre-Poste* to what we suppose is

intended for size I; but if so there is a typographical error in the dimensions.

Post Card. One Penny, red-brown on white, surcharged in black.
Registered Envelope. Fourpence, blue, surcharged in black.

British Guiana.—The provisional One Cent post card has now been replaced by the issue of a permanent one of similar size to the 3 cents. The words BRITISH GUIANA in block type are separated by the device in a double-lined circle, and above this is INLAND POST CARD in Roman capitals, and below is THE ADDRESS, &c. The stamp is of the current type, and the impression in slate-grey on light buff.

Post Card. 1 cent, slate-grey on light buff.

Burmah.—An odd-looking stamp, of a very suspicious appearance, is mentioned in the *Timbre-Poste* for the present month. We annex an engraving, in which we are told that the engraver has drawn somewhat on his own imagination, so far as the peacock with tail displayed is concerned. M. Moens evidently regards it with doubt. Some stamp *may* have been used, but it is not probable that any but Indian stamps are employed now since Burmah was formally annexed to the Indian Empire. The pundits have not discovered that any value is indicated on it. The impression is in colour, on white laid paper.



Value unknown, blue-grey.

Colombia (United States of).—We have seen a variety of the *Cubierta* of 50 centavos of 1870, as modified in 1880, by altering the date of 187... to 18..., which, though not new, does not appear to have been chronicled in our pages. It will be remembered that there were three varieties of the inscriptions. One in which COLOMBIA and CINCUENTA were in white, and CENTAVOS in black letters, shaded with white; a second where CENTAVOS was in black; and a third where the whole of the inscriptions were in black. The specimens we have seen belong to the second of these varieties, and are printed on laid paper, watermarked with arms enclosed in a garter bearing a legend. The watermark is of large size, only partially shown on each specimen; and the legend is probably ESTADO SOBERANO DE CUNDINAMARCA, as paper so watermarked appears to have been used for the purpose. The specimens are dated in 1883 and 1884.

Cubierta. 50 centavos, black on white; type 1880; wmk. ESTADO, &c.

A new official *Cubierta* is chronicled by our contemporaries. The title ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA is on a straight tablet with buff-coloured diapered ground, at each end of which are ornamental designs, printed in brown-violet. Below the tablet is SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES in a straight line, under which is CERTIFICADO OFICIAL, with other inscriptions, all in black, except CERTIFICADO OFICIAL, which is in brown-violet. The impression is on plain white wove paper.

Official Cubierta. No value, black, brown-violet, and buff.



Der Philatelist mentions that the 10 pesos, black on rose, has been received, perforated 12.


Adhesive. 10 pesos, black on rose; perforated 12.

Costa Rica.—We read in the *Timbre-Poste* that the stamps of 1, 2, 5, and 10 centavos arrive with the surcharge OFICIAL in two varieties of type, one measuring 13×3 mm. and the other $16 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.


Adhesives.—1 centavo, green, 2 varieties, surcharged OFICIAL in black.

2	„	carmine	„	„	„
5	„	slate	„	„	red.
10	„	orange	„	„	black.


Cyprus.—The half piastre, green, doubly surcharged with “ $\frac{1}{2}$ ” in black, comes to hand on  C A paper, with the surcharge in larger type than that on the 1881 issue, watermarked with  C C.


Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ p., green, watermark  C A; surcharged “ $\frac{1}{2}$.”








Dominica.—We have now the permanent one halfpenny of the current type printed in green. As the new fourpenny is in blue-grey, these stamps by artificial light resemble one another far too much in colour; and were it not that the value is in legible type on a white ground, they might easily be mistaken one for the other. We should have thought that, with the Cyprus stamps before their eyes, where it is found necessary to surcharge the halfpenny value, the parties responsible for the colour would have learned wisdom, or that the manufacturer would have advised the adoption of another colour or another type for the fourpence. The stamp is on  C A paper, perforated 14.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.

Gambia.—We omitted to state in our notice of the recent issue of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue, and 3d., slate-grey, on  C A paper, that the plates are of the same size as those previously used—viz., 5 horizontal by 3 vertical rows—but the stamps are printed so as to show the watermarks sideways, which we suppose is done as a matter of convenience, the size of the panes of watermarks not corresponding with the size of the plates.

Gold Coast.—The *Timbre-Poste* on the authority of a correspondent chronicles the halfpenny, olive-brown, and the one penny, blue, on  C A paper. Up to the present time this variety has not been catalogued, and its existence does not appear to have been known or to have passed unperceived, but there is no reason that such an issue should not have been made. The one penny, blue, was current from 1875 to 1884, when the colour was changed to pink; but in the year 1883 there was a deficiency of stamps of this value, probably arising from half-stamps having been used in the preceding year to supply a deficiency of the stock of one halfpenny. In May, 1883, we consequently find

the 4d., magenta, surcharged with "1d.," and half of a stamp of two pence doing duty for one penny. The halfpenny, olive-brown, was issued about the end of 1879 or the beginning of 1880, and the stock was evidently exhausted in 1883. It is more than probable that a fresh supply of these small values was ordered in 1883, and would naturally therefore be printed on  C A paper, which we believe was first used by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in 1882, as no issue of stamps printed by that firm for the agents of the Crown Colonies is to be found on  C A paper prior to 1882. We also further find that in March, 1882, we chronicled the provisional 5 cents of the Straits Settlements at the same time that we announced the appearance of the 5 cents and 10 cents of the permanent issue on  C C paper, while in May of that year we mentioned the appearance of the 4 cents on  C A paper. The date given by M. Moens in his Catalogue (p. 516) is not quite accurate, and there is evidently a printer's error in the date, "1880," preceding this issue. We come therefore to the conclusion that this latter paper was employed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. early in 1882, and not previously to that year.

We shall probably be met with the question, How then is it that in 1879 some of the stamps of Labuan were printed on paper watermarked with  C A? In the first place these stamps were not printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and in the second place the paper is entirely different from that employed in 1882. We do not think that the paper used for the Labuan stamps was ever employed for any other stamps, and it will be noticed that the crown is not close above the C A, so that as the stamps are printed sideways on the watermark, one row has the crown upon them while the next has C A. Why this paper should have been employed for the earliest printed we are unable to say, except to surmise that it was an experiment of a new watermark which was subsequently modified. We simply record the fact.

Adhesives. ½d., olive-brown; watermark C A.
1d., blue " "

Great Britain.—The 1½d. and 6d. have been surcharged in black, ^{GOVT} PARCELS.

Adhesives. 1½d., green, surcharged in black.
6d., purple " "

The long-expected new issue of stamps has not yet taken place, and we hear that it is not likely to make its appearance before next year. Of course the blame of the delay is thrown upon the contractors; but some of the values will be in two colours, and new machinery has been required. It seems to us to be absurd to preserve the present caricature of Her Majesty, which is to be changed on the coinage of the jubilee year. When a change was being made it would have been better to have chosen something that would not require change for many years to come. What a state of restlessness there has been in our stamps since 1880!

There are far too many cooks, and those of a very second rate order. No permanent good will ever be effected till the Government takes the matter into its own hands and appoints a responsible head.

Guatemala.—A new series of stamps has been issued for this state, of which we have as yet only seen the four smaller values. The stamp is of large size, $27 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and the design consists of a scroll inscribed *LIBERTAD, 15 de Setiembre, 1821*, above which is the Quezal, and olive branches running up the sides. The whole is enclosed in an oval band, inscribed *UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL*, intercepted at the lower part, about one-fourth of the distance from the foot, by an arched band inscribed *GUATEMALA C.A.* Under this is the numeral of value on a tablet with *CENTAVOS* on each side on a scroll-shaped band. In the right upper angle is a steamer at sea, and in the left a railway and train. The impression is in colour on white wove paper, and the perforation is 12.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 centavo, blue.
2	„ brown.
5	„ violet.
10	„ vermilion-red.
20	„ green.
25	„ orange.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	50	„	réseda.
	75	„	rose.
	100	„	chestnut-brn.
	150	„	blue.
	200	„	orange-yellow.

Hongkong.—A correspondent from Hongkong informs us that the current post card of 3 cents was issued on the 28th March last, surcharged in black with *ONE—CENT* in two lines.

Post Card. 1 cent on 3 cents, brown.

Hungary.—Following the example of Austria, letter cards of 3 and 5 kreuzer have been issued of white paper, faced with yellow. The design of the stamp shows the arms on a shield, on a horizontally-lined ground, within a band of three-fourths of an upright oval, inscribed *MAGYAR KIR POSTA*. Under the shield is the numeral of value, within a circle, the whole being enclosed in an upright oval pearled framing. The letter card bears the inscription *MAGYAR KIR POSTA*, under which is *ZÁRT-LEVELEZŐ-LAP*. There are also editions in Croatian and Italian, with corresponding alterations in the inscription.

Letter Cards. 3 kreuzer, green on yellow.
5 „ red on yellow.

India.—We annex illustrations of the adhesive stamp of 4 annas 6 pies, as also of the stamp on the registration envelope, both of which were described in our June number.



Le Timbre-Poste mentions the existence of a sheet of azure laid paper stamped with a 1 anna



stamp in brown. Such a sheet was, we are convinced, never

issued, and must only have been struck as an experiment. The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna sheets were issued in 1857 for a special purpose, being just under the weight of $\frac{1}{4}$ tola, the then postal unit of weight. When the unit was subsequently raised to $\frac{1}{2}$ tola they ceased to be used. There seems therefore to be no object which could be answered by a sheet stamped with 1 anna, unless it is of a very different size and weight to that of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, and intended for a double letter.

Martinique.—Again we have a surcharge from another French colony, as shown in the engraving, the 20 centimes being surcharged over the numeral with "5," and with MARTINIQUE in the upper part.



Adhesive. 5 c. on 20 c., brick-red on green, surcharged in black.



Mexico.—We were tempted to follow others in an evil path, and to chronicle an official seal of the Chili Post Office. We have now only to go on sinning, and chronicle another belonging to the Mexican postal administration. The impression is in brown, on plain white paper, and the stamp is unperforated.

Adhesive. No value, brown ; imperforate.

Nicaragua.—The colour of the 10 centavos has been somewhat modified. It is now in salmon instead of vermilion.

Adhesive. 10 centavos, salmon ; perforated 12.

Norway.—According to the *Deutsche Phil. Zeitung*, the 10 öre is now printed, like the Swedish 10 öre, with a post-horn in blue on the back, in place of a watermark in the paper.

Adhesive. 10 öre, carmine ; post-horn in blue on back.

Kragerö.—The annexed engraving represents the type of the locals for this Norwegian seaport, described in our June number.



Orange Free State.—A correspondent writes us that he has the fiscal stamp of Eight Shillings, surcharged, in black, ZES PENCE, the original value being effaced by two lines, which has been used postally.

Adhesive. 6 pence on 8sh., yellow ; surcharged in black.

Persia.—A correspondent, to whom we are indebted for some interesting information regarding the Persian stamps, has called our attention to a typographical error in our May number, where the horizontal surcharge on the 5 shahi, green, with green border (1882), is printed 5 on 6 shahi, instead of 6 on 5 shahi. He also

forwards us a specimen of the 1 toman on 5 francs, red, along with another of the 50 c. in grey-black, perforated 13, which latter must be regarded as an essay, as it was prepared for use prior to the issue in black and orange, but was never issued. Further, in reference to our observation in February, that the surcharge "Officiel" implied that the stamps were for international use, he states that the stamps so surcharged are available for internal postage, and that he believes that "Officiel" only implies that the surcharge has been applied officially.

Adhesives. 50 centimes (1882), grey-black ; *essay*.
1 toman, surcharged in black on 5 f., red.

Our correspondent further sends us five more reprints of the "Lion, 1876," in addition to those chronicled by us in May last ; viz., the 1 and 2 shahi, both in black on white, unperforated ; the 1 kran, carmine, and the 4 kran, yellow, both on white, and perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$; and the 4 kran in dark blue on pink, unperforated—informing us at the same time that the whole of the values exist perforated and unperforated. He was told by the postmaster at Teheran that only a limited number of these reprints were made, not for the purpose of employing them in the service, but at the request and for the postal union.

Adhesives. 1 shahi, black ; *imperf.* and *perf.* $13\frac{1}{2}$.
2 " " " "
1 kran, carmine " "
4 " yellow "
4 " blue on pink,, "



The 5 kran of the type (portrait of the Shah, shown in the annexed engraving) has been issued, perforated 13. In chronicling the 5 shahi of the type, "Lion *couchant*," in our April number for last year, we gave the colour as *purple*. M. Moens gave it as *slate*. Our correspondent sends us specimens in both these colours, and also in pale blue. The impression is in colour, on white wove paper.

Adhesives. 5 shahi, *slate*, *pale-blue* ; *perf.* 13.
5 kran, *mauve* ; *perf.* 13.

When in our number for March last we chronicled a series of unpaid letter stamps of the French type, we were not aware that these stamps had come direct from Paris. We learn from our correspondent that the Postmaster at Teheran repudiates the stamps altogether, and states that he has never even suggested the use of them, nor has any intention of doing so. If this is so, the *abus de confiance* charged against the engraver or the printer by the *Timbre-Poste* is not *vis-à-vis* the Persian Post-office, but *vis-à-vis* collectors, and we trust that the fraud evidently concocted in Paris will be exposed.



Puttialla.—A correspondent has sent us two specimens of the envelope of one anna, brown, surcharged PUTTIALLA STATE in black, in two lines of block letters, in one of which the first letter of the second line is under the space between the u and r, and in the other it is under the second r. The surcharge appears as if made by a hand stamp of two lines, and the type of the second line has been differently disposed in the two cases. He has also sent us specimens of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna post card, red-brown on buff, in one of which the two lines of the surcharge are less than a millimetre apart, while in the other they are at double the distance, and the block type is less heavy.


Queensland.—A correspondent informs us that he has seen the one penny, three-quarter face portrait of the issue watermarked with a fine-pointed star, in gold-yellow, resembling some of the shades of the registration stamp.

Adhesive. 1 penny, gold-yellow; watermark fine-pointed star.




Russian Locals.—*Oster.*—We learn from the *Timbre-Post* that on the 1st November last this district in the government of Tschernigow issued for the first time a stamp, of which the annexed engraving sufficiently shows the design. The impression is in colour on plain white paper.

Adhesive. 3 kop., reddish-brown; perforated 12.

Straits Settlements.—According to *Der Philatelist*, the 5 cents, brown-violet, is surcharged in black "3—Cents" in two lines. We suppose it to be on  c c paper.

Adhesive. 3 cents on 5 cents, brown-violet.

Sungei Ujong.—A correspondent sends us a specimen of the 2 cents, pink, on  c a paper, surcharged in black, with SUNGEI UJONG in Roman capitals of 2 mm. in two lines of $10\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long. The varieties of type in the surcharges for the Malay protected States grow so numerous as to become a nuisance to collectors, who can feel but little satisfaction in bringing together so many specimens of printers' fancies.

Adhesive. 2 cents, surcharged in two lines $10\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Perak.—We have still to chronicle other surcharges of the 2 cents, pink. First, we have PERAK in Roman capitals of $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. and 8 mm. long, with "1 Cent" at a distance of 4 mm. below, the original value not being effaced. Secondly, ONE CENT in block type of 3 mm., measuring 17 mm., with PERAK close under it in similar type 10 mm. long, followed by a full stop. This latter is applied vertically, and the original value is not effaced. The surcharge in both cases is in black.

1 cent on 2 cents, pink, in *Roman and Italic*.

" " " in *block letters vertically*.

Tolima.—We are informed that the colours of the 2 c. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. of the 1884 issue have been altered.

Adhesives. 2 centavos, blue.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ brick-red.

Turkey.—The *Ill. Br. Zeitung* states that the colour of the underprinting of the 10 paras is modified, and that the stamp is perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive. 10 paras, green on greenish-blue; perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

United States.—The colour of the 5 cents adhesive (portrait of Garfield) appears to have been somewhat modified. The last that we have received are in brown-black.

Adhesive. 5 cents, brown-black.

Victoria.—We have received the new wrappers of a halfpenny and one penny, the approaching advent of which was mentioned in our June number. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the wrappers measure 283×108 mm. A thick line, with an interior thin one of the same colour as the impression, runs down each side, and the wrappers are rouletted down the sides to facilitate separation. The stamp on the halfpenny is a transverse rectangular oblong with the head of the Queen in a circle in the centre, on a horizontally lined ground. The value in full, HALFPENNY, is on a straight tablet below the head, and on each side is " $\frac{1}{2}$," in an upright tablet, forming a kind of column, the capital on the left being inscribed STAMP, and that to the right DUTY. On an arched tablet above is VICTORIA. The design reflects great credit on the colony, and is quite refreshing after the surfeit we have had of the recent monotonous productions of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

The design of the one penny shows the Queen's head on a groundwork of horizontal lines, in an upright rectangular oblong, with arched top. Above is VICTORIA on a straight tablet, and ONE PENNY on an arched tablet below; while on small horizontal tablets, in a line with the base of the bust, the words STAMP DUTY are inserted. All the inscriptions, both on the stamps of a halfpenny and of one penny are in coloured letters on white ground.

Wrappers. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, lilac-grey.
 1 „ „ green.

THE 1853 ISSUE OF THE STAMPS OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

By A. F. BASSET HULL, Hobart.

WE have received the following from Mr. Basset Hull :

"I have read with the deepest interest Mr. Tapling's article on 'The Fourpence of the First Issue of Tasmania,' and now beg to add a few notes and data on these 1853 stamps, which may be of some interest to collectors.

"I have experienced great difficulty in obtaining any official information on the subject. However, I submit several items, the chief of which confirm Mr. Tapling's conclusion as to the existence of two plates of the Fourpence.

"I am, &c.,

"A. F. BASSET HULL."

THE first public notice that adhesive stamps were obtainable appears in the *Hobart Town Gazette* (the official organ) of Tuesday, 27th September, 1853, as follows :

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, 6th September, 1853.

"Notice is hereby given, that the new Post Office Act of 1853 will come into operation on the First day of November next. That on and from that date all Letters and Packets (Newspapers alone excepted) posted at any of the Post Offices of this Colony must be prepaid by means of adhesive stamps.

"That the stamps will be sold at Hobart Town, in large or small quantities as may be required, at the General Post Office, Messrs. Walch and Sons, Elizabeth Street, and Messrs. Huxtable and Co., Murray Street; at Launceston Post Office, and the most respectable booksellers in Launceston; and at the various Post Offices throughout the Island."

On Tuesday, 25th October, 1853, regulations for the guidance of the Post Office Department, under Act of Council 17 Vict. No. 6, were published in the *Gazette*. The only item having reference to stamps was the following :

"PRICE OF STAMPS.—The stamps will be of the following rates; viz.:

"Penny Stamps.—1d. each. | Fourpenny Stamps.—4d. each."

In the Post Office Letter-book appears a letter which states that a clerk was engaged exclusively in superintending and checking the striking-off of stamps at the printers. An eye-witness describes the process as being a somewhat arduous one; for the printer kept a lemonade-bottle full of rum at his side, to which he had recourse at frequent intervals. Possibly, however, this was to drown his remorse at having perpetuated so many villainous caricatures of our gracious Queen.

The engraving and printing account of Messrs. H. and C. Best, dated 30th September, 1853, contains the following items :

"To Engraving Plate of 1d. Stamps, 24 Heads at 30s.	. £36	0	0
Do. do. 4d. do. do.	. £36	0	0"

And after a number of other items, relative to the engraving of date-stamps, &c., appears the following entry :

"To Re-engraving Plate of 4d. Stamp, 24 Heads at 25s. . £30 0 0"

No less than 11,100 sheets (266,400 stamps) were printed from the 4d. plate before the re-engraving became necessary. No doubt the wearing of the plate was the immediate cause of the necessity for providing a new one. It will be noticed that the word *re-engraved* is used in the account, thus putting aside the idea that Plate II. was a re-touch of Plate I.

Mr. Tapling gave the more roughly-engraved plate of the 4d. the second place. I am, however, convinced that it was the first, and adduce the following evidence in support of my conclusion.

1st. The defaced plate—the only one now in the possession of the Postal Department, and from which the reprints were struck off—is the finely-engraved one.

2nd. The only dated specimen I have is from the finer plate, and is dated August, 1855, two years after the date of the printing account.

3rd. Impressions from Plate I. show signs of wearing which do not appear on impressions from II. Also, the letters c.w.c. appear distinctly on the base of the Queen's neck on all stamps of the 1d. plate (of which only one was engraved), and on all stamps of the rougher 4d. plate, but only in a few instances on the finer one.

The 1d. stamp was printed in sheets of twenty-four stamps, in four rows of six. Size of the entire sheet, $5 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, including inscription at foot; the space between each stamp slightly exceeds $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch. The words "Printed by H. & C. Best" appear in lower left corner, projecting beyond the first, and extending to the lower left angle of the second stamp in the fourth row. "C. W. Coard Sc." appears in the lower right corner. The paper was soft yellowish-white and white wove, varying in thickness. The colour varies from pale blue to blue, and the later impressions seem very much worn.

The 4d. stamp was printed from two plates, both in sheets of twenty-four stamps, in four rows of six. Size of the entire sheet slightly exceeds $5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; space between each stamp rather more than $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch. The chief points of difference between the two plates of the 4d. are as follows:

PLATE I.—Colour, yellow, dull yellow, orange, and bright orange. Letters c.w.c. distinctly visible on base of Queen's neck. Band bearing legend comparatively narrow; letters short and closely set together. Loop ornaments within outer double octagonal line small, from eighty to eighty-four in number. At foot the words "Printed by H. & C. Best" shorter than in Plate II., smaller and clear of stamp immediately above; B of "Best" to the left of angle at right of base of stamp above. "C. W. Coard Sc." smaller, shorter, and more to the right than II. General appearance meaner than II. Many impressions show wearing of plate.

PLATE II.—Colour, orange, bright orange, orange-red, and dull orange-red. Base of Queen's neck in most instances merely shaded, letters c.w.c. appearing thereon in only a few instances. Band bearing legend more open; letters generally well shaped, larger and more spaced than I. Loop ornaments larger, numbering not more than eighty. "Printed by H. & C. Best" large, and almost touching stamp immediately above; B of "Best" directly under right angle of base of stamp above. "C. W. Coard Sc." larger and clearer. General appearance cleaner-cut and more finely-engraved than I.

The 4d. is printed on soft yellowish-white and white wove paper, varying in thickness, from both plates. Plate I. also appears on *vergé* paper, in an orange shade.

I have seen several specimens, both of 1d. and 4d., with a small triangular piece punched out of the stamp, evidently done before the stamps were used; but no explanation can be given as to whether this has any special significance or not.

THE STAMPS OF DON CARLOS.

A FREE TRANSLATION FROM THE "TIMBRE-POSTE."

WE know under what circumstances the Carlist stamps were created. Don Carlos, on the watch for the slightest opportunity of seizing on the throne of Spain, had in 1873 fomented troubles in the North of Spain, at a time when the government of that country, but loosely seated, found itself confronted with all kinds of internal difficulties. The Pretender having seen his enterprise crowned with some successes sufficiently important, failed not to present himself in the midst of his partisans so soon as he felt assured that he could do so without his royal person incurring the least danger.

It was necessary that he should have intercourse with the exterior. The correspondence was therefore despatched to France by special messengers, and the letters were franked by postage stamps of the French Republic, but surcharged, however, with a *fleur-de-lis*, as represented in the annexed engraving, and which was subsequently used as an effacing mark. The object of using this device was to show the origin of the letters. As there was no profit in making use of French stamps, and the despatch by special messengers probably brought in nothing, these stamps only remained in use during the period that was absolutely required for establishing a system of posts and stamps.



We are told that collectors were probably mistaken in not collecting these French stamps, which had somewhat of a peculiar interest, inasmuch as they were in reality the first Carlist stamps; and we are of the same opinion; but collectors very likely had no more knowledge than ourselves of this mode of franking, and consequently neglected to collect these stamps, which were unknown to them equally as to ourselves. However it may be, there is, according to the information received from a correspondent who was somewhat mixed up with the Carlist affairs, a whole series of French stamps bearing this surcharge and the French effacing mark; viz. :

Type 1862.	5 centimes,	green.
Type 1872.	1	„ bronze-green.
	2	„ red-brown.
	5	„ green.
	15	„ bistre.
	25	„ blue.
	40	„ orange.
	80	„ carmine.

The first of these stamps is the head (not laureated) of Napoleon III., in use in 1873, and, we are assured, is a stamp of the greatest rarity.

This state of things was only provisional. The Curé Santa Cruz—the famous Curé Santa Cruz—having been charged with the work of organizing the post, devised a service in the northern provinces of Spain, which com-

menced its operations on the 1st January, 1874. The head office of the general direction of the post was established at Bayonne, and the Count of C. B. was appointed the director. There were at first four secondary directions at Elizondo, Vergara, Durango, and Alava.

The *modus operandi* of this system may be gathered from a circular emanating from the Royal Council of Regency of the Government of Navarre, dated Elizondo, the 15th December, 1873, the provisions of which may be summarised as follows: In presence of the urgent necessity of establishing in a workable form a postal service throughout the royal territory, and, on the other hand, in obedience to the orders of His Majesty the King (by the grace of God), ever occupied with the well-being of his people, and lastly, in pursuance of agreements made with the deputations from the three Biscayan provinces, a postal service has been organized throughout the Biscayan-Navarre country, and approved by the said Royal Council. On and after the 1st January there is opened for official as well as private correspondence, to be sent in the Biscayan-Navarre country, as well as beyond, two principal lines of couriers, one starting from Estella and finishing at Urdax, and the other at Valcarlos. (Then follow regulations for the reception and distribution of the correspondence in the towns and villages served by those lines.) The regulations for the postage are as follows: The franking of the correspondence by means of postage stamps bearing the effigy of the monarch is obligatory. Anyone sending a letter not franked will expose the *addressee* on its receipt to pay double postage. Each stamp at present is worth one copper real, and is to be purchased at the offices of the administration, as also at the secondary offices, and at all the royal offices. The administrations, wherever letters are received, must obliterate the stamps in a proper manner. One stamp must be affixed to letters not weighing more than 15 grammes addressed to any part of the kingdom or of the three provinces, and two stamps when they are for the exterior. A stamp must also be added for fractions above the said limits. The letters for abroad must be in two envelopes. The first, or outer one, must bear the stamps before mentioned, and must be addressed—

*Al encargado de la correspondencia
Bayona.*

and the second envelope, the interior one, must bear the address of the party for whom it is destined. The amount of the postage must be sent in the external envelope, in unused separate stamps, in the proportion of one stamp for every ten grammes, or the equivalent in French postage stamps.

This circular, signed by the President and members of the Council, was followed by a list of the various administrations of the post, and of the places served by the general lines from Estella to Urdax and Valcarlos, and the special line from Estella to Los-Arcos.

The first Carlist stamps made their appearance some time before the definitive organization of the post. M. Moens gives the date of issue as 1st July, 1873; but some months previously there had been rumours of postage stamps being manufactured for the Carlists, and in *The Philatelist* for March, 1873, there is a notice of a report of one in which nothing is wanting save the perforation, for the paper is watermarked with *fleur-de-lis*, &c., and was probably the unofficial and officious production of some enterprising Bayonne stationer.

(To be continued.)

Notes and Queries.

F. D. W.—With respect to the 10 centavos Bolognesi of Peru, we, in common with a contemporary, and in the absence of any information received along with the stamp, supposed the portrait might have been intended for General Caceres; and it was not till two or three weeks after that we found the name below was that of the individual whom the engraver purported to portray—a wise proceeding, possibly, on his part, but one which is unique so far as postage stamps are concerned. Our information was to the effect that the individual was a distinguished general, and we consequently described him as *General Bolognesi*. It is now, we think, rather late in the day, and possibly not very important, to make him into “Colonel.” None the less are we obliged to you for sending us more definite information, and that this latter was his true rank in the army. There appear to be many distinguished men in the South American republics, whose fame and whose claims to greatness would scarcely pass the limits of the state if not immortalised on postage stamps—*monumentum aere perennius*. It was from lack of the engraver of the die for the Argentine envelopes not being so wise as the engraver of the Grau and Bolognesi stamps, that we were not better acquainted from the first with the individuals so bewitchingly portrayed on the envelopes of 8, 16, and 24 centavos of 1878. It was first said that these were Rivadavia, General Belgrano, and General San Martino, a trio who first figured together on the adhesives of 1864. A correspondent of the *Timbre-Poste* subsequently stated that they were a fresh set of great men altogether, and were Don Feliciano Chiclana, Don Marcos Avallaneda, and Don Hipolito Vieytes—all worthy men, no doubt; and if they are living celebrities, we hope they are satisfied with the mode in which the artist performed his task. At the present time we are waiting for information as to the individual who figures on the new Costa Rica envelopes described by us last month, and who doubtless is another great man whom his country delights to honour, though at present unknown to us.

POST CARDS.—We adopt this mode of replying to communications we have received with reference to some general observations we made on post cards in our number for last month.

In the first place we are indebted to Mr. Earée for a correction of a mistake we made in saying that 3s. 6d. would purchase seven dozen internal German post cards, whereas, even at the Post Office rate of exchange, that sum would really only purchase six dozen. The inapplicability of our example—and we might readily have found one which was unimpeachable—does not affect our argument. Post cards are supposed to be taxed at half single letter rates, except when the division involves fractions. In Germany 200 single inland letters, or 100 Postal Union Class A letters are taxed at 20 marks, while a similar number of post cards costs 10 marks. In England 240 inland letters cost £1, and a similar number of bad post cards 11s. 8d.; while ninety-six Postal Union Class A letters are sent for £1, and a similar number of good post cards costs 8s. The innovation of charging the customer with the cost of production is not, in our view, an improvement on the original invention, as it means the transfer of £50,000 a year from the pocket of the post card public to the coffers of the Post Office. The tax was first imposed to satisfy a small, restless body of the community who thought their craft was in danger. They got what they asked for, and now have rather more than they probably like.

Next, we have received a letter from Mr. Fred. G. C. Lundy, which we think it due to that gentleman to publish *in extenso*.

“SIR,—Having read your leading article, in the July number of the *Record*, concerning post cards, permit me to make a few remarks about the origin of those in England, which, however, is only known to a few, but which now deserves recognition.

"So far, Austria has the credit of being the first country to adopt the system, which I now beg to repudiate by furnishing the following proofs and history.

"My father, who was for many years a large manufacturer, having an immense amount of letters to open daily, issued a card to his customers, called 'Returned Packet Advice,' so far back as 1863, to save the trouble of opening letters which were simply advices of having returned empty packages to his factory.

"In the beginning of 1870 these cards were shown to R. A. Macfie, Esq., then M.P. for Leith, who, with others, at my father's request, brought the idea before the Postmaster-General, which scheme was announced by Lord Hartington in the House of Commons, on the 27th May, 1870, as then intended to be adopted.

"For proofs of my statement, I enclose Mr. Macfie's letter to my father, congratulating him on the success of his agitation of the subject. I also refer you to the daily papers of the 28th May, 1870, containing the statement.

"I further enclose one of the cards to show any of your friends or subscribers who may not have seen them. The following is a description: Ordinary white card, $5\frac{3}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. In the right top corner a lined space reserved for the 1d. stamp; whilst in the left corner at the foot is the following inscription: 'This card requires no envelope.'

"Trusting that you will find space in the August number of your valuable paper to publish these facts,

"I am, &c., FRED. GEO. C. LUNDY."

The letter enclosed with the above, addressed to Mr. Lundy's father by Mr. Macfie, congratulates him on his success as an agitator, and adds that the subject was first brought under his notice by Mr. Lundy, "and its merits at once seen, so that he gladly formed one of the members who urged it on the Postmaster-General."

The Bill authorising the use of a halfpenny stamp for post cards was passed in the session of 1870.

We confess that we do not see that the use of a card doing duty for a letter with a *penny* stamp has much in common with the invention of post cards. We gather, however, that Mr. Lundy associated himself with others to bring the question of a card with a *halfpenny* stamp before the government. Whether the fact of a card with a half single rate, having been introduced into Austria in 1869, and adopted by half a dozen other States in the spring of 1870, had not something to do with the determination of the English Post-office to follow suit, as announced by Lord Hartington on the 27th May, 1870, we are not able to say. All honour to the inventor, whoever he may really be, for the benefit he has conferred on the public, from the Queen's late Prime Minister down to her meanest subject.

F. H. NOUMEA.—We regret that we are unable to give you any information as to the vagaries in the perforations of the New South Wales stamps, which were frequently altered between 10 and 13, putting out of the question those perforated 14 in England. Catalogues do not ordinarily give compound perforations, but only the gauge of the longer side. The perforation in use of late is 10; as therefore you find the current stamps 11 by 12, and 12 by 11, it is more than probable that there are several machines in use simultaneously.

G. L.—The 3d. Fiji of the 1871 type, on *laid* paper, has always been regarded as a species of misfire. It belongs to the laid paper issue of 1877, where the 3d., green, was surcharged with V.R., and also with "Twopence." The stamp in question was due to an accidental escape from both surcharges; at least, it has always been considered to be so.

REPRINTS OF PORTUGUESE STAMPS.—To say that there is a considerable amount of laxity on the part of those who are responsible for the manufacture and sale of postage stamps at Lisbon is to express ourselves very feebly; but a large quantity of postage stamps for the colonies are disposed of there before they even reach the colonies for which they are intended,

and this, as lately in the case of the Macao stamps and post cards, frequently causes suspicions as to their actual issue. Stamp dealers seem to be extraordinarily accommodated at Lisbon, and to get anything they want. For some reason or other, best known to the authorities at Lisbon, we hear that another reprint has been made of the Donna Maria stamps of 1853, and that those of Don Pedro of 1855, 1856, and 1857, of Don Luis of 1862, and the 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, and 80 reis of 1866 and 1868 have also been reprinted.

What has been done for the mother country has also been done for the Azores and Madeira. Our readers will recollect that the first issue for the Azores was made on the 1st June, 1868, and consisted of the 5, 10, 20, 50, 80, and 100 reis of the then current Don Luis type, surcharged in black with AÇORES, the stamps being issued imperforate. An issue of the same stamps was subsequently made in 1868, perforated 12½, to which was then added the 25 reis in rose; in 1870 the 100 reis in pale lilac, and the 200 reis in violet were also added, and in 1873 the 120, blue. The surcharge was in black on all the stamps, with the exception of the 5 reis perforated, which was in carmine. In 1875 the surcharge was slightly modified, the O was wider and the S more open in the new type. In the present reprint of the unperforated series, the 25 reis, rose, has been added, which was never issued unperforated; and upon the whole of the unperforated and perforated series, the surcharge of 1875, and not that of 1868, has been applied.

The reprints have a newer appearance than the originals, the paper and gum being whiter; and there is some difference in the shades, especially in the 20, 25, 50, and 100 reis, in which the colours are not so bright and clear as in the originals.

As regards the Madeira stamps, a similar reprint has been made, and the surcharge of 1876 applied instead of that of 1868.

FORGERIES OF AZORES AND MADEIRA STAMPS.—Mr. Cheveley writes us that he lately received a large parcel of Azores and Madeira stamps from another dealer, who himself appears to have been victimised. The surcharges on the whole, on examination, proved to be false, and to have been affixed in water-colour on ordinary Portuguese stamps. Among the lot was a Madeira 25 rose, imperforate, and an Azores with inverted surcharge, so that the fabricators were desirous of being agreeable to all classes of amateurs.

FORGERIES AND IMITATIONS.—Mr. Campbell calls our attention to the following impositions:

1. The large number of Roumelian stamps surcharged with "Lion," all forgeries, with which the stamp market is at present flooded. We have already given our readers some hints to beware of these.

2. A small dealer, who appears to have been formerly employed in some chemical works in Paris, is now turning his knowledge so acquired to account by doctoring the 1 franc, carmine, of 1848, so as to make it into orange-vermilion. The process seems to abstract the size from the paper, for if the doctored stamp is wetted, it absorbs the water like blotting paper. *Verb. sap.*

DR. MICHAELSEN.—We regret we are not able to publish your letter regarding the Tolima stamps alleged to have been stolen. We only denounce vendors of spurious articles, and must leave the Tolima authorities, whom the question alone concerns, to settle matters with the thief. If it were not impertinent on our part, we should advise them to take better care of their stamps for the future.

REV. R. EARÉE, Berlin.—We regret that a pressure on our pages, most unusual at this time of the year, when even postage stamps ordinarily take holiday, prevents us from inserting your communication on "Postal Matters in Berlin." It shall appear in our next.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VIII.

SEPTEMBER, 1886.

No. 92.



T is the fashion of the present day, consequent on the more intimate relations existing between the people and its representatives, for members of the Legislature to pelt the ministers with questions in the Houses of Parliament, and we have seen that the Postmaster-General has lately been subjected to this ordeal on several points connected with the Post-office. One was as to the transmission by telegraph of an order for money. This was met by an objection that the office to which the order was addressed might not be in funds to meet the demand. Why not therefore restrict it at first to a certain sum, and confine it to those offices which pay Postal Notes? Another question was the permission to use unclosed envelopes for the transmission of printed matter passing under the Book Post rate, as is done in the United States, and in some other countries. This, we take it, was what was intended; but the question was put in both Houses, and in the House of Lords in such a way that neither the questioner or the questioned seemed to understand what was meant. We think that this is an uncalled-for change; for it implies a great additional amount of labour on the part of the officials, without sufficient compensation to the public; and a long residence where the system was allowed failed to prove to us its general utility. A reform of the Book Post is, however, sadly needed; and it would be an immense boon to the trading community if the initial charge of a halfpenny for two ounces was reduced to a farthing for half an ounce. When the Book Post was reorganized, in 1855, the rate was made one penny for four ounces; in 1870 this was altered to a halfpenny for two ounces, at which it still remains; and though a letter is now charged three halfpence for the first two ounces, yet the increment after that is the same as in the Book Post. A circular under half

an ounce travels all over France and Algeria for a farthing, and it is difficult to see why the same should not be the case in England. We earnestly recommend the question to the representatives of our great seats of industry. The change, it is true, would involve the necessity of an Act of Parliament; but that is nothing if the question were taken in hand by those who would prosecute it with determination, as there is no valid reason against its adoption, and there is every sound reason in its favour as regards the benefits it would confer on the public.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Angola.—The remainder of the values of the new issue, of which we only enumerated the three smaller in our May number, are now issued, and consist of the following:



<i>Adhesives.</i>	25 reis, violet.
	40 „ brown.
	50 „ blue.
	100 „ red-brown.
	200 „ lilac.
	300 „ orange.

Boer Republic.—We annex an engraving showing the design of the stamps that have come to hand emanating from this republic, the limits of which we should be glad to learn from such of our readers as have relations with that part of Africa.



Bulgaria.—There has been a new issue of the one stotinka, slate, of 1885. The lower inscription is altered, and the colour is now a dull violet. The paper and perforation remain the same as before.

Adhesive. 1 stotinka, dull violet, with altered inscription.

Burmah.—Referring to the stamp of which we gave an engraving last month, a correspondent lately returned from Burmah sends us a rubbing of the $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee Burmese coin, which bears on the obverse a peacock with tail displayed similar to that shown in the engraving, with value on the reverse. He states that he has never heard in Burmah of a stamp employed for postage purposes, and that if the stamp in question really exists, it has most probably been cut out of a sheet of paper stamped for legal purposes.

Chamba.—Another of the Punjab States has thrown in its lot with the others that employ the Indian stamps surcharged specially for the State. Our list of the various values is at present imperfect, and we only chronicle what we have seen. The surcharge is CHAMBA STATE in two lines of block letters.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green; watermark "Star."

1 ,, purple-brown ,,

2 ,, French blue ,,

4 ,, olive-green ,,

Service. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green ,,

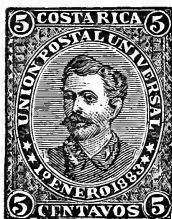
1 ,, purple-brown ,,

4 ,, olive-green ,,

We have also seen the envelope of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, size 118 × 66 mm., similarly surcharged in black, with a "sun" in green under the stamp. The post card of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna is also similarly surcharged, the "sun" being in the colour of the impression. We may remark that the black surcharges on the envelope and post card are not in the same type as that on the adhesives, being not so heavy.

Envelope. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, with "sun" in green.

Post Card. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, red-brown ,, red-brown.



Costa Rica.—We annex illustrations of the stamps on the envelopes described at page 102. The portrait is most probably that of the President, Don Bernardo Soto, elected last year.



Dominica.—We have received the Postal Union Card of a penny halfpenny of the new type, in chocolate-brown on buff. We must correct an error which occurred in our June number as to the colour of the corresponding reply card being *red-brown*, as it is chocolate-brown. The single card of one penny of the same type has also come to hand.



Post Cards. 1 penny, carmine on buff.

$\frac{1}{2}$,, chocolate-brown on buff.

Faridkot.—A correspondent informed us a few weeks since that a series of Indian stamps surcharged for this State after the fashion of its neighbours Puttiala, &c., was in preparation. We now receive the entire series of eight adhesives surcharged in black FARIDKOT STATE in two lines, and the government appears to have been more than commonly bountiful in the supply of service stamps, as the whole eight values are to hand with the additional surcharge of SERVICE. The whole are watermarked with "star," except the 6 annas, which is watermarked with "elephant's head." With regard to this latter stamp we have seen one in which the last E in "Service" is wanting.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna, green ; wmk. "star."
	1	" purple-brown "
	2	" French blue "
	3	" orange "
	4	" olive-green "
	6	" olive-yellow ; wmk. "elephant's head."
	8	" purple ; wmk. "star."
	1	rupee, slate-grey "

We refrain from enumerating the values in the "service" series, as they are identical.

France.—Two stamps have been sent to us which, though they are not postage stamps, yet are somewhat akin thereto. They represent five minutes' talk. Within a double-line frame, measuring $67 \times 31\frac{1}{2}$ mm., is to the right a telegraph stamp of the current type, while on the other part of the label in six lines is "Ministère des Postes et des Télégraphes"—"TÉLÉPHONES"—"Bulletin de Conversation"—"de 5 minutes"—"*A partir des cabines téléphoniques—ouvertes au public.*" The impression is in colour on a coloured ground, on which MINISTÈRE DES POSTES ET DES TÉLÉGRAPHES in white block letters is constantly repeated. The perforation is $12\frac{1}{2}$. There are two values, one of 25 c. in blue on buff, and the other of 50 c. in pink on very light pink. Both bear the same inscriptions, and we wait for information as to the reason of one being double the value of the other.

Telephone Stamps. 25 cents, blue on light buff.
50 " pink on light pink.

French Colonies. *Cochin-China.*—In our June number we gave an illustration of the 25 c. as surcharged with "5" only. The annexed engraving shows it with the additional surcharge of c. CH.

Adhesive. 5 and c. CH, on 25 c., ochre on yellow.

New Caledonia.—The following decree appeared in the *Journal Officiel* of the 7th July last :



LE GOUVERNEUR DE LA NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE ET DÉPENDANCES,
CHEVALIER DE LA LÉGION-D'HONNEUR,

Vu l'approvisionnement considérable des timbres-poste de diverses coupures, dont l'emploi est usuel aujourd'hui, par suite d'une taxe unique pour tous les pays compris dans la convention de l'Union postale universelle ;

Vu l'insuffisance d'approvisionnement des timbres de 0 fr. 05 cent. ;

Vu la nécessité de ne porter aucune entrave à l'expédition des correspondances ;

Sur la proposition du Directeur de l'Intérieur,

DÉCIDE :

Art. 1^{er}. Jusqu'à la réception des timbres-poste de 0 f. 05 c., il sera délivré au public, au prix de 0 f. 05 c., des timbres de 1 fr. Ces timbres porteront, frappée à l'encre noire, la vignette ci-dessous :

N. C. E.

5 c.

Art. 2. Une Commission composée du Trésorier-Payeur et du Chef du 3^e Bureau de la Direction de l'Intérieur ou de leurs délégués, sera chargée de suivre l'opération de transformation des timbres-poste.

Cette Commission dressera procès-verbal de ses opérations, pour la régularisation dans les écritures du Trésorier-Payeur, de la transformation ci-dessus prescrite.

Art. 3. La transformation des timbres aura lieu au fur et à mesure des besoins du public.

Art. 4. Le Directeur de l'Intérieur est chargé de l'exécution de la présente décision qui sera insérée au *Journal* et au *Bulletin* officiels de la colonie.

Nouméa, le 29 juin 1886.

NOUET.

The commission in pursuance of the above decree has surcharged a first batch of 30,000 in sheets of fifties, and with due regard to the idiosyncracies of collectors, the printer has introduced a considerable number of topsy-turvies. Our correspondent, to whom we are indebted for the above information, sent us, under date of July 17th, a block of ten specimens, on four of which the surcharge is upside down, besides specimens from sheets made up by pasting stamps together.

Adhesives. 5 c. on 1 fr., bronze-green on yellow.

„ „ „ surcharge inverted.

Germany (Berlin).—According to the English newspapers there have for some time past been great complaints, not only of the delay in delivering letters in Berlin, but of the cost of their transmission from one part of the city to another; and it was announced that to remedy these grievances two companies had been started, if not with the actual, yet with the tacit consent of the postal authorities. These two companies commenced their operations in June last, and have issued stamps, cards, and letter sheets, which we purposed describing, when we were favoured by Mr. Earée with a monograph on “Postal matters in Berlin,” the publication of which we were compelled to defer till the present number of the *Record*. In this our readers will find a full chronicle of the various stamps, &c., issued by these companies up to the commencement of August last, and we need not therefore chronicle them here.

The *Timbre-Poste* mentions the existence of a third enterprise of a similar kind, which commenced operations on August 18th last, and has issued adhesive stamps in three values and a card. The adhesive stamp shows an envelope in the centre, on which is the figure of value; above is LLOYD; and underneath DEUTSCHE PRIVAT POST on a scroll. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the stamps are perforated 11½. The card has a stamp of similar design in the right upper corner, and bears the inscription LLOYD KARTE—AN—BERLIN—TREPPEN; and to the left, reading upwards from the bottom, ABSENDER—WOHNUNG.

Adhesives. 2 pfennig, pink.

3 „ green.

10 „ yellow-brown.

Card. 2 „ pink on pale green.

Leipsic.—A similar enterprise seems to have been started in this town, but appears to limit its operations to the transmission of parcels.

Gibraltar.—We learn from the report of the Postmaster-General that the post-office of Gibraltar was transferred from imperial to local control on the 1st January last, which explains the reason for the provisional issue. The permanent issue is expected to come to hand in a few days.

Grenada.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. the following single post cards, of similar type to the reply cards already described :

Inland Post Card. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green on thin buff.
Postal Union Cards. 1 penny, carmine on thicker buff.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence, chocolate-brown on buff.



Registration envelopes have also been furnished by Messrs. McCorquodale and Co., with inscriptions similar to those on the registration envelopes of the United Kingdom, but printed in red, the stamp of twopence being in blue. The design of this stamp shows the Queen's head on a solid circular ground of colour within a band, inscribed GRENADA REGISTRATION above, and TWOPENCE in the lower part; and beyond this is another band of solid colour, on which is a white single-lined octagon frame with ornaments in each side. A single-lined octagon is also inscribed within the circular disc, on which the Queen's head is embossed. We have only seen size F, but no doubt other sizes exist.



Registration Envelope. 2 pence, inscriptions in red, stamp in blue.

A series of wrappers, all on whitey-brown paper, has also been supplied.

<i>Wrappers.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green.		$1\frac{1}{2}$ pence, brown.
	1 „ carmine.		2 „ dark-blue.

Guatemala.—The annexed engraving shows the design of the new issue as described last month, and from the *Timbre-Poste* we learn the mode in which it has been brought about. The first document quoted is a contract between M. Herrera, Secretary of State and of the Public Works, and a certain Mr. Charles Parker, describing himself as a civil engineer, dated February 11th last, setting forth: (1) That the Government, through its consul at New York, will cause two millions of stamps to be made, of the values and to the separate amounts, there set out, by the American Bank Note Company, or some other firm of equal importance. (2) The stamps are to be manufactured according to the instructions which will be given to the consul, each value being of a different colour. (3) The stamps are to arrive at latest on the last day of June. (4) Parker agrees to pay the cost of all the stamps indicated, as



also the cost of carriage, exchange, insurance, &c., giving satisfactory security to that effect. (5) By way of compensation, the Government will hand over to Parker the stock of the stamps issued in 1881, as well as the stamps of the Northern Railway that have been *habilitado*, so soon as they have become of no legal value, by reason of the issue of the new series.

Then follows what we suppose is an extract from a Guatemala newspaper, stating that the two millions of stamps had duly arrived; viz.:

250,000 of 0·01 cents, light blue	100,000 of 0·25 cents, orange.
150,000 of 0·02 „ brown.	100,000 of 0·50 „ olive.
500,000 of 0·05 „ violet.	100,000 of 0·75 „ rose.
300,000 of 0·10 „ lake.	100,000 of 1·00 „ dark brown.
200,000 of 0·20 „ green.	100,000 of 1·50 „ dark blue.
100,000 of 2·00 cents, yellow.	

We have then the following observations from the same Guatemala source:

“It must be admitted that Mr. Parker has shown great taste in the choice of the colours—a thing not so easy as appears at first sight, when it concerns the selection of eleven differing colours, especially as it was required that all the tints should be clear.

“As regards the engraving, we see with satisfaction that our friend Mr. Parker has omitted nothing, in order that the engraving may be what it is—of the first order. The steamer, the locomotive, the quezal—everything, in fact, is work perfectly executed.

“The allegory appears to us to be in the best taste, as, to our view, it represents the progress of the country; and at the special instance of the engineer, Mr. Parker, we announce that the idea of this allegory is exclusively due to Doctor Emilio de Leon, the Director-General of the Post Office.

“The circulation of these stamps will commence on July 1st next.”

Then comes a notice from the Post Office, dated June 19th last, “that any persons who have in their possession any stamps of the issue of 1881 can exchange them for stamps of the new issue from the 1st to the 10th of July.”

We have given the above account nearly in full, because we think our readers ought to be made acquainted with this bit of engineering on the part of Mr. Parker, and the puff direct emanating from Guatemala. For our own part we do not think that the work is at all up to the general standard of excellence of the American Bank Note Company; but it has sufficed to put Mr. Parker in possession of the whole of the old stock, which he will now have to press upon collectors through the dealers. Guatemalas of 1881 will therefore be most probably like Guatemala Stock—considerably below par.

Several typographical errors have been discovered in the surcharges on the late provisional issue besides those mentioned in our number for April last; but as further discoveries will probably be made, we defer giving any list of such blunders till the deluge has arrived.

Holland.—A new edition of the card of 5 cents has been made, with an alteration in the inscription, which now reads as follows : BRIEFKAART (CARTE POSTALE)—ALGEMEENE POST-VEREENIGING (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE)—ZEGDEVOOR HET ADRES BESTEMD (CÔTÉ RÉSERVÉ A L'ADRESSE).

Post Card. 5 cents, blue on pale blue.

Hungary.—The annexed engraving represents the stamp on the Letter-cards described in our last number.



Madagascar.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. for sending us a specimen of the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter label of sixpence of the same type as that described in our May number, printed in red-violet with a line in vermilion crossing it diagonally, and with the Vice-Consulate stamp of Antananarivo in dark green.

Letter Label. 6 pence, red-violet, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

At the same time they also send us two labels, but of similar size, of a new type, gummed at the left upper corner as in the former type. Within an ornamented rectangular frame of about 4 mm. wide, measuring externally $67 \times 44\frac{1}{2}$ mm., is a large numeral 19 mm. high, the impression being in pink on white wove paper. Over the numeral is impressed the stamp of the Vice-Consulate of Antananarivo in black. Above this is POSTAGE in ornamental capitals, and the value in full in block letters below ; both printed in black on white wove paper.

Postage Labels. One Penny, pink and black.
Twopence ,,

Mexico.—There seems to be a restlessness about the Mexican stamps, for we have now another issue, which came into existence about the 1st July last. The new design resembles the former one except that the rectangular frame is suppressed, and in place of the head in the centre is a large figure of value on a solid ground of colour, and the inscription below, MEXICO OFICINA, &c., follows the curve of the upright oval. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$. There is an improvement in this over the last issue, as the perforation in most of the specimens is clean cut. The peso values we have not seen, and only give them on the authority of our contemporaries, who derive their information from an American philatelic publication.

Adhesives.

1 centavo, green.	12 centavos, puce.
2 ,, vermilion-red.	20 ,, ,,
3 ,, puce.	25 ,, ,,
4 ,, ,,	50 ,, ,,
5 ,, full French blue.	1 peso, carmine on buff.
6 ,, puce.	2 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,	5 ,, ,,
	10 ,, ,,

The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles two envelopes with stamps of the same type on white laid paper.

Envelopes. 5 centavos, French blue.
10 „ puce.

Further, an envelope of 5 centavos, having on the left a stamp of 15 centavos of Wells, Fargo, and Co., in green, with an inscription in violet underneath.

Envelope. 5 + 15 centavos, French blue and green, with violet inscription.

New Zealand.—We have a reply card of 1 + 1 penny, $125 \times 78\frac{1}{2}$ mm., hinged at the top, and rouletted in the line of separation. The impression is on the first and fourth sides, and the design is within an ornamental frame. In the right upper angle is a stamp of one penny of the 1874 type, and to the left of this is POST CARD, the words being separated by a caricature of the royal arms, in which the lion and unicorn are not supporters, but are having a game of play, in which the unicorn seems to be reversing the order of things, and to be chasing the lion, who does not appear to appreciate the frolicsomeness of the unicorn. Below this is NEW ZEALAND, followed on the first half of the card by WITH REPLY CARD, and underneath are the usual instructions, THE ADDRESS, &c. On the reply portion the words WITH REPLY CARD are simply left out, and underneath the instructions the words REPLY CARD are introduced. The impression is in brown-red on light buff.

Post Card. 1 + 1 penny, brown-red, on light buff.

Norway. *Drammen.*—In the month of May last a correspondent forwarded us a description of a label of the 4 sk., in black on white, purporting to be one of the 1868–69 issue, of which there were known only the 1 skilling in yellow, and the 2 skillings in rose, with counterfoils rouletted in black, as also between the counterfoil and the other portion of the label. We doubted whether it was a genuine stamp or not, especially as the border differed from that on the 1 and 2 sk. The border on the latter is in ornamental type with a jagged edge, while in the 4 skilling it consists of two thin lines with an ornament at each angle. Our correspondent who sent us the information has now furnished us with specimens, and such full proof of its authenticity, that we can do nothing but accept it fully as genuine. It is not furnished with a counterfoil like the other two, but is rouletted in black. We do not know how many varieties there are, but can answer for two.

Adhesive. 4 sk., black on white, rouletted.

Russian Locals. *Arzamass.*—The 5 kop. of the type with the numerals in the angles in circles now comes to hand in lilac.

Adhesive. 5 kop., lilac, on white wove paper.

Griazowetz.—The type of 1884 has been somewhat modified, as will be seen by the annexed engraving. The *Timbre-Poste* states

that there are 6 varieties in a horizontal line, and that the present stamp was issued in January last.

Adhesive. 4 kop., violet, on white wove paper.

Outsolsk.—The exterior frame of the 2 kop. type, 1884, has been altered, being now a series of small balls. Like the 1884 issue there are 9 varieties in three rows of three, and the



first nine are printed upside down with relation to the next nine. The impression is in black on green paper, varying to blue green.


Adhesive. 2 kop., black on green, varying to blue green.

Schadrinsk.—We have another modification of the 3 kop. The width of the stamp is reduced by $\frac{3}{4}$ mm., the band is made narrower and more circular, and the lettering is smaller. It is perforated 13, and is printed in red-lilac.

Adhesive. 3 kop., red-lilac, on white wove paper, perf. 13.

Starobyelsk.—The horse which, in the former designs of the stamp for this rural district, appeared as if confined in a loose box, has outgrown its walls, and been let out for a gallop. The impression is on coloured wove paper, and the stamps are perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives. 3 kop., violet on white
3 „ black on grey, for unpaid letters.

South Australia.—Mr. Castle has sent us a specimen of the 2d., orange, 1869, watermarked with a "star," and surcharged c. l.; perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, but up one side it is rouletted, and a specimen of the same stamp, 1870, watermarked  SA, also perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, and surcharged c. t. He also sends two specimens of the 4 pence, violet, 1871, watermarked "V and Crown," one of which is surcharged c. l., and the other c. s. We do not think that these stamps have been chronicled as existing surcharged for service.

2 pence, orange, wmk. "star," perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, surcharged for service.

2 „ „ wmk. "Crown SA" „ „

4 pence, violet, wmk. "V and Crown" „ „

Straits Settlements. *Perak.*—The 4 cents, ochre-brown, of 1883 has been surcharged in black vertically with 2 CENTS—PERAK, as shown in the engraving.



Adhesive. 2 cents on 4 cents, ochre-brown.

Sungei Ujong.—Even with the fear of our Indian philatelist before our eyes, we are bound to chronicle another variety of surcharge on the 2 cents, pink. This time the surcharge is in black, in two lines of Roman capitals, 16 and 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long



respectively, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high. The J has a long tail, and is 1 mm. longer than the other letters.

Adhesive. 2 cents, pink; surch. in two lines of 16 and $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Sweden.—The 20 öre, vermilion, and the 30 öre, blue, have now a post-horn in blue at the back, instead of being printed on watermarked paper. A correspondent informs us that this alteration will extend to all the current adhesives, according as the stocks of the various values are exhausted.

Adhesives. 20 öre, vermilion, with post-horn in blue.

30 „ blue „ „ „

Tobago.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., send us a halfpenny, green, of the current type, on paper watermarked Crown CA, and perforated 14. *Adhesive.* Halfpenny, green.


United States.—An entirely new form has been given to letter cards by the issue, in the United States, of a “Letter Sheet,” consisting of a sheet of plain wove paper, offering a space for writing of about $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, not including the flap, which turns down along a line of perforations when the sheet is folded in three. When folded thus, the size of the letter-sheet is about $6\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ inches, and at a distance of about three-eighths of an inch from each of the extremities there is a line of perforations with gummed edges. On this is printed, “To open, tear off the ends.” The flap is also gummed at the extremity, like an envelope. On the face is a straight tablet, with a shield of stars and stripes, on which is hung diagonally a wreath of laurel, the tablet being inscribed LETTER SHEET on a coloured ground. Above, in a straight line, is UNITED STATES, and below is ENVELOPE in a recurve. To the right is the stamp “Two cents,” $27\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm., with full-faced portrait of the late General Grant. To the left is—IF NOT CALLED FOR IN TEN DAYS, POSTMASTER WILL PLEASE RETURN TO The impression is in green. *Letter Sheet.* 2 cents, green.

A correspondent has been so good as to send us an extract from an American newspaper, from which it appears that the “special delivery” is to be extended, on the 1st October, to all post-offices; and with this view, the inscription on the present “special delivery” stamp will be modified, by substituting the words, “At any post-office,” for the words, “At a special delivery office.”

Victoria.—We have received a further instalment of the new issues, in the shape of a post card and an envelope, each bearing a penny stamp of the design described in our last as applied to the wrapper of One Penny.



The post card has the stamp in the right upper angle, and to the left is POST CARD, the words being separated by the Royal Arms. Under this is the following note :

 **NOTE.**—On affixing an additional One Penny Stamp to this Card, it may pass through the Post to any of the following Colonies; viz., New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Fiji.

Then follow the usual instructions. The impression is in purple-brown on buff. Size, $4\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

The envelope is $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and is manufactured of thin white and also of blue laid paper.

Post Card. One Penny, purple-brown on buff.

Envelope. One Penny, green, on white laid and blue laid paper.



The accompanying engraving shows the new stamp of a half-penny applied to the wrappers described in our last.

POSTAL AFFAIRS IN BERLIN.

BY THE REV. R. B. EARÉE.

As regards postal reform, England seems a little inclined to rest upon her laurels of 1840, or at any rate to follow, *longo post intervallo*, the improvements of other nations. In the matter of a cheap local postage for the large towns, our authorities have always set themselves against the wishes of the public, not only refusing to institute this reform themselves, but even going so far as to prosecute the firms that some time ago tried to introduce a cheap delivery of circulars, &c. Doubtless the reader will remember the fate of the various "circular delivery companies" of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and other large towns, whose stamps still adorn the albums of some of our young people. These companies, unless I mistake, were started in 1865, and suppressed in 1866 [August, 1867.—ED.]; so it is possible that they may have led to the adoption, by the Government, of the post card, halfpenny stamp, &c., in 1870, after Austria had already tried the experiment for a year.

Now if the Government does not choose to carry letters within the limits of a town for less than is charged to the confines of the kingdom, it really seems rather a dog-in-the-manger policy to prevent private enterprise from opening a local post. Berlin has set us the example in this respect by authorizing *two* private companies to carry, not merely parcels, but also letters, cards, circulars, and so on within the limits of the city. So far I have heard nothing but approval of the scheme, except indeed in the case of one of our countrymen here, who declares that a great loss will result to the Government post, which will have to be made good by a corresponding increase in the taxes.

As regards the imperial post, letters to any part of Berlin cost just the same as to any other part of the empire; that is to say, 10 pfennig, which is about one penny and one-fifth. If a large number of letters are sent at one time by the same person, to addresses within the city boundary, the cost is reduced—the first twenty-five letters pay 10 pf. each, and the rest only 5 pf. each; but this is the utmost reduction. A post card costs 5 pf., and an open printed circular, or other printed matter, goes for 3 pf. Besides this there seems to be a very wide limit allowed in the matter of weight of town letters. I do not know exactly what it is; but I have sent a hundred post cards in a closed letter to another part of the city for 10 pf.

The two private posts now instituted are the HANSA and the NEUE OMNIBUS-UND PACKETFAHRT-ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT; and their tariff is as follows: Letters, 3 pf.; cards, or printed matter, 2 pf.; or in quantities—one shilling

and twopence halfpenny per 50, two shillings per 100, ten shillings per 500, twenty shillings per 1000, ninety shillings per 5000; cards, or open letters, or matter in wrappers, 2 pf. each, tenpence per 50, one shilling and sixpence per 100, seven and sixpence per 500, fifteen shillings per 1000, seventy shillings per 5000; circulars, without addresses, delivered from door to door, at twelve shillings per 1000. All the above to be less than 50 grammes in weight; but matter up to 250 grammes is carried at about twenty per cent. above the prices just named.

As to the Hansa Company, the Secretary informs me that they have a daily average of 80,000 letters, &c. The company employs 50 messengers to bring the mail matter from the receiving offices, and 270 letter-carriers. They have four deliveries daily. The post was opened on the 19th of June, beginning with 3000 letters. They have now seven independent sub-offices. The officials receive higher pay than those of the imperial post, and a sick fund has been established, in which all the messengers, &c., participate.

HANSA STAMPS.

Lithographed, on thin, semi-transparent, greasy-looking white paper; machine perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$; inscription, in four lines, HANSA BERLINER VERKEHRS-ANSTALT. On each side there is a "foul anchor" in an oval, and the numeral of value in an oval at the bottom, with an olive-branch each side of the oval, and radiating lines proceeding from behind the oval, there being thirty-two lines from side to side below "HANSA."

1. 2 pfennig, pale blue.
2. 3 „ „ vermillion.

HANSA LETTER-SHEETS.

These are sheets of paper, nine and a quarter by a little over six and a quarter inches when open. They are gummed round the edge, and, when closed, the stamp, type II. of those on the post cards, to be afterwards described, appears in the right top corner of the folded sheet. Inscription, HANSA-ZETTEL. An . . . Berlin . . . Strasse . . . Platz . . . No . . . Treppen . . . The rest of the front and the whole of the back of the sheet are divided into oblong spaces for the reception of advertisements, several of them being already filled up. A coloured line runs round the whole of the sheet, and a direction at the bottom directs the receiver to "cut off by the line." Typographed in colour, on greenish-blue paper.

1. 3 pfennig, vermillion on greenish-blue; type II.

Stamp, type No. III. of post cards; inscription as before, but arranged rather differently; typographed. Instead of the line round the sheet it is machine perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$; but the receiver, in spite of the perforations, is still directed to "cut off by the line."

2. 3 pfennig, vermillion on rose; type III.

In No. 2 the spaces for advertisements at the back of the folded sheet are omitted, so that the back is perfectly plain.

HANSA POST CARDS.

The different types mentioned below are as follows: Type I., thirty-two oblique lines, counted from side to side, below the top line of the inscription, as in the adhesives; type II. has forty-eight oblique lines; type III. has thirty-one oblique lines. Typographed in black, with many advertisements at the top and left side; space for adhesive stamp in right top corner; inscription, HANSA-KARTE. An . . . Herr . . . Berlin . . . Strasse . . . Platz . . . No . . . Treppen . . . And dated at the bottom.

- 1a, black on buff.
- 1b, black on rose.

With impressed stamp, type I., lithographed, in blue. No advertisements; inscription printed in black, in ornamental script type, HANSA BERLINER VERKEHRS-ANSTALT. An . . . Berlin . . . Treppen.

2a. 2 pfennig, blue and black on buff.

2b. 2 „ blue and black on rose.

Inscription as above, but in larger ornamental types, not script.

3. 2 pfennig, blue and black on rose; type I.

With advertisements; stamp and advertisements all printed the same colour; typographed.

4. 2 pfennig, blue on rose; type II.

The inscription on the above card is HANSA-KARTE. An . . . Berlin . . . Strasse . . . Platz . . . No. . . . And it is dated at the bottom.

Without advertisements; inscription and stamp lithographed in blue. The inscription is HANSA-KARTE. An . . . Berlin . . . Strasse . . . Platz . . . Treppen. . . . 5. 2 pfennig, dark blue on rose; type II.

No advertisements; typographed. Inscription as last, but with the foot of the *n* of Hansa broken; type II.

6a. 2 pfennig, blue on rose.

Same as last, but with the addition of the imprint in the left lower corner of "Druck von Reinhold Kühn, Berlin, W.," and with the broken *n* as before.

6b. 2 pfennig, blue on rose.

Double Card. The reply half is the same as No. 6a, but has ANTWORT under the name. The front half has a perfect *n* in HANSA, and the extra inscription, "Die angebotene karte ist für die Rückantwort bestimmt."

7. 2+2 pfennig, blue on rose.

I believe the above is a complete list of everything issued, up to date, by the Hansa Company.

We come now to the "Neue Omnibus-und packetfahrt-actien-gesellschaft." This company, according to information kindly furnished me by the manager, takes the letters from the receiving offices five times daily, and there are four deliveries to the public at 8, 11, 3, and 5 o'clock. I understand that their average correspondence is 40,000 per diem. There are 180 letter-carriers; but this does not include the men and vans employed in the packet branch. The company has at present 450 receiving offices, with letter-boxes, and there are branch offices at all the railway stations of the city.

OMNIBUS CO. STAMPS.

Lithographed on stout white paper; machine perforated 11½. Type I. has small figures of value, and the spandrels and lettering top and bottom very thin; type II. larger figures, lettering and spandrels much bolder.

2 pfennig, light blue; type I.

3 „ greyish black; type I.

2 „ yellow-brown; type II.

3 „ dark blue; type II.

The design of the above stamps consists of a numeral, in a central dotted oval, surrounded by a white oval bearing the name NEUE BERL. OMNIBUS-UND PACKETFAHRT-ACTIEN-GES.; at the top the word DRUCKSACHEN; at the bottom VERKEHR, spandrels of curly white lines. The word *drucksachen* on the 3 pfennig is of course a mistake, as that value is for letters, and *not* for printed matter. The next issue will probably give a new design with the word altered.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

IMITATIONS OF THE MULREADY ENVELOPE.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—Can you spare a corner for a correction of a statement made in my letter of date 13th July, 1885?

Leech's envelope, published by Fores, does not form No. 1 of the set of twelve. These, so far as I have seen them, are inscribed—

No. 1. Fores's Courting Envelope.	No. 7. Fores's Shooting Envelope.
2. " Musical "	8. " Civic "
3. " Dancing "	9. " Military "
4. " Hunting "	10. " Christmas "
5. " Racing "	11. " ? "
6. " Coaching "	12. " ? "

The designs in each case are appropriate to the title.

The Leech caricature is inscribed "Comic Envelopes, No. 1;" but I can find no others of this series.

I may supplement my sketch bibliography of this subject by calling attention to articles in *Le Timbre-Poste* (1864), pp. 47, 52, 68; (1866), p. 24. *Once a Month*, New Series (1864), pp. 8, 38.

I am, yours faithfully,

P. J. ANDERSON.

THE ABERDEEN CONSERVATIVE CLUB,

1st September, 1886.

THE SURCHARGED 1½D. ON 3D. NEW BRUNSWICK.

SIR,—In M. Moens' Catalogue the 3d. red of 1851, cut in half and surcharged 1½d. in black, is given with a * prefixed, thus announcing that it is to be included among stamps about whose genuineness there is a doubt. In Captain Evans' Catalogue the same stamp is listed, with these remarks: "There seems to be no doubt that the 3d. was employed divided in this manner. I have seen a portion of an envelope bearing a 3d. stamp, a half 3d. (separated from the whole stamp), and a 6d., postmarked 1857, and with the word *prepaid* written across the three stamps; the half stamp having evidently been intentionally used, and presumably for payment of a portion of the postage. The surcharged variety is chronicled in *The Philatelist*, vol. vii., page 125, where it is said to have been employed at Fredericton for local or drop letters." Turning to *The Philatelist*, there is found an illustration of the surcharged stamp, with full credit given to *The Stamp Collector's Chronicle* of St. John's, New Brunswick, the first to describe and illustrate this variety. Here is the account as it appear in the last-named paper:

"The approximate (?) is a fine representation of a curious stamp, kindly forwarded by a provincial collector for our inspection. Having never before met with a similar stamp, and being unable to find any record on the subject, we had resort to the P.O.D.; and after persistent enquiries (for Post-office officials are hard subjects to get over), we have succeeded in tracing it to its source, and have much pleasure in informing our readers that it is genuine in every sense of the word. It was improvised to serve on local or drop letters sometime in 1860, and was prepared by the clerks of the postal department then located in Fredericton. The surcharging was done by hand, twice repeated upon the threepenny stamp, and were sold in this way—i.e. in pairs—the purchaser dividing them as required. We

are informed, however, that very soon after their introduction the pence issues gave way to cents, thus rendering their further service unnecessary.

"The specimen in our collection is *unused*, and is from the collection of a son of a former Postmaster-General. The numerals $1\frac{1}{2}$ are impressed in a brick-red. Altogether this almost unique reminder of 'ye olden time' is well worthy of a place in your collection—if you can get one—and we shall be pleased to submit our specimen for the inspection of any connoisseur who may have any doubts respecting its originality."

There is one remarkable fact to be noted here. The *Chronicle* states the surcharged value is in *brick-red*, while both Captain Evans and M. Moens give it as *black*. Perhaps the error arose from the other remarkable fact that *The Philatelist* did not state what was the colour of the surcharge, and naturally the catalogues concluded it was *black*.

JOSEPH J. CASEY.

[We do not entirely agree with the remarks of our correspondent, but want of space compels us to defer our own till our next number.—ED.]

Notes and Queries.

A. de R.—The 5 gr., German Empire, of 1872, is not the only value which has been found with the arms upside down. The same is to be found in the 2 gr. and 7 kr. of the same issue. We do not know why the 2 kr., vermilion, imperforate, of the North German Confederation, should have been queried by Major Evans. The whole series, including the 18 kr., stone, has been found imperforate.

You do not say whether the 4 ctos., Spain, of 1865, has rose *centre* or blue *centre*; and we are at a loss to understand what you mean by unpaid letter stamps of Bulgaria, postmarked 1876. Turkish stamps, we suppose, were in use then in Bulgaria.

With reference to your possession of a 6 baj., with half of a 2 baj., which have done duty for 7 baj., we do not attribute the importance to these stamps which some collectors do, unless where it is shown that the public made use of stamps in this state. Nine-tenths of the fractional stamps were due to the officials of the Post Office, where the postage was paid in cash, and the clerk cut a stamp into a fractional part if he did not happen to have one of the value required at hand.

We were not aware that the 2d., yellow, of Western Australia had been surcharged for Internal Revenue. We will make enquiries.

The newspaper tax stamp of 2 kr., black, is clearly a forgery, very badly done.

F. D. W.—Thanks for your communication; but the portrait on the Costa Rica adhesive stamps is that of *Prospero Fernandez*, the late President. That on the envelopes recently issued is that of Don Bernardo Soto, the actual President.

T. O. D.—There is no return of the number of stamps, envelopes, &c., of the various denominations that have been issued. A return was made by Mr. Garnett, the late Secretary of Stamps and Taxes, at the request of the authors of the *Life of Sir R. Hill*, of the number of the various stamps issued up to the end of 1879; but no such return has been made to the Houses of Parliament. Why not ask a member to move for a return, showing the number of each value issued in each year? It would be most useful as showing the progress of the Post Office.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VIII.

OCTOBER, 1886.

No. 93.



WE have received from Mr. Patrick Chalmers three more pamphlets on the subject of the claim he puts forward on behalf of the late Mr. James Chalmers, bookseller of Dundee, to be considered as the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp. We should have thought that enough ink and paper had been wasted over the question; and after what has been already said on it in the pages of this magazine, we should not have again referred to it had it not been that we possess over the former editor the very doubtful advantage of a pretty accurate remembrance of the personal interest we took in the postal agitation of 1837-40, and in what Sir Rowland Hill and his supporters then did and wrote in support of it.

We have imposed on ourselves the monotonous task of wading through, not only the present three pamphlets, but the others which Mr. Patrick Chalmers has published in support of the above-mentioned claim, and we are at a loss to see what all this "tempest in a teapot" is about. One thing only seems to be clear, that Mr. Patrick Chalmers' chief object is to show that the wrong man was crowned; that Sir R. Hill was nothing but a clever empiric—a sham who without ideas of his own filched them from other people's brains, and then, after grinding them up, put them forward as being the product of his own. Assuredly, if argument consisted in throwing dirt, Mr. Chalmers would have a very strong case.

Mr. P. Chalmers evidently thinks that he can crush the Dagon and set up another idol in his place, if he can only succeed in demolishing two pillars of the temple, which he regards as essential portions of the fabric, but which we deem to be only subsidiary, and as having nothing to do with the stability of the

building. To drop metaphor, he thinks he can destroy the reputation of Sir Rowland Hill if he can prove two things; first, that he was not the inventor of the *penny* postage; and, second, that he was not the inventor of the *adhesive postage stamp*, but that Mr. James Chalmers was.

As to the first point, we have not found, either in the writings of Sir R. Hill or elsewhere, the slightest tittle of evidence that he ever claimed to be the inventor of the penny postage. A penny post for the collection, conveyance, and delivery of letters and parcels within a certain radius, had been established in London 150 years before Sir R. Hill set in motion the postal agitation, a fact of which he was fully cognizant, as appears by the evidence before the Commissioners. After Sir R. Hill had discovered and demonstrated so intelligibly, as to make it clear to the humblest capacity, how infinitesimal was the cost of the element of conveyance, it almost followed as a sequence that the principle might be extended over a larger area.

As regards the second point, whether Sir R. Hill was the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp, we do not think that he was so any more than we think that Mr. James Chalmers was. It would take up too much time and space to enter upon the intricate question of what constitutes an inventor in a legal sense, and we shall content ourselves with taking the ordinary definition, that he is the contriver and producer of some new thing, both which qualities Mr. P. Chalmers claims on behalf of his father. An adhesive stamp, though not made into what Dr. Viner called a "sticky back," as applied to fiscal purposes, was a thing perfectly well known to Sir R. Hill, as it had been applied for many years to patent medicines, and was then manufactured by Mr. Whiting, with whom Sir R. Hill was in close alliance. Although the Palmerston conflagration had occurred upwards of ten years previously, and the full capabilities of potato starch do not appear to have been fully known at this period, yet the adhesive properties of gum arabic and the more humble glue were well known, and it would scarcely require the operation of a great mind to conceive that some such adhesive properties could be transferred to the back of a stamp.

Mr. James Chalmers' proposal, we take it in brief, was, that stamped slips should be printed at the Stamp Office on prepared paper, furnished with adhesive matter at the back, and issued to the public as required. Somewhat vague, we think, as a specifi-

cation. There are the germs only of contrivance, scarcely the *bacilli* of the mode of production. It is somewhat as if a man were to say, If you have a motor power which shall set wheels in rotation, upon the last of which you have a catch which shall operate to let one tooth only escape at regular intervals, you will have an instrument by which you can measure time. Who is the inventor—he who, taking these general principles, applies them to construct a watch, or the author of the crude idea?

It is clear, from all that passed before the Commissioners, that the one great fear in the adoption of stamps of any kind for postage purposes was that of forgery, and the Lords of the Treasury in their earliest minute harped upon the same string. It was all very well to say that stamped slips should be printed at the Stamp Office on prepared paper, but how this was to be done so as to satisfy the public and the authorities that good and sufficient safeguards against forgery were provided, was a question left entirely in the dark, a question in the solution of which the Lords of the Treasury received no practical aid in answer to their invitation. Unless some method could be found by which a design of such a nature as would render it practically safe against forgery could be reproduced indefinitely, the adhesive postage stamp was doomed to be a failure.

The chief methods then known for reproducing designs were only two—embossing and casting in type metal. Mr. Spencer's invention of casting by electrotype was then only a plaything. Lithography, as applied to such purposes, had not even, we think, been suggested, and certainly seemed inadmissible, though it has been employed since. We also put on one side Mr. Whiting's process, as such multicoloured printing was scarcely adapted for the purposes the Lords of the Treasury had in view. Casting in type metal, though applied to the reproduction of the Mulready design on covers, where it was largely supplemented with other safeguards, would not fulfil the requirements of the Lords of the Treasury when confined to the smaller area of a postage stamp, though it was afterwards employed for this latter purpose with success in the case of the Luxemburg, and possibly some of the the early German issues. Proposals for embossed stamps were sent in by Mr. Sievier and Mr. Cheverton, but, for various reasons we have not space to discuss, were not received with much favour, though Mr. Sievier offered to supply adhesive stamps with an embossed centre at the rate of 1½d. per 1000,

with a guaranteed supply of a million per day, a price which to us even at the present day appears incredible. Early in 1840, however, a sheet of reproductions of intricate work, made by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.'s process, was circulated, and Mr. Bacon was sought out by Sir Henry Cole, and invited to send in a proposal. Mr. Bacon showed that he could reproduce exact copies from an original die of intricate workmanship to any indefinite extent, and that by a process, or rather succession of processes, requiring machinery of so costly and intricate a nature as practically to defy the forger. If therefore the invention of the adhesive postage stamp is to be attributed to any one man, we think that it is due to Mr. Bacon.

The greatness of Sir Rowland Hill does not depend, in our opinion, on the mode in which the object in view was to be carried out mechanically—though his was the guiding hand in all this—but it rests on far higher and loftier grounds. His demonstrations of the necessity of reform in the Post Office, which charged such excessive rates for the transport of letters, which taxed a letter double because the sheet was in two parts even if the weight would scarcely turn a grain, while a sheet under an ounce would only pay a single tax, were so clear and forcible that they stirred up a feeling in the public similar to that which had carried the Reform Bill, and given representation to the thousands of Manchester at the expense of the single farmhouse of Old Sarum. He did more, far more. He proposed and carried the great principle of a uniform rate of postage, which he contended might be one penny; but to effect this he had to educate the public, and we well remember how very difficult this part of the problem appeared to us. The transfer of the payment of postage from the receiver to the sender was a triumph indeed; for it involved a change in the habits of a nation. As Baron A. de Rothschild well says, "it was the general conception and the project which embraced an entire system of reforms which was the new and original part of Sir R. Hill's invention." Daws may peck at him, but nothing can affect the memory of the author of the UNIFORM penny post, honoured as such, not merely in his own country, but in every civilized country of the world. He needs no statues nor any inscriptions to record his name or what he did; for it is all "written with a pen of iron" in the pages of history.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—In our August number we chronicled the 1 abasi in brown-red. We have now received the 2 abasi and 1 rupee in the same colour on thin white laid paper, and ungummed.

2 abasi, brown-red.
1 rupee ,,

Argentine Republic.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that the stock of post cards of 2 centavos being exhausted, a new issue has been made in which the design of the stamp has been modified by suppressing the ornaments in the angles, and turning the extremities of the lower scroll downwards. The sun also is less prominent, and the semicircular line suppressed.

Post Card. 2 centavos, black on pale blue.

The *Empire State Philatelist* reports the existence of the 20 centavos, blue, 1878, perforated 12 in lieu of being rouletted. The specimen was made use of in 1884.

Adhesive. 20 centavos, blue, 1878; *perf.* 12.

We have received the 12 centavos of the last issue surcharged OFFICIAL, obliquely, in black.

Official Adhesive. 12 centavos, blue, surcharged in black.

The 15 centavos, dark blue, surcharged with "1884— $\frac{1}{2}$," is found with inverted surcharges both in red and black.

Austrian Levant.—The Austrian postage for printed matter, commercial papers and patterns being 3 soldi, equivalent to 12 para, for every 50 grammes, with a minimum in the case of commercial papers of 10 soldi, equivalent to 40 para, and in that of patterns of 5 soldi, equivalent to 20 para, the price of the 3 soldi was on the 1st September last reduced to 10 para to remedy the existing anomaly; and the 3 soldi has accordingly been issued, surcharged in black at the foot with "10 PARA 10."



Adhesive. 10 para, surcharged on 3 soldi, green.

A letter card of 10 soldi was also issued in September of similar design to those of Austria proper, with a stamp of the current type, and inscribed KARTEN-BRIEF—CARTOLINA-LETTERA—CARTE-LETTRE, followed by *An A in à* in italics, with four dotted lines for the address. Along the left side are the directions —*Ouvrez en détachant la marge perforée*, with the equivalent in German and Italian above. The impression is in black on double-faced paper, grey outside and white inside.

Letter Card. 10 soldi, blue on grey.

Bulgaria.—The inscription on the 2 stotinki has been modified in the same way as on the 1 stotinka. The colour remains as before; but, according to the *Orientalische Philatelist*, the colours of the 5 and 15 stotinki have been altered.

Adhesives. 2 stotinki, dark green, with altered inscription.

5 „ black on grey.

15 „ dark blue on light blue.

Mr. Campbell informs us that a new issue of the 5 stotinki post card of 1881 was made early this month with the inscription at the top and the instructions at the bottom in the same colour as the stamp in place of being in black. There are also four dotted lines for the address. The impression is in light green on white.

Post Card. 5 stotinki, light green.

Chamba.—The accompanying illustrations belong to the stamps described in our last. The two first show the surcharges on the adhesives and the two latter those on the post card and envelope, with the device of the “sun” underneath, which is in the colour of the stamp.



Ceylon.—The postal union card of 10 cents has at last been issued, the stamp being of the type of that on the 3 cents, and the inscriptions the same—*mutatis mutandis*—as on all the postal union cards of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

Post Card. 10 cents, brown on buff.

Ecuador.—A correspondent writes us that he has the long fiscal stamp, 1884, orange, with dated postmark of 23rd March, 1885. We were aware that the 1, 2, 5, and 20 centavos had been employed for postal purposes, and the existence of this fills up a gap.

Adhesive. 10 c., orange, fiscal used postally.



Faridkot.—We annex engravings of two of the adhesives chronicled in our last, showing the surcharge employed for the ordinary and for the “service” stamps.



France.—Mr. Campbell informs us that the two telephone labels of 25 and 50 c., mentioned in our last, are employed for similar purposes; but the 25 c. is for use in provincial towns, and the 50 c. is for Paris.

French Colonies. Gaboon.—In the year 1845 the French founded a small colony on the shores of this river, which enters the Atlantic at the southern extremity of the Gulf of Guinea, close to the Equator. The territory now comprised in this settlement, as defined at the Berlin Congress, embraces 174,000 square miles, with a population of about 1,700,000. Like other French colonies, this one also suffers from an alleged famine in certain values of its postage stamps, and supplies its necessities by surcharging its surplus stock of 15 and 20 centimes with 5, 10, 25, 50, and 75 centimes. This was done in pursuance of a decree of the authorities, dated Libreville, the 31st July last, whereby it was ordered that the clerk of the Interior should proceed to the transformation of

300 stamps of 15 c. into stamps of 75 c.	
300 " " " " " "	50 c.
10,500 " 20 c. " " " "	25 c.
900 " " " " " "	10 c.
900 " " " " " "	5 c.

and that these should come into circulation on the day following.



Two surcharges, in black, have been applied, the one consisting of GAB., surrounded by dots, as in the effacing stamps, and the other of the numeral. The first is struck over the original value diagonally, either from right to left or from left to right, except in the case of the surcharge of 5 c., where the numeral is across the original value, and GAB. in the upper part.

Adhesives. 5 c. on 20 c., brick-red on green; perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

10 c.	"	"	"	"
25 c.	"	"	"	"
50 c. on 15 c., blue on pale blue	"	"	"	"
75 c.	"	"	"	"


New Caledonia.—Whether the recent issue of surcharged stamps, an engraving of which is annexed, has been used or bought up we are unable to say; but we have a fresh issue of stamps, with the surcharge mentioned in our last. In the new issue the letters N.C.E. are smaller, and the "5 c." is larger, the c being followed by a large full stop.



Adhesive. 5 c. on 1 fr., bronze-green on straw; fresh type.

Martinique.—A variety of the 20 centimes, surcharged as mentioned in our August number, should be noted, in which the over-printed value, instead of being the simple numeral, is "5c."

Adhesive. 5 c. on 20 c., brick-red on green, surcharged "5c."

Gambia.—The colours of the 3d. and 1s., as given by us in our July number, were taken from the specimens in the Exhibition at South Kensington, but do not correspond with those as they appear on the actual stamps. We now receive the following on  C A paper, perforated 14.

Adhesives. 3 pence, slate-grey.
6 „ „ light olive-green.
1 shilling, violet.

Germany.—From the *Ill. Br. Journal* we learn that a new edition of the Postal Union card of 10 pf. has been issued, with an inscription, POSTKARTE—CARTE POSTALE—POSTVEREIN—UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE, in two lines, followed by four lines for the address. The instructions, in German and French, are printed along the left side.

Postal Union Card. 10 pf., rose on buff.

Great Britain.—A correspondent has pointed out to us what had hitherto escaped our own eyes, as well as those of others, for all we know to the contrary; namely, that the die from which the halfpenny wrappers are at present printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. is not quite identical with that employed either for the original issues in green or for those now printed for the public at Somerset House. We are not able to account for this variation, except on the supposition of the use, by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., of a secondary die, which has been touched-up by the engraver. Our correspondent states that the variation appears to have taken place about the year 1883, as he has specimens of the official issue in brown, dated in June of that year, which show both the original and the altered die.

Mr. Philbrick informs us that he has seen the upper part of a sheet of the embossed One Shilling, and that the sheet of twenty stamps, measuring about 118 mm. in width, is in rows of four, and not in four rows of five.

We see that in our last the colours of the 1½d. and 6d. were accidentally transposed.

Haiti.—A fresh issue of the 2 centavos in violet, perforated 13, was made in March or April, in which the numeral is larger than in the first issue.

Adhesive. 2 centavos, violet; large numeral.

Hungary.—Mr. Campbell writes that he finds two varieties of the letter-cards of 3 and 5 kr., chronicled in our August number; in the one there are four lines for the address, and in the other there are only two.

Levant.—The Russian Company of the Levant, remarks the *Timbre-Poste*, surcharged the stamps of 10 kopecks with “8” in 1876, the perforation of the stamps at that period being 15, but that certain offices had a stock in hand perforated 11½, as the same

surcharge both in black and in blue has been found on these latter. The *thick* figure 7 in black also exists on the surcharged 1879 type.

Adhesives. 8 on 10 kop., carmine and green, surcharged *in black*; perf. 11½
 8 " " " " " *in blue*; perf. 11½
 7 " " " " " *in black*; perf. 15

Mexico.—By the last mail our publishers have received the envelope described in our February number as bearing two stamps of 12 centavos of the 1884 type, and the device of Wells, Fargo, and Co., with the price, 25 centavos, on the device, overprinted in red with 35. The inscription, in pink, below the device runs—"PRECIO—Para cartas 1 oz. a Europa Exclusivamente—35 ctvo."

Envelope. 24 ctvos., green + 25 ctvos., overprinted in red with 35.

Monaco.—This little principality has added two letter cards to its postal stationery, copies of which we received from Messrs. Whitfield, King, & Co., at the end of last month. In design they resemble the French prototype, having the simple inscription of CARTE-LETTRE on the face, followed by four address lines—the first preceded by M, the last line being a short one. The line of perforations is about three-eighths of an inch from the edge, and outside this line, close to the lower edge, are the instructions—*Pour ouvrir la carte-lettre, déchirer en suivant le pointillé.* The stamp is of the type of the adhesives.

Letter Cards. 15 centimes, vermilion on straw.
 25 " green on pink.

New South Wales.—Mr. Tapling has a fivepence of the 1854 issue, watermarked with the double-lined numeral "5," but printed in dark blue in place of the normal colour green. The obliteration is that commonly found on the stamps of this series; namely, N.S.W. within concentric ovals. A more detailed description has been given to us by Mr. Tapling, which will appear in our next.

Adhesive. 5 pence (1854), blue; imperforate.

North Borneo.—The following values of the 1883 type have been issued, the impression being on white wove paper, and the perforation 12.

Adhesives. ½ cent, violet-rose.
 1 " orange.
 10 " blue.

At the same time an issue of the two first of the above values is chronicled with a modified inscription on the upper tablet, which, instead of being NORTH BORNEO in white, on coloured ground, with POSTAGE above in coloured letters on a white ground, is so modified as to read BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, in white letters, on coloured ground; and a small tablet is introduced under the escutcheon inscribed POSTAGE.



Two other values of 25 cents and 2 dollars for postage and

revenue, of a size similar to the postage and revenue stamps of 1883, have also been issued with a similar inscription of BRITISH



NORTH BORNEO, which our Brussels contemporary considers to smell of annexation, but which in reality is only intended to make the title more conformable to the name given to the Company by its charter of 1st November,



1881. These stamps are inscribed POSTAGE AND REVENUE. In the 25 cents the arms of the Company are in the centre on a shield, and in that of 2 dollars there are supporters as in the 50 cents and 1 dollar stamps. The impression is on white wove paper, and the perforation 14.

The manager of the Company, who has courteously supplied us with information, also tells us that the inscription on the stamps of 50 cents and 1 dollar has likewise been altered.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, violet-rose, *altered type*; *perf.* 12.
 1 " orange " "
 25 " slate; *perf.* 14. " "
 50 " lilac " (*altered type*).
 1 dol., red " "
 2 dols., sage-green " "

Norway. *Tonsberg.*—Of the existing type we have received a new value of 20 öre, on white wove paper, perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive. 20 öre, light French-blue.

Russian Locals. *Borovitchi.*—We have a new design of the stamp of 3 kopecks, the inscription being on a circular band enclosing the arms, and the numeral of value is in the two upper angles, and also at the foot, where it separates the two words denoting the value in full. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the stamp is perforated 13.

Adhesive. 3 kop., rose.

Stchigry.—The *Timbre-Poste* has seen the current stamp with the black in the impression replaced by yellow-brown.

Adhesive 3 kop., rose, blue, yellow, and yellow-brown; arms in blue, red, and green.

St. Lucia.—We have a stamp of Threepence, of the "stock" type (head of Queen in an octagon). The impression is in purple, with the exception of the inscriptions ST. LUCIA and THREEPENCE, which are in green. Needless almost to say that it is on C A paper, and perforated 14.

Adhesive. 3 pence, purple and green.

Straits Settlements. *Perak.*—The annexed illustration

shows the second of the surcharges of ONE CENT on the 2 cents, rose, chronicled in our August number.

Sungei Ujong.—We also give a representation of the surcharge described in our last number.



Sweden.—The 4 and 5 öre, with post-horn, in blue, at the back, are announced by the *Ill. Br. Journal*.

Adhesives. 4 öre, grey.
5 „, green.

Tasmania.—A correspondent forwards us an envelope bearing the postmark of “Ellesmere, Tas.,” dated 23rd July last, addressed to another town in the colony, and franked with half a stamp of 2d. of the current issue. It appears that the postmaster of Ellesmere, a country township, “ran out” of penny stamps in May last, and suggested that the half of a twopenny stamp should be used instead of a penny one. Since that time no objection has been raised to its use, whether this post-office has or has not the penny value in stock. If there should be a famine in both values, we suppose the postmaster would have to allow the platypus to be cut up; but things do not appear to have come to that pass.

Provisional. 1 penny, green (2d. bisected).

Victoria.—A halfpenny adhesive has been issued, of the same type and colour as on the wrapper described in our August number. The impression is on white paper, watermarked with “V above ☞,” and the perforation is $12\frac{1}{2}$.

The Sixpence of the One Penny type has not had a very long life, as we now receive it of a new design, in which the Queen's head is on a ground of fine horizontal lines, within a horse-shoe-shaped framing. In the upper part a solid coloured tablet is introduced, inscribed VICTORIA in white letters, surmounted by a crown, the spandrels being filled in with radiating lines. At the base of the horse-shoe framing is a solid-coloured, straight tablet, with the value in full; and above this, in minute characters in colour on white, is STAMP DUTY. The impression is on white paper, watermarked with “V above ☞,” and the perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, lilac-grey.
6 pence, French-blue (*new type*).

THE FOURPENCE OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF TASMANIA.

By T. K. TAPLING, Vice-President, Philatelic Society, London.

[The following paper should have appeared in our last number, but was unavoidably postponed in consequence of unforeseen delays in the preparation of the plates.—ED.]

THE readers of the *Philatelic Record* will recollect a short paper published in the March number for this year, which I wrote for the Philatelic Society, on the subject of the two plates of the "Fourpence of the First Issue of Tasmania." At that time I was working comparatively in the dark with single specimens, and a few pairs and blocks, and was compelled to leave one or two questions unanswered. Through the courtesy of Major Evans, and of a correspondent in Tasmania, I am again in a position to take up the thread of the story, and to bring a very difficult investigation to a satisfactory conclusion. It is of course well known that both values of the first issue have been reprinted, and some years ago a sheet or two of each passed into the hands of a well-known dealer.

Unfortunately the stamps were separated and dispersed before collectors began to give the same attention to these questions of plates and varieties of type that is devoted to them at the present day. Even single reprinted specimens have now become comparatively scarce. Major Evans has been fortunate enough to obtain an uncut reprinted sheet of each value, and has very kindly forwarded for my inspection the sheet of the fourpence, which lies before me as I am writing. I am glad to find that, with one exception, every theory I advanced has been completely confirmed, and I will now deal one by one with the points which at that time I was compelled to leave unsettled. They were as follows :

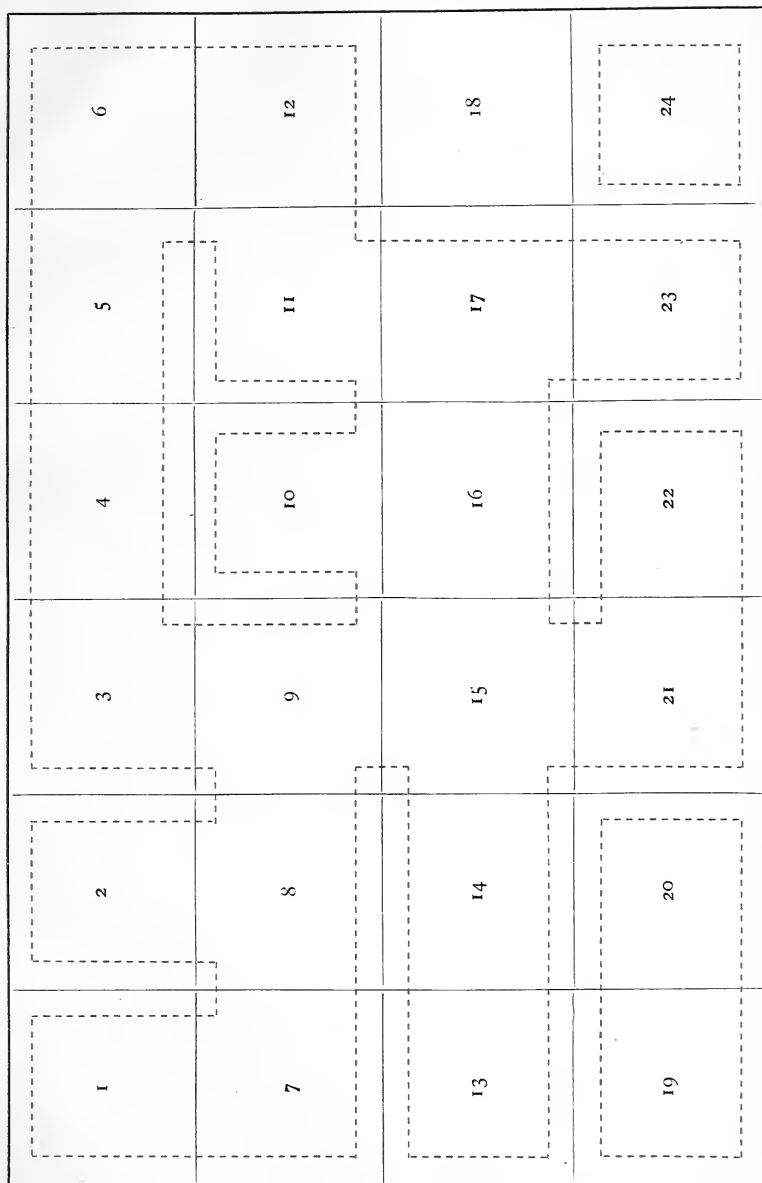
I. The question of priority of the two plates.

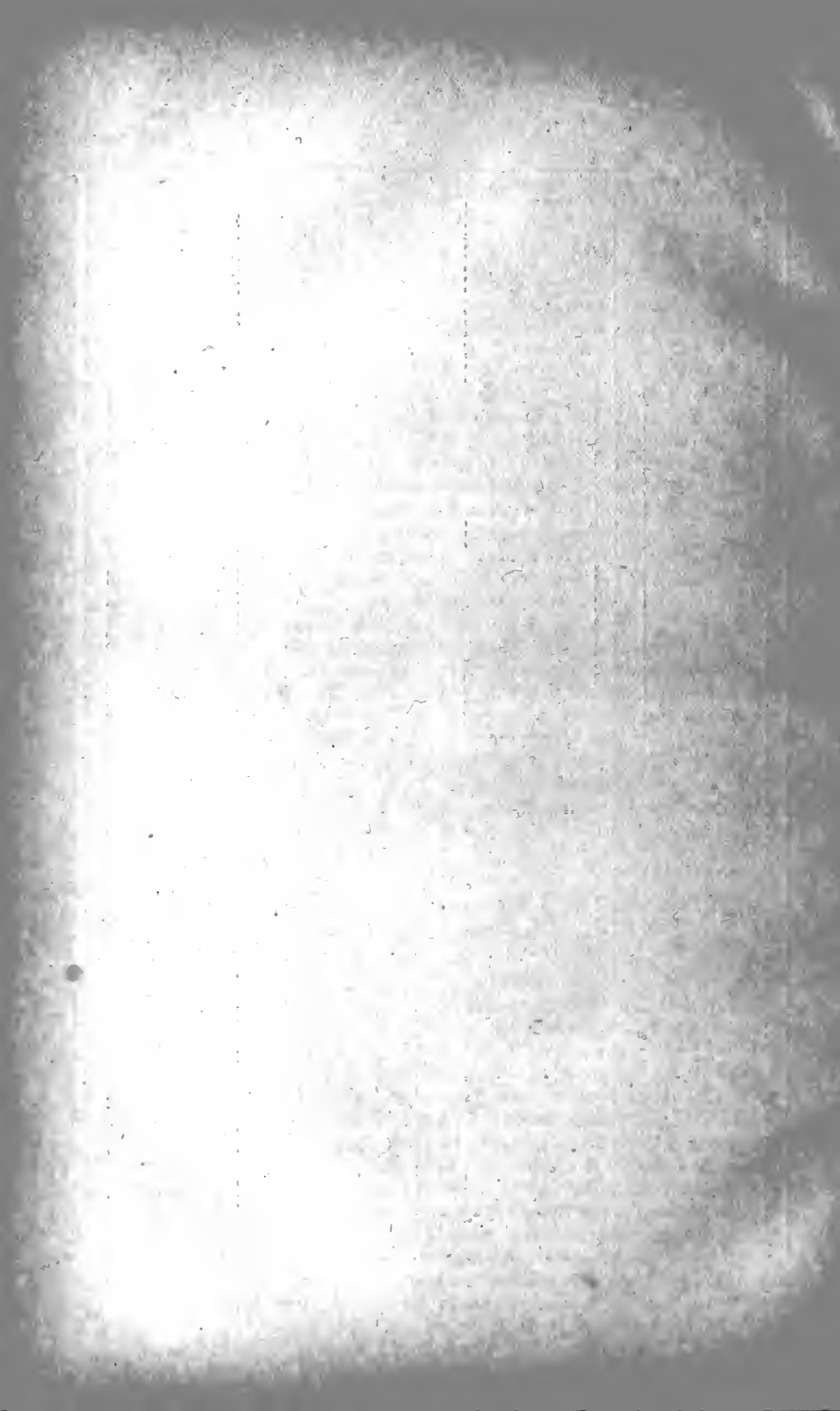
II. The constitution of BOTH plates, and the minor question of the position on the sheet of the words "Printed by H. & C. Best" and "C. W. Coard Sc."

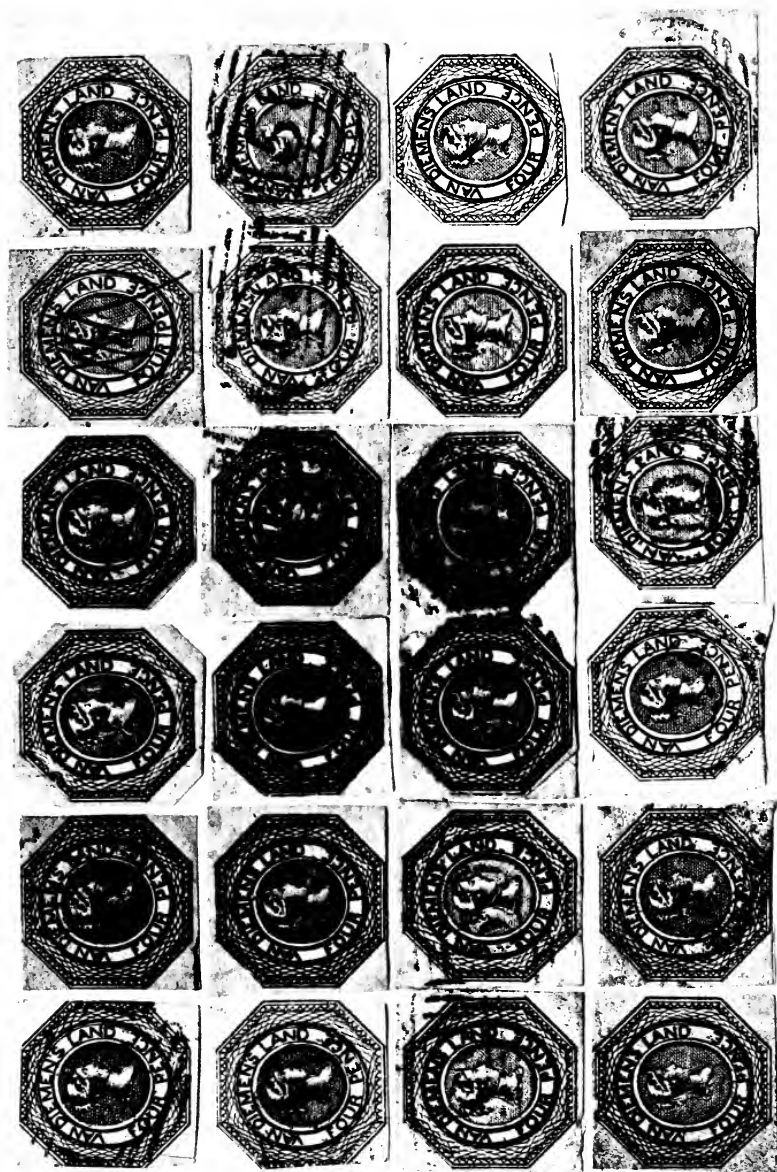
III. The distinctions between the two plates.

I. Major Evans' reprinted sheet is struck from what I then called Plate I. There is obviously every probability that a reprinted sheet would be taken from the plate last in use ; but this matter is now definitely settled on the authority of a correspondent in Tasmania, who informs me that the first plate was lost long ago, but that he possesses a photograph of *the reprint from Plate II.*, which he kindly offers to send to me. What I designated Plate I. accordingly becomes Plate II., and Plate II. becomes Plate I. A point which tends to confirm this, but which I scarcely realized the importance of before, is that specimens from Plate I. show far more traces of wear and use of the die than any I have come across from Plate II. This seems to indicate that the new plate was made in consequence of the old ones wearing out. I may mention here that the reprinted sheet, which by-the-way is printed in the yellow colour peculiar to Plate I., shows but little sign of wear except in the top row, and a portion of the second.

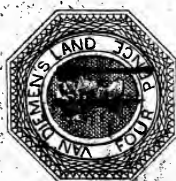
PLATE I. DIAGRAM A.











Ed. Court, Jr.

Printed by J. C. Street.



II. The accompanying photograph of the reprint from Plate II., and the diagram marked "A," showing the *modus operandi* of the reconstruction of Plate I., prove conclusively that the stamps on both sheets were arranged in four rows of six. It will be noticed that the words "Printed by H. & C. Best" and "C. W. Coard Sc." are placed at the left and right lower corners respectively on Plate II., and the existence of specimens with large margins in more than one collection proves that they were similarly situated on Plate I.

The photograph of Plate I. is taken from the specimens in my own collection, and speaks for itself; but the diagram needs a little explanation. The sheet is divided into twenty-four compartments, corresponding to the numbers of the stamps, and within them will be observed certain dotted lines. These represent various pairs and blocks of stamps, whose position on the sheet has been ascertained. The large block has been constructed from overlapping pairs and triplets existing in the collections of several friends who were good enough to lend them to me for examination. The positions of the three-corner stamps—Nos. 1, 19, and 24—were ascertained by specimens with large margins, or showing traces of the words "Printed by," &c. &c., referred to previously. Having settled the places of these three varieties, a little examination of the diagram will show that no other arrangement of the sheet is possible. For the sake of completeness, I give here a detailed proof of the arrangement indicated by the diagram. The different pairs and blocks are located in the following collections:

No. 1	is the top left corner stamp.	Mr. Rodd's collection.
" 19	" bottom left "	Mr. Tapling's "
" 24	" " right "	" "

PAIRS AND BLOCKS.

Nos.	1, 7	are in Mr. Wilson's collection.
"	2, 8	" "
"	7, 8, 9	Mr. Garth's "
"	3, 9	Mr. Thornhill's "
"	3, 4	MM. Caillebotte's "
"	4, 5, 6	" "
"	9, 15	Mr. Tapling's "
"	14, 15	Mr. Rodd's "
"	13, 14	MM. Caillebotte's "
"	15, 16	Mr. Tapling's "
"	15, 21	" "
"	21, 22	" "
"	10, 16	Mr. Thornhill's "
"	16, 17	Mr. Tapling's "
"	11, 17, 23	Mr. Rodd's "
"	11, 12	Mr. Tapling's "
"	19, 20	" "

I have not yet come across variety No. 18 in a pair or block; but as there is only one vacant space left the position I have assigned to it is the correct one.

The photograph of Plate II. is taken from Major Evans' uncut sheet, and the varieties of type are of course all in the right order.

III. I am afraid I can add but little to my remarks on the distinctions between the two plates. The photographs will be found of more assistance than pages of description, if they are studied side by side with the observations I made on pages 35 and 36 of the March number of the *Record*, to which I refer my readers. I will only remark that, having now seen the entire sheet from Plate II., I think the test of the lettering, which is fully described in my former paper, will be found the easiest.

I may take this opportunity of saying a word or two about the 1d. of the same issue. Fortunately there is only one plate of this value, consisting of 24 varieties of type arranged in precisely the same way as those of the 4d., and with the same lettering at the two lower corners of the sheet. The varieties of type are somewhat easier to identify; but the stamps have become so scarce that it is very difficult to get anything like a quantity together for the purpose of making up a plate. My own sheet is complete, and with five exceptions all the varieties are in the right order. Major Evans, who possesses the entire reprinted sheet of this value also, has kindly promised to lend it to me, and I hope a photograph of it will appear in an early number of the *Record*. In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to MM. Caillebotte, Major Evans, and my other friends for the loan of their specimens, which have been of the greatest assistance to me in this investigation. Readers of the *Record* will now be in a position to judge of the value of some of these researches into questions of plates and varieties of type. To me they seem to add very largely to the scientific character of philately, and I think it is a matter of congratulation that by their means an obscure but most interesting bit of philatelic history has at length been satisfactorily elucidated.

NOTE.—This paper was finished a few days only before I saw Mr. Basset Hull's able contribution on the same subject in last month's *Record*. I am glad to find my theories on every point of importance fully confirmed, and Mr. Hull will notice that I had by somewhat different means already discovered my error, and arrived at the same conclusion as himself as to the question of priority of the two plates. I congratulate him on the valuable information he has obtained. Some of the same points are dealt with by Mr. Hull and myself; but as this article seems to supplement his so completely, I decided not to alter it in any way, and make no apology for publishing it exactly as it was written.

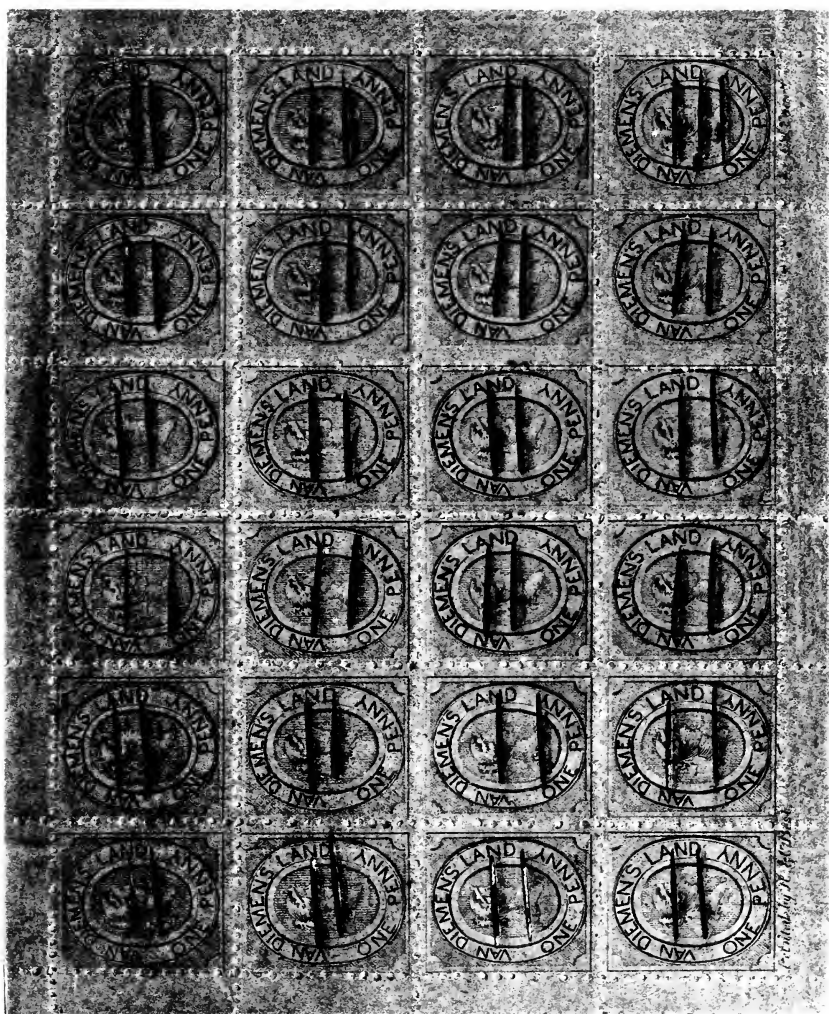
POSTAL AFFAIRS IN BERLIN.

BY THE REV. R. B. EARÉE.

(Continued from page 146.)

OMNIBUS CO. LETTER-SHEETS.

PRINTED on variously-coloured paper in blue; machine perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, about a quarter of an inch from the edge all round; size $9 \times 5\frac{7}{8}$ inches when open. The design is somewhat similar to that of the adhesives. Type I. has no curls or tendrils running up before the s and after the r of STADTBRIEF; type IIa has a curl or tendril running up into the corner to the left of the s of STADTBRIEF, and a similar curl to the right of the r of that word. There is a white flaw at the top of the r, a white dot outside the frame above the r, and another inside the frame under the second e of VERKEHR. Type IIb is the same as IIa, but with these flaws and spots removed;





type IIIa is rather like type I., having no curls in the top corners, but there is a white flaw in the middle of the F of STADTBRIEF; the K of VERKEHR is like an R with the top cut off, and the three little white balls down the sides of the stamp are almost the same size, and far apart; whereas in all the other types the middle one is much larger than the other two, and they are closer together. Type IIIb has the defect in the F of STADTBRIEF removed, and the right top spandrel is in two parts instead of one. The front of the sheet contains the inscription "NEUE BERLINER OMNIBUS-UND PACKETFAHRT-ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT. STADTBRIEF. AN . . . BERLIN . . . WOHNUNG." A note at the bottom directs the receiver to "tear open by the perforations." The back of the sheet contains a tariff and list of places to which packets can be forwarded. The letters of course can be sent in Berlin only, but packets can be sent to many other parts of the empire.

Type	I.	3 pfennig, blue on blue-grey, green, lemon, rose, & greenish-blue.
"	IIa.	3 " blue on blue-grey and greenish-blue.
"	IIb.	3 " blue on green, lemon, rose, and greenish-blue.
"	IIIa.	3 " dark blue on white and light blue.
"	IIIb.	3 " dark and light blue on white.

OMNIBUS CO. CARDS.

Typographed; very coarsely executed, in dark blue; inscription, "NEUE BERLINER OMNIBUS-UND PACKETFAHRT-ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT. CORRESPONDENZKARTE. AN . . . Berlin . . . Wohnung."

2 pfennig, dark blue on bluish-grey.

(The impressed stamp is type I. of the adhesives.) Typographed in orange-brown; inscription as before. The impressed stamp is a totally different type. All the lines of the spandrels have disappeared, and in place of them there is in each corner the trade-mark or arms of the company; *i.e.* a ring containing the monogram, two wings issuing from the sides of the ring, and a horse's head at the top of it.

2 pfennig, orange-brown on buff and on yellowish-grey.

Double card. Both cards have the same inscription.

2 + 2 pfennig, orange-brown on buff.

Both the companies of which I have been speaking guarantee safe and punctual delivery of all correspondence. The Hansa has about 600 receiving offices at present. This company chiefly makes use of stationers' and grocers' shops as receiving offices. The Omnibus Company's receiving offices are generally cigar shops. At each of these places the stamps and cards of the respective companies can be obtained; so that one has not to go very far in any direction to find a post office.

Berlin may now be ranked with almost any city of the world as far as regards postal and telegraph matters. There is the Government Post Office as usual; a pneumatic post, which sends cards for threepence, and letters for threepence halfpenny, which generally arrive within half an hour of being posted; two private postal systems for the city, as above described; telegrams at about one halfpenny per word, minimum rate sevenpence; public and private telephones (a private telephone fixed in the house costs about £10 per annum, and enables the possessor to telegraph all over the city); a government parcels post; and an authorized private parcels post.

The money order system differs considerably from ours, and is more convenient. Money order cards bearing an impressed stamp of 20 pfennig are sold at all post offices. This fee of 20 pfennig covers postage and commission, irrespective of the amount sent. The receiver has the money brought to his house by the money-postman. Of course it will be understood that this applies not only to Berlin, but also to the whole of the empire, or even to money sent from foreign countries, which is always brought to the house by the money-postman.

In one matter the imperial post is somewhat behind ours; *i.e.* in the small number of counter-clerks employed. In any office, small or great, there is rarely more than one clerk at a time to attend to the wants of the public; so that not unfrequently there is quite a block at busy hours, and it is no uncommon thing for a customer to have to wait ten or fifteen minutes before being served. I have often heard "cursory" remarks, not merely from strangers, but even from the, as a rule, patient natives, when they happen to be in a hurry.

As a rule the officials, though few and slow, are civil enough, and will take great pains to answer any enquiries. The only complaint which, in a six years' residence, I have had to make was concerning some scarce stamps taken off three letters from Tasmania. The Postmaster-General sent two of his secretaries to me to enquire into the matter, and my postman told me that the whole of the letter-carriers, &c., in his office had been examined. I received two letters—one to tell me that an examination was in progress, and the other to inform me that the theft had been traced to another country in which the mail-bags were opened in transit, and that a letter had been addressed to the postal authorities of that place to request steps to be taken to avoid the recurrence of such thefts. This care for the interests of the public contrasts favourably with the time-honoured stereotyped proceeding of our own Post Office; *i.e.* a printed form to acknowledge receipt of complaint, and another printed form a month later to say that "all enquiries have been made without success."

As regards the pneumatic post, this is a very great convenience, and it is a pity that it could not be established for the use of the public in the larger towns of England. Special envelopes at 30 pfennig, and special cards at 25 pfennig, are sold at the post offices as already stated; but any card or envelope will do provided it bears the proper fee. These cards and envelopes are despatched almost as quickly as telegrams, with the advantage of being very much cheaper, as of course the length of the message is only limited by the size of the card or paper; and the addressee receives the actual handwriting of the sender, which might be of importance in some cases.

With telegrams a curious custom prevails, which, I think, is unknown in England. When the messenger finds nobody at home—which is often the case—on Sundays for instance—he affixes a printed form to the door of the dwelling, stating that a telegram for So-and-so lies at the head office, which the addressee must fetch or send for.

The imperial letter-boxes, which are to be found in almost every street, are oblong iron chests fixed to the wall, and painted a bright blue. They bear upon them the address of the nearest post office, pneumatic office, telegraph office, &c., and the hours when the box is emptied. The key by which the letter-carrier opens the box works a little mechanism, showing the hour of the next opening. The boxes open at the bottom, and the postman's

bag has an iron rim, which is pushed into a groove beneath the box ; then, when he turns the key, the letters fall into the bag. Thus on a rainy day there is no danger of the letters getting wet or tumbling out into the street.

I may add that the information concerning the two private companies has been furnished to me directly by the respective managers. My notes concerning the imperial post are the result of my own personal observation during the last six years.

THE BISECTED THREEPENCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

IN our last number we published a communication on the subject of the alleged surcharge of "1½" on the half of the threepenny stamp of New Brunswick, to which we appended a note that we did not entirely agree with the remarks of our correspondent. We may further add that we have considerable doubts as to the correctness of the explanation of the use of the stamp as offered in the *Stamp Collector's Chronicle* for June, 1873. We will discuss this latter point first, before referring to the question as to the colour of the alleged surcharge, and endeavour to arrive at some reason for the bisection of the threepenny stamp more satisfactory than its particular use in Fredericton. From the examination of specimens it is clear that between the years 1855 and 1860 a practice of bisecting stamps was prevalent in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. The 3d., 6d., and 1s. of New Brunswick ; the 3d. and 6d. of Nova Scotia ; and some of the Newfoundland issues current at that period, are found so treated. Whether this practice of bisection was due primarily and principally to the Post-office officials, or was permitted to be done by the public, is a question which we need not discuss here ; but we have seen an unused specimen of the half of a 3d. New Brunswick, which we believe to have come direct from the Post-office when there was a clearance of old stock, about the year 1864. What we have to do is to endeavour to trace out some reason why the particular stamp of 3d. should be found bisected in the cases of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

We have failed to find or to hear of the existence of any bisected specimen of the 3d. of either of the above colonies standing alone on an envelope ; it is invariably in combination with other stamps. The specimen of the bisected threepence of New Brunswick described by Major Evans, as mentioned by Mr. Casey, was in combination with a 3d. and 6d., across all which "Prepaid" was written, showing that they had been used in combination. Two others that we know of were in combination, the one with two of 3d., and the other with one of 6d. One of Nova Scotia was in combination with a 3d., but was not attached to an envelope, and probably there had been a further value either of 3d. or 6d. beyond.

In 1855, when the postage to and from Canada *viâ* the United States was fixed at 8d., a stamp was issued of the value of 8d. sterling or 10d. currency, which in 1860, when the currency was altered, was changed into 17 cents. In 1857 the direct service, *viâ* Halifax or by Canadian packet, was established, and a special "packet" stamp was issued of 6d. sterling, 7½d. currency, afterwards changed into 12½ cents.

By the courtesy of the Secretary to the General Post-office we have ascertained that the rates to and from New Brunswick, *viâ* Halifax and *viâ* the United States, were the same as those to and from Canada, as also were those to and from Nova Scotia. Both these colonies issued stamps in 1860 in cents representing the rates of postage—New Brunswick issued $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 17 cents, and Nova Scotia $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The rates to and from Newfoundland were rather different, as there was no recognized route *viâ* the United States, and the postage was $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling, afterwards changed into 13 cents.

Previously to 1860 the stamps issued by New Brunswick were 3d., 6d., and 1s.; those for Nova Scotia 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. The only way that New Brunswick could make up the postage of 6d. sterling or $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. currency was by half of 3d. and 6d.; and the nearest approach to that of 8d. sterling or 10d. currency was by half of 3d., 3d., and 6d., making $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. currency. Nova Scotia was able by means of the 1d. value to make up this latter postage exactly, but for that of $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. was compelled to bisect the 3d. It is probably for this reason that the bisected stamps of 3d. of Nova Scotia are much less commonly met with than those of New Brunswick, where they were employed for both routes.

We think therefore that a legitimate reason for bisecting the 3d. stamps, both of New Brunswick and of Nova Scotia, has been shown to have existed previously to the issue of the values in cents; and we will now attempt to deal with the question of the alleged surcharges on that of the New Brunswick.

The surcharge is said by the *Stamp Collector's Chronicle*, of St. John, New Brunswick, writing in June, 1873, to have been made some thirteen years previously by a hand-stamp, twice impressed in red on the one penny stamp; and that one copy was known to exist, an unused one, which came "from the collection of a son of a former Postmaster-General." No other copy is known, no used one has ever been seen, and this is the sole record that we have of its existence.

It may be thought that thirteen years is but a very short period; but it is a very long one in the history of stamps, and it seems wonderful to us that a circumstantial account of the particular use of this stamp should have been forthcoming at the end of this period. It must also be borne in mind that in 1860 no such thing, we think, was known as a surcharged stamp, save in the case of the French stamp of 20 c. of 1850, which was never issued; and we think that the fact, that when the cents issue took place in 1860 no stamp was issued anywhere approaching to the value of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., is very much against the story of its use for drop letters in Fredericton. We find also from the Postmaster-General's report of 1857, that in Fredericton and St. John—the only towns in which letter-carriers were employed—the charge at that period was one penny on each letter. Taking further into account the inconsistency of surcharging a stamp, without altering its recognised value, in a colour scarcely distinguishable from its own, we confess that on all these grounds a greater amount of faith to believe in its authenticity is required than we are capable of exercising.

With regard to the alleged surcharge in *black*, catalogued by Major Evans and by M. Moens (by this latter with a mark denoting that he declines to guarantee its authenticity), we have made some enquiries. M. Moens received the information of its existence from an English dealer, and as his

faith in things unseen is but limited, he, as in the case of the unexplained surcharges on the halfpenny, rose, of Canada, marked it with *. Major Evans informs us that he included the surcharge in his catalogue on the authority of the *Philatelist* for October, 1873, not being aware at the moment that the colour was described in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of the same date as being *red*, but concluded that it was *black*, from having seen it so marked by M. Moens.

We have heard that the half stamp so surcharged in black has been seen, but we are not aware of its existence in any English collection, and in the absence of sufficient evidence we do not pretend to pass judgment on its authenticity. Curious things were possibly done during the Connell reign, which we presume had commenced in 1860, as he was evidently desirous of immortalising himself in 1861; but the probabilities of the authenticity of the stamp in question, even if it does exist, seem to us to be very great, and we should be glad to receive information from any of our readers which may tend either to strengthen our feeble faith, or get the individual out of the way if it is "bogus."

Notes and Queries.

INVENTION OF POST CARDS.—The following letter has been sent to us for publication. We can assure Mr. Lundy that, so far as we are concerned, we should be gratified to find that "the credit of being the first country to adopt the system" of post cards does not belong to Austria, but to Great Britain. We must, however, observe that, although the issue to the public in Austria did not take place till 1st October, 1869, yet the scheme must have been matured early in that year, as it was *fully* described in the *Neue Freie Presse* in the previous month of May.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

"DEAR SIR.—Referring to my letter on the 'Origin of Post Cards' in the August number of the *Record*, I have since found an earlier letter of Mr. Macfie to my father, dated 22nd October, 1869, which shows that the original idea was to introduce the system at a *reduced* rate, as you will observe from the following extract of the letter: 'As to the card postage system the idea is quite novel. It commends itself perfectly to me on principle. Due limitation as to size, and leaving one side with an address simply, could easily be prescribed. You are right to get the system of cards at once introduced even at the penny rate to prove the system.' This, I think, proves conclusively that my father was the originator of the system at a reduced rate. I have also been in communication with Mr. Macfie, and he kindly authorises me to publish the enclosed letter dated 10th September, 1886.

"Trusting you will find space to publish this and Mr. Macfie's letter in the next number of your valuable paper,

"Believe me, &c.,

"FRED. G. C. LUNDY.

"53, GAISFORD STREET, N.W., 28th September, 1886."

We have not space to give more than the following extract from Mr. Macfie's letter, which, after mentioning that he had read the notice in the *Record*, goes on to say, "I remember the interview well to which reference is made. It was headed by Dr., now Sir Lyon Playfair. The question is

worth following up. I have a distinct recollection of your father's letters—their coming, their contents; but it would require too much time for me to search for them just now. You may refer doubters to me. He was the first mentioner of the subject to me, and he did so as the promoter—rather *princeps solus* than follower, so far as this kingdom is concerned.”

E. GRANVILLE MILLER.—We are obliged to you for your communication enclosing the Ellesmere stamp. Would you kindly give us some definite information regarding the 1s. New South Wales, on brown, referred to in your letter, and chronicled in the *Record* of July, 1884, as some collectors appear to be sceptical as to its issue on that paper?

A. DE R.—We have referred to your letter of September 1st, and you say you have received “the three unpaid stamps of Bulgaria, imperforate, postmarked 1876.” Your subsequent communication states that the postmark is 1886. These imperforate stamps have always been considered as printers’ proofs, and we doubt if they have ever been legitimately used for postal purposes, but can give no positive opinion without examining the postmark. The Spanish 4 cuartos, 1865, is an essay, which is found in blue of various shades.

E. D. W., Cardiff.—We are obliged to you for sending us the two Indian stamps; but we think that the surcharge upon them is one affixed by the Company, and not by the Government. Unless we are mistaken the Bengal North Western Railway stands in the same position as the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay and Baroda, and other railways which have a minimum dividend guaranteed by the Government; but by noting the stamps here attention will probably be drawn to them, and provoke enquiries.

The stamps are 1 anna, brown, and 2 annas, orange, of the 1865 issue—the first of which is surcharged in black with B. N. W. R. in Roman capitals, a letter being at each angle; in the second, the letters are in block type, not followed by full stops, and are in the angles of a wavy single-lined rectangle, measuring about $14\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ mm., and the colour of the surcharge is rose. The first appears to be printed, the latter to be hand-stamped; but apparently both have been done before the stamps were affixed to the letters.

1 anna, brown, surcharged B. N. W. R. in black.

2 „ orange „ „ in rose.

The Philatelic Record.

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It may be thought that a magazine which is devoted to postage stamps has no business to interfere with, or to express its opinions on, postal matters generally, and that it is stepping out of its proper sphere to do so. The very nature, however, of our work requires us to look into what is doing in our own and other countries, and we have therefore ventured to infringe a general rule, and to offer some remarks on the recent attempt to resuscitate the old idea of the Ocean Penny Post, the success of which appears to us to be very doubtful.

When the tree is bad the fruit is bad also, and so long as the Post Office is regarded as a source of indirect taxation great reforms are difficult to be carried out. There can be no doubt that we as a country are very much handicapped in our extra-European postal rates, especially as regards communications with our colonies in the Pacific, and the great Empire of the East, and that there is ample work for Post Office reformers in endeavouring to amend these without attempting to grapple with the larger field of a universal penny post.

The Postal Union, so far as relates to this country, consists of two categories; the first composed of the States of Europe, the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Portuguese possessions of the Azores, Madeira, and the Canary Islands, Egypt, Cyprus, Tahiti, St. Pierre, and the United States, to all of which the single-rate postage is $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. with post cards of 1d. All the other countries and places within the Postal Union are comprised in the second category, the postage to which is fourpence, with post cards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., and when the route is *viâ* Brindisi these rates are respectively fivepence and twopence.

Outside the Postal Union there are :

The Transvaal, Bechuanaland, and Madagascar (except St. Mary and Tamative, which are in the Union), the postage to which is 8d.

The native possessions of West Africa, Cameroons, Ascension, St. Helena, Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, South and West Australia, Victoria, New Zealand, Tasmania, and the Fiji Islands, the postage to which is 6d.

Abyssinia, Aden, Borneo, Sarawak, and Zanzibar, the postage to which is 5d.

To none of which post cards can be sent.

Taking now the *Indicateur des Postes de Belgique* for the current half year, we find that in Belgium there is no division of the countries in the Postal Union into two categories, but the whole form one, with a uniform rate of 25 centimes for a single letter, and of 10 centimes for a post card, the whole of Madagascar being included in a single rate of 25 centimes, which is also applied to the places named above, the postage to which, according to the *Post Office Guide*, is 5d.

The tariff of the French Post Office is the same as the Belgian in respect of the countries within the Postal Union, only one category being recognised; the effect being that from France or Belgium a single letter may be sent to India or China, whether by way of Brindisi or Marseilles, for 25 centimes, as also to any of our Colonies included in the second category of the Postal Union, the postage to which is 4d. from England.

To the outside public this appears to be inequitable. The Postmaster-General's reports give many statistical tables, but fail to give us anything by which we can judge of the number of letters passing to countries abroad; but we should be safely within limits in supposing that the letters from England to India and China are ten times as many as from France and Belgium, and yet we pay double the rate of postage. The number to our West India colonies must be much more in proportion to those from France and Belgium. No doubt that the "Circumlocution Office" has what it thinks good and sufficient reasons for continuing this anomalous state of things; and so it thought it had in 1839, when it tried to smother Sir R. Hill, who was compelled to carry his case to the final court of appeal—the public. We are aware that, as regards our colonies in Africa and the Southern Pacific, the fault does not appear to rest wholly with our own administration; but

we see no reason why we should not, as in France and Bulgaria, have a rate of 2½d. to all the countries within the Postal Union. At present the net revenue of the Post Office is almost stagnant; it reached its highest point during the last ten years in 1882-3, since which time, although the gross receipts have increased by £870,000 yet the expenses have increased by £940,000; the net revenue of the past year being £161,385 in excess of that of 1839, the last year of the old *régime*. The expenses of the Packet Service do not represent a large sum, and certainly, speaking as one of the public, we see no valid reason against reducing the foreign rate to 2½d., though we think it would be very difficult to induce the public, whose foreign correspondence is but very small in comparison with that for the interior, to venture for the present on the experiment of such a leap in the dark as the establishment of a "universal penny postage."

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—We have received some information from an officer attached to the Frontier Delimitation Commission which we think will be interesting to our readers.

First, he gives us a table of the Afghan coinage, which he says corresponds to the values on all the series of stamps.

50 dinárs	= 1 sháhi.
2 sháhis	= 1 sánár.
2 sánárs	= 1 abássi.
3 abássis	= 1 rupee.

Second. The inscription round the early (Shere Ali) Cabul stamps, both large and small, is: "Máhsōol i chápá pǎ Khána dár ūs Sultánat i Kábul." Máhsōol signifying "price, tax, hire of anything," &c.; chápá pǎ Khána, "printing-press;" and dár, "seat of government" or "metropolis."

Third. The inscription on the current (Abdur Rahman) stamps is: "Stákht 9i dár 2ūs sultánat li Kábul." The figures of the date, 1298, coming in as shown. Tákht means "throne."

Fourth. In the case of bill stamps—which in the early issues were identical with the postage stamps, except that the value is in the inner ring instead of the heading—the value of the bill legalised by the stamp is inscribed, and not the value of the stamp. Thus the inner ring contains such values as "Sād rupiya pukhta" (100 rs. sterling), and so on. The outer inscription is: "Tikkās (tax) hündwī (bill) dár us sultánat i Kábul," and the date as usual.

Under date of the 14th September last, Major Evans wrote us

that "the current Afghan stamps are undoubtedly inscribed *one abasi*, *two abasi*, and *one rupee*. The values in all the previous issues, except one, were given as *shahi*, *sunar*, *abasi*, *half rupee*, and *rupee*, or sometimes *one rupee*. I do not give this as my opinion only; it is a fact, as shown by Rodet and other Oriental scholars. It has been assumed that 1 rupee = 4 abasi = 8 sunar = 16 shahi, and I think this is most likely correct; and the early issues seem to have been sent to dealers as 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, and 1 rupee. The current stamps were, I think, first received by dealers as 5 annas, 10 annas, and 1 rupee respectively; and a collector told me that some sent him from India, obtained by some official there, were priced at 5, 10, and 15 annas, which gives another notion of their relative values." From information given to us from time to time it would appear that the Afghan rupee is not the exact equivalent of the Indian one, and therefore that the divisional parts of the Afghan one cannot be exactly rendered in annas. Whatever may have been the case with regard to the issues prior to 1881, we are disposed to accept the table given above for the values of the stamps issued since that period, but confess we are not able to reconcile it with the values we have always attributed to the previous issues.

From time to time we have received specimens on coloured paper, and now we have the whole of the three values—1 and 2 abasi and 1 rupee—on thin wove paper of five different colours, which seems to point to their use in five different localities. In some instances the paper shows *vergeures*, and would perhaps be more accurately defined by the French term of *vergé batonné*. The colour of the impression appears to vary somewhat, appearing as brownish-red on the yellow papers, as lake on the lilac and green, and as carmine on the pink paper; but we think that the colour used for the impression of all is nearly the same, the variation being due in a great measure to the colour of the paper.

1 abasi, 2 abasi, and 1 rupee, in brownish-red on orange.

"	"	"	"	saffron.
"	"	"	in lake on	green.
"	"	"	"	lilac.
"	"	"	carmine on	pink.

Austrian Levant.—It appears that there are two surcharges of 10 para on the 3 soldi, one made at Constantinople, and the other in Vienna. To avoid returning to Vienna the stock of about a hundred sheets of a hundred stamps each, in hand at Constantinople, a similar surcharge of "10 para 10" was applied, the only difference between the two being that the surcharge of Constantinople is 16 mm. long, with "para" of 6 mm., while that of Vienna is 15 mm. long, with "para" $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long. The *Timbre-Poste* reports that the 5, 10, 20, and 50 soldi will be also surcharged with 20 paras, 1, 2, and 5 piastres respectively.

Adhesives. 10 para on 3 soldi, green; Vienna surcharge.
 " " Constantinople surcharge.

Barbados.—A correspondent informs us that a new stamp of three pence will be issued on 1st January next.

Bhopal.—In our August number we chronicled the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna in blue-green, on white wove paper, imperforate, type 1884. Major Evans writes us that he has seen it in grass-green and deep green. It is in thirty-two varieties, among which are the following errors: NWAB, NAWAA, NAWA (2), NWAHA, and NWABA and BEGAAIN on the same stamp.

Of the same type the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna exists, in pale red on white wove paper, imperforate; also in thirty-two varieties, among which are the errors SAH and NAWABA (2).

In the large square type, similar to that of 1881, but with very large lettering, the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna is found in red, on white wove paper, imperforate; also in thirty-two varieties, all, except one, lettered BEGAN or BECAN in place of BEGAM, and one also lettered NWAB.

There is a 4 annas of a similar type, but with smaller lettering, in deep yellow on white laid paper, perforated about $5\frac{1}{2}$, in twenty-four varieties, nine or ten of which are lettered REGAM for BEGAM.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, grass-green and deep green; type 1884, imp., 32 var.

$\frac{1}{2}$ „ pale red; type 1884, imp., 32 var.

$\frac{1}{2}$ „ red; type 1881, imp., 32 var.

4 „ yellow; type 1881, perf. $5\frac{1}{2}$, 24 var.

British Bechuanaland.—We have received the registration envelopes of the Cape of Good Hope, surcharged, as described in our August number, in three sizes, G, I, and K.

We regret to find that the Stellaland stamps, though no longer current, have not been destroyed.

British North Borneo.—We annex engravings of the altered 50 cents and 1 dollar mentioned in our last.



Ceylon.—The surcharge of FIVE CENTS on the envelope of 4 cents, light French-blue, is now applied in black in *one* line.

Envelope. 5 c. on 4 c., light French-blue, white laid paper.

Dominican Republic.—We have lately seen the following additional varieties in the paper of the envelopes bearing the stamp of the year 1880; viz.

Envelopes. 20 centavos, light yellow-brown on *white* wove.

45 „ lilac

60 „ green-blue

„ *azure laid.*

French Levant.—The 25 c., in black on pink, has been surcharged 1 PIASTRE 1 in red.

Adhesive. 25 c., black on pink, surch. in red.

Germany. *Berlin.*—We are indebted to Mr. Earée for sending us the latest issues of the Omnibus Company's adhesive stamps, consisting of a 2 pf. and 3 pf. of a new type, in which the oval occupies more space, and the words DRUCKSACHEN and VERKEHR are omitted. In other respects the stamps resemble their predecessors.

He also sends us an envelope of blue-grey paper, 150 × 124 mm., with a stamp of 3 pf. Type II. b of the letter-sheets.

Adhesives. 2 pf., orange, perforated 12½.
3 pf., dark blue

Envelope. 3 pf. „ on blue-grey.

We also learn that the Lloyd Company, mentioned in our September number, ceased to do letter-carrying business on the 20th October last, and now confines its operations to the delivery of parcels. The adhesive stamp of 10 pf., issued by that company, was for registered letters. The company also issued a post card, besides the one already chronicled, with an adhesive stamp of 2 pf., and with advertisements on the face, the impression being in black.

Post Card. No value. Black on buff, green and grey.

Frankfort s./m.—On the 14th October last a local post was established here for the delivery of letters and circulars for 2 pf., within the limits of the town and suburbs of Sachsenhausen, Bockenheim, and Bornheim. The arms of Frankfort, on a solid, upright, oval ground, are enclosed in a band inscribed PRIVAT-BRIEF-VERKEHR in the upper part, and FRANKFURT A/M in the lower. In each of the two lower angles is the numeral of value in an upright oval, with PFENNIG between in graduated capitals. The impression is in black on plain white paper, and the perforation 11½.

A post card has also been issued, without an impressed stamp, but with an adhesive one affixed to it. The inscription in the upper part is the same as on the adhesive stamp, and below is "An" in script, followed by two dotted lines, then "Hier," with a line under it, and a short dotted line below.

Adhesive. 2 pf., black.

Post Card. No value, black on buff.

Weisbaden.—According to the *Timbre-Poste*, a local post has been in function since the 1st October, when two stamps were issued of the same design, consisting of the numeral of value within an oval enclosed in a rectangular frame inscribed LOCAL VERKEHR at the bottom, and TRANSPORT—ANSTALT—WIESBADEN on the other three sides.

Adhesives. 1½ pf., black on bright rose.
2 pf., black on yellow.

On the 15th of the same month a fresh issue of the stamp of 2 pf. was made, printed in red on yellow paper.

Adhesive. 2 pf., red on yellow.

Post cards have also been issued bearing the inscription :

Wiesbadener Transport-Anstalt

Privat—Post-Karte

An

Hier

The impression is in black on coloured card, and the adhesive stamp is affixed to the right.

Post Cards. No value, black on green, and on lilac.

A further issue has also been made in which the same inscription with a stamp of the design of the adhesive is lithographed.

Post Card. 2 pf., yellow on blue.

Der Philatelist reports the existence of local posts in Heidelberg, Apolda, Mannheim, Strasburg, and other towns; but we defer noticing these till next month.

German Levant.—We have seen the 20 pf., blue, surcharged in black "1 PIASTER 1"; but do not know if other values exist.

Adhesive. 1 Piastre, blue, surcharged in black on 20 pf.

Grenada.—We have received the orange fiscal stamp, water-marked with star and perforated, surcharged, in green, "THREE HALFPENCE," with the additional surcharges, in black, of POSTAGE in Roman capitals, and d.



Adhesive. 1 Penny, orange, surcharged in green and black.

Madagascar.—A third value of the new type is announced by the *Timbre-Poste*, of the value of threepence, and this, as also the two other values, have the consular stamp in lilac.

Adhesives. 1 penny, pink and lilac.

2	"	"	"
3	"	"	"

Natal.—A correspondent informs us that he has the threepence, blue, 1869, perforated 14½, surcharged twice over with POSTAGE in Roman capitals of 12 × 2 mm.; the one about 2 mm. below NATAL, and the other above the same distance above the value.

Adhesive. 3 pence, blue, 1869, surcharged doubly.

Nepaul.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us a set of stamps of the same designs as before, but printed on native paper, and in colours slightly varying in tone from the previous issue. The stamps are not perforated or gummed.

1	anna,	dark blue.
2	„	slate-violet.
4	„	yellow-green.

New Zealand.—The post card so lately described comes to hand with an altered border.

Post Card. 1 penny, pink on buff, altered border.

Norway. *Arendal*.—We have seen the 7 öre, blue, with brown centre, imperforate. *Adhesive*. 7 öre, blue and brown, *imperforate*.

Paraguay.—In the *El Orden* of the 20th August last a decree appeared, dated from Assomption on the same day, announcing the issue of a provisional series of official stamps for the exclusive purpose of franking foreign official correspondence. These stamps were imperforate, and were surcharged OFFICIAL in black. In the same journal of the 29th August a further decree appeared, dated Assomption the 28th August, to the effect that on the 1st of September then next the definitive issue of the official series would be made. M. Moens has kindly sent us the two series for inspection, and the stamps are identical in design, save that the colours of the definitive issue differ from those of the provisional issue, and the type of the surcharge is not identical. The stamps also of the definitive issue are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, and have no designs on the back of them as in the provisional issue.

We will not give a detailed description of the designs, as the accompanying engravings of the definitive issue will be sufficiently explanatory.



The design of the 1 centavo is similar to that of the postage stamps. That of the 2 centavos shows a lion *regardant couchant* on laurels. The 5 centavos shows a five-rayed star with rays of light in the centre oval, while the 7 centavos has a similar star



with a cap of Liberty before it. In the 10 centavos the star is surrounded with branches of oak and laurel. The 15 and 20 centavos are transverse oblong rectangles, the one showing a railway train, and the other a steamer in circles.



The surcharge of OFFICIAL is the same throughout all the values



of the definitive series. In the provisional series the type is smaller, while in that on the 2 centavos it is in script.

At the back of each of the stamps of the provisional issue is a design in blue varying with each value and a letter from A to G on each. On the 1 c. is an upright oval band, inscribed ASUNCION and A; the 2 c. has ASUNCION 1886, and B; the 5 c. a star amid branches of laurel and C; the 7 c. has ASUNCION, placed diagonally, and D; the 10 c. an oval band, inscribed ASUNCION, with a star in the centre, and E; the 15 c. a lion and F; and the 20 c. a transverse oval band, inscribed ASUNCION and G.

Provisional issue. 1 centavo, orange; *imperforate.*

2	„	dark violet	„
5	„	red	„
7	„	green	„
10	„	chestnut	„
15	„	dark blue	„
20	„	carmine	„

Definitive issue. 1 „ green; *perforated* 11½.

2	„	scarlet	„
5	„	blue	„
7	„	orange	„
10	„	carmine	„
15	„	chestnut	„
20	„	blue	„

Peru.—The 20 centavos of the type of 1878 has been issued in dark blue; perforated 12.

Adhesive. 20 cent. blue on white wove paper; *perf.* 12.

Russian Locals. *Biejetzk.*—The annexed engraving shows a stamp which saw the light last June. We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that there are ten varieties on a horizontal band. The numerals are for the most part placed obliquely in the angles, though the first variety shows the one in the right upper corner upright. In the second and seventh “3 k.” has no stop after it, and in the ninth the crown is somewhat different. The impression is in black on coloured paper, and the stamps are rouletted on black line.

Adhesive. 3 k., blue-green.

Borovitchi.—We annex an engraving of the stamp described last month.




Louga.—The accompanying engraving represents a new issue for this local post. It is printed in colour on white wove paper and perforated 12, though there are some which have escaped being perforated horizontally. Some of the stamps are also printed upside down.




An envelope, 149 × 116 mm., of white wove paper, with a similar stamp to the left, was issued at the same time.

Adhesive. 3 kopecs, pale red.

Envelope. „ „ vermillion.

Straits Settlements.—The five cents, 1882, in violet-brown, on  cc paper, comes to hand surcharged in black, with ³ cents in italics. *Adhesive.* 3 cents on 5 c. violet-brown; perforated 14.

Perak.—The two cents Straits Settlements, in pink, on  CA paper, has been surcharged in black with ONE—CENT—PERAK in three lines of italics. The same stamp has also been surcharged with PERAK in Roman capitals of 2½ mm. and 13 mm. long.

Adhesives. 1 c. on 2 c. pink, sur. ONE CENT, PERAK in italics.

2 c. pink, sur. PERAK in Roman capitals 2½ × 13 mm.

Tasmania.—The envelope mentioned in our last as having been franked with a half stamp of 2d. was addressed to a person in Scottsdale in the ordinary course, but it appears that the addressee, thinking to do a little stroke of business, addressed a number of unclosed envelopes to himself, and posted them in Scottsdale with half stamps of twopence. Our correspondent now writes us that in answer to enquiries he learns that “the Scottsdale postmaster was hauled over the coals about those half stamps. He explains the circumstances in this way: A number of envelopes were posted open and without enclosure, all addressed to the same person; and recognising Mr. —’s handwriting, he, thinking he had more money than brains, postmarked them.”

Tonga.—Whether the government of these islands is a limited or despotic monarchy, or what is the name of the sovereign who now occupies the throne, we are unable to say with any certainty, but we believe that the throne is not a very stable one at any time. By the last mail a correspondent sends us the following extract from the *New Zealand Times* of the 29th September last: “A set of stamps for the government of Tonga, South Seas, are being printed by the New Zealand Stamp Department. The dies were engraved by Mr. Cousins, of Bock and Cousins, Wellington, and are a credit to him. The stamps are being beautifully printed.” Our correspondent further tells us the values and colours, while another sends us two specimens, one of which is obliterated, from which we conclude that the stamps are in actual use. The design resembles that of the New Zealand one penny stamp of 1882, the king’s head to the left being inclosed in an upright oval band, inscribed TONGA POSTAGE AND REVENUE in the upper part and the value in full in the lower. There is a small ornament in the upper spandrels, and in the lower 1d. (2d. 6d. 1s.) The impression is on white paper, watermarked “N Z and Star,” and the perforation is 12½.

Adhesives. 1 penny, pink.
2 „ purple.
6 „ blue.
1 shilling, green.

Transvaal.—Delays in the delivery of correspondence by the government post has brought into existence a Local Express Company, delivering letters in Maroba, Nylstroom, and Pretoria. The stamps are very simple, consisting of the words VRY—TOT POSTK.—MAROBA STAD (PRETORIA OR NYLSTROOM) within a square double-lined frame, between the lines of which in the upper part is EXPRESS, and in the lower COMPANY. To the left is F. H. B., and to the right Z. A. R. In each angle is the numeral of value. An unpaid letter stamp, in which the central inscription is TE BETALEN, also has been issued. The stamps are lithographed in black, on coloured paper, and gummed, but not perforated.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, black on blue-grey (Nylstroom).
 1 " " red (Pretoria).
 1 " " green (Maroba Stad).
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " white (unpaid letter stamp).

Turk's Islands.—These islands seem to be supplied with *unstamped* English Registration Envelopes. We have seen size G of the current type purchased there, though used in Bermuda, and we understand that other sizes exist.

Registration Envelope. No value, inscription in blue.

Victoria.—We have an envelope with embossed stamp of twopence of the type of 1869, with the words STAMP DUTY one on each side of the neck of the bust, engraved in small block letters. The stamp is in lilac, on azure laid paper, and is impressed after the envelope was made up. The size of those received by our publishers is 136 × 78 mm.

Envelope. 2 pence, lilac on azure laid.



We annex an engraving of the new adhesive stamp of 6d., described in our last.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

By T. K. TAPLING, Vice-President London Philatelic Society.

No. I.

The Fivepence of the 1854 Issue of New South Wales.

UNDER this heading I hope from time to time to write a few lines on different subjects of philatelic interest, and to be able perhaps to add a little to the knowledge of collectors on a few points that have hitherto been either overlooked or neglected. The notes will be necessarily rather disjointed in form, but the pressure of other duties must be my excuse for this, and for any sins of omission. My first note then is on "The Fivepence of the 1854 Issue of New South Wales." The stamp, which is printed in dark green, and belongs to the unperforated series of large square stamps, needs no further description, and must be perfectly well known to every reader of the

Philatelic Record. By the last mail from Australia I received from a friend, who has taken a great deal of trouble for me in these matters, part of a proof-sheet of the Fivepence, consisting of forty stamps, arranged in four horizontal rows of ten. The stamps are printed on stout white unwatermarked paper, in *dark blue* of a peculiar shade.

There is, of course, nothing very remarkable in these proofs, which, if I remember right, belong to a series struck off in 1860-1861. But when I saw them I was reminded of a stamp which for years past had been in my own collection, and for years previously in the collection of a gentleman from whom I acquired it. It also is printed in blue; but I had hitherto paid little attention to it as a variety, being under the impression that in all probability it had been changed by some chemical means from green, the normal colour. On comparison, however, I found that it was printed in the identical shade of the proof-sheet.

My specimen is on the ordinary paper of the issue, is watermarked with a double-lined numeral "5," and the obliteration is one commonly found on this series; viz., the letters "N. S. W." within three concentric ovals.

We have then these proofs in blue; a watermarked specimen of the same shade, with every appearance of having legitimately passed the post; and the further fact, that about the time the proofs were struck off a change was made in the issue by the adoption of perforation. I may add, lastly, that, after a most careful examination of my specimen, I have failed to detect the slightest trace of any chemical agency. To my mind therefore there seems little doubt that the postal authorities, who were evidently trying experiments at the time, caused a sheet or two of this Fivepence to be printed in blue and issued to the public. If this is correct, the stamp must be a veritable *rara avis*, and should rank with the Eightpence of the same issue, printed in red, which, as most collectors know, is excessively rare.

I cannot recollect ever seeing another copy; but now that attention has been drawn to the subject, perhaps some of the readers of the *Philatelic Record* will be able to vouch for the existence of other specimens.

Since writing this "Note," I have been reminded by Mr. Bacon that the Fivepence, blue, is mentioned in an old Catalogue by Messrs. Bellars and Davie, published in 1865. On referring, I find this footnote by the authors on page 31: "This is a very rare stamp, having been only employed in postage to the Mauritius." No authority is given for this statement, and I have been unable to find out whence Messrs. Bellars and Davie derived their information. It seems more likely that the only specimens then known happened to have been taken from letters addressed to the Mauritius, Messrs. Bellars and Davie concluding in consequence that the stamp in this colour was used for that special branch of the postal service. However this may be, the statement, if founded in any way on fact, strongly corroborates the opinion I expressed, that a sheet or two of the stamps was actually issued to the public in *blue*.

THE STAMPS OF DON CARLOS.

A FREE TRANSLATION FROM THE "TIMBRE-POSTE."

(Continued from page 128.)

ISSUE OF 1ST JULY, 1873.

For the provinces of Biscay, Navarre, Guipuscoa, and Alava.

The design of this stamp (which is that of the engraving given below, with very slight modifications that will be noticed after) shows the head of Don Carlos to the left, in an oval, on a horizontally-lined ground, having outside, in the upper part, FRANQUEO (franked) in coloured letters on an arched tablet with white ground, and in the lower part ESPAÑA in white letters on solid ground, with "1. rl." and "rl. 1." on each side. The frame is rectangular, and the spaces between the oval and the frame are filled in with horizontal lines.

This stamp was lithographed at Bayonne by M. Closeau, and printed in colour on white wove paper of varied thickness.

1 real, pale blue on white. | 1 real, pale blue on white (thick).

There are two transfers of this stamp. The first has 84 stamps to the sheet, in seven vertical rows of 12; the second has 11 rows of 11, or 121 stamps to the sheet.

When these stamps were first announced by the *Timbre-Poste*, they were received with a certain amount of incredulity, especially on the part of the editor of the *Gazette des Timbres*, who grounded his want of faith on the circumstances, first, that the face depicted on the stamp bore little or no resemblance to the photographs of Don Carlos [one wonders which of the other stamps afterwards issued did resemble him, for no two have a common resemblance]; and, second, that the *tilde* or circumflex accent over the *n* was not to be found. This latter objection is answered in the *Timbre-Poste* by saying that as the stamp was manufactured at Bayonne, it was not improbable that the engraver, being a Frenchman, was not acquainted with the Spanish orthography; and that the mistake was rectified as speedily as possible after it had been pointed out.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER, 1873.

To correct the above-mentioned mistake, a small alteration was made in the plate of the first transfer of 84 stamps. In the former issue there was a thin white curved line, at the bottom of the oval, above the word ESPAÑA. By the suppression of this, room enough was left to introduce the accent over the *n*. The two issues are, therefore, readily distinguishable by the absence or presence of this accent. The impression was in colour on thick white paper.



1 real, blue, and bright blue.

Later on a fresh transfer was made of this design, in which the sheet consisted of 180 stamps, in 15 horizontal rows of 12 in a row.

REPRINTS OF THE ABOVE ISSUES OF 1873.

1st. Of the issue of 1st July, 1873.

In August, 1881, the Count of C., who was in possession of the lithographic stone bearing the Don Carlos stamp, entrusted it to a lithographer

in Paris to print off a few proofs of essays. A dealer having become acquainted with the fact, had the indelicacy to contrive that a large quantity of stamps should be printed. The lithographer, fearing to compromise himself, as Don Carlos was at that time attempting to renew his *escapade* of 1873, thought it prudent to inform the police of the stamps he had printed, the consequence of which was that the stone was seized. After an enormous amount of trouble, and resort to influential means, the stone was restored to its owner. We have, therefore, of this printing:

1 real, blue.

2nd. Of the issue of September, 1873.

A reprint of this issue was made in 1881, under the same circumstances as those above stated with respect to the issue of the 1st July, 1873.

1 real, blue.

ESSAYS.

The only essays known are those of the first issue.

1 real, black, carmine, on glazed white paper.

The essays struck off in 1881 from the stone bearing the stamp of the first issue were:

1 real, lilac, bright lilac, vermilion, carmine, black.

Essays, or rather fancy impressions, were also made in 1881 from the stone bearing the stamp of the second issue; viz.:

1. From the original.

1 real, blue, red, black, on white.

2. From the transfer.

1 real, pale and bright lilac, vermilion, carmine, black on white.

Besides the above-mentioned essays and fancy impressions of the stamps which were actually brought into use, a stamp seems to have been prepared, by the orders of the Curé Santa Cruz, prior to that adopted, but which was not accepted. In this the design consists of a three-quarter portrait of Don Carlos to the right, with turn-down collar. The essay in other respects resembles the stamp adopted, and was presented on the 13th March, 1873, but having been deemed imperfect, was refused. About fifty proofs exist, and it is somewhat curious that these have the accent over the *n*; only one or two proofs were struck off without the accent, which have been destroyed; and as the lithographer had not the foresight to preserve any, no copy now exists.

An essay which, notwithstanding all our research, we have not been able to find, is described in *The Philatelist* in 1873. [The description will be found in the number for March of that year, and commences thus: "The Paris magazines report the existence of a Carlist stamp." By reference to the *Gazette des Timbres* of the 15th February it will be seen that the announcement depends on some correspondence published in the *Figaro* of the 13th February. *The Philatelist* then proceeds to describe the stamp as follows.] "A correspondent from Bayonne verifies the fact to one of our philatelic friends, describing the emission as follows: Large rectangle; imperforate; watermarked with a single-lined *fleur-de-lis*. Full-faced portrait of Don Carlos in central pearled circle, resting on a knot of ribbons on which is the word *PAZ* (peace); oak and olive branches on either side. Diagonal rays in the upper spandrels. On a white frame enclosing the portrait are: *CORREOS* at the sides; *FRANCO* below; *ESPAÑA UNIDA* above,

separated by the Arms of Spain, all in bright violet. The impression is in light mauve, the portrait black. The letter c is at the end of the ribbons. The stamp is used for franking letters for the troops, and all communications from head-quarters."

As the *Timbre-Poste* goes on to observe, there seems to be a great deal of complication for a stamp which appears to have no value specified.

[It is most probable that the correspondent of *The Philatelist* had actually seen such a stamp in preparation. We all know that when it is supposed that stamps will be required, there is no lack of offers, with specimens of the artists' work.]

(To be continued.)

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE first meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on November 12th, 1886. The Vice-President took the chair, and the Assistant-Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the correspondence. The Vice-President read the report of the sub-committee appointed to make enquiries in respect of a suitable room for the purpose of the meetings of the Society, and recommended on behalf of the committee the adoption by the Society of the suggestions contained in the report. It was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the room recommended by the sub-committee, being No. 9 at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, was in every way satisfactory, and that, subject to the approval of the majority of members, the Secretary be instructed to engage it definitely for the season. The question of changing the day and hour of meeting was next considered. It was proposed by the Assistant-Secretary, seconded by Mr. Gibb, and carried unanimously, that the day of meeting be the alternate Fridays during the season. It was proposed by Mr. A. H. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. Tilly, that 7.30 p.m. be the hour of meeting. An amendment, proposed by the Vice-President, substituting 8 p.m. for 7.30, was rejected by a majority of five. Mr. A. H. Wilson's motion was then carried unanimously. In accordance with a resolution passed at the previous meeting, the Assistant-Secretary was instructed to communicate with the members of the Society not present at the meeting, and to ascertain whether they approved of the proposed alterations. It was pointed out that some small increase of the subscription will in all probability be necessary to cover the cost of the new room, &c., and in accordance with article 28 of the Society's statutes the Assistant-Secretary was instructed to give notice that this question would be discussed and decided at the next meeting. Mr. Burnett, in consequence of his continued absence abroad, tendered his resignation as Secretary, which was accepted with great regret by the Society, and a vote of thanks to him for his services was passed unanimously; and Mr. Bacon and Mr. Garth were then elected to the posts of Secretary and Assistant-Secretary respectively. It was then proposed by the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Garth, and carried unanimously, that the stamps of the British North American colonies should form the subject of study during the season 1886-87. The Vice-President reported that he had made considerable progress with the articles on the first two issues of New South Wales, undertaken by him jointly with the President in accordance with the wish of the Society. He suggested that, if approved of by the Society, the papers should be incorporated with the Society's catalogue of the stamps of the Australian colonies, which it was hoped would be published in the spring. This suggestion was favourably received by the members present. This concluded the business of the day, and the next meeting was fixed for the 26th inst., at 7.30 p.m.

Notes and Queries.

A READER writes us as follows: "It often happens that in reading some philatelic work one comes across such a passage as this: 'For further information see vol. viii. *Stamp Collector's Magazine*,' or see '*Le Timbrophile*,' &c. Now we cannot all be expected to have a complete philatelic library to refer to, and it has occurred to me that perhaps something in the nature of a 'Philatelic Circulating Library' might be formed. Perhaps, if a sufficient number of subscribers could be guaranteed, the publishers of the *Philatelic Record* might be inclined to take the matter up."

We are afraid that a circulating library of books of reference is not a matter that our publishers could carry out. The Philatelic Society have lately had a present made to them by Mr. Image of his books on philately, and are contemplating the formation of a library of reference. Probably something will be done during the present session.

MM. CAILLEBOTTE'S LIST OF MEXICAN STAMPS.—A correspondent sends us as an addition to the list of small figure consignments of 1864 (*Philatelic Record*, vol. vii. p. 181) "196 Mexico."

A. H. W.—Thanks for sending us the novel London obliterating mark. As applied to the envelope it shows six black lines passing over the stamp more than 60 mm. long, the two middle ones having a break in them of 5 mm. at a distance of 25 mm. from the right. At the left extremity of the lines is a circular date stamp of 25 mm. diameter, with LONDON in the upper part, 1886 in the opposite lower part, with OCT 26 and M.D in two lines in the middle. It is the first we have seen.

W. H. EARL.—You will find at page 46 of the *Record* for the present year an explanation of the letter at the foot of the sheets of one penny stamps. Our own copies of letter A are of the second type, and we believe the system was then inaugurated. The number of the plates now is only mentioned on the sheet sent in for registration.

Your observation as to the telegraph card without a stamp has been sent to the authors of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps*.

J. W. W.—We are obliged to you for your communication enclosing such satisfactory information as to the reason why so few Russian locals are found obliterated by Post Office marks; namely, that they are simply used in the country within the provincial districts, and none but an extra-careful *employé* ordinarily takes the trouble even to draw his pen across them, much less to obliterate them in any other fashion.

TOLIMA, 1884.—Mr. Campbell informs us that the 2 centavos in red and 1 peso in black are being offered for sale in Paris at 16s. and 24s. respectively as errors, when in reality they are essays, though printed on the same paper as the official set, most of which he has seen in different colours.

O. F., Langley.—We have received and returned your stamps. The 3 pence Canada on laid paper is *not* machine perforated; the holes are not of even depth, and some have been cut to a point. With regard to the Cape of Good Hope stamp, it may be that an obliterating bar of another pattern was introduced when the stamp was surcharged.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VIII.

DECEMBER, 1886.

No. 95.



THE first note of the Jubilee Year will be struck by the issue of ten new postage stamps on the morning of the first of January, 1887. On the 31st of December the new issue will be sent out to every Post Office in the Kingdom, and the public will be able to form its own opinion as to the merits or demerits of the stamps, though that is but of little real moment in comparison with the question of their satisfying the Post Office, the party most interested. At all events, a better day has been chosen for their appearance than that selected for the present unfortunate issue—the 1st of April, 1884. Anything more devoid of rhyme or reason than the grouping of the designs in this issue could scarcely be conceived. The One Penny and the Fourpence, the Threehalfpence and the Fivepence, the Twopence and the Sixpence, the Twopence Halfpenny and the Ninepence; and, lastly, the Threepence and the One Shilling, these latter in *hexagonal* frames! They were ridiculed by the public, regarded with wonder abroad, and after a short trial condemned by the Post Office officials at home. A Committee was then appointed, consisting of two officers of the Post Office, two from the stamp department of the Inland Revenue, with the Controller of the London Postal Department as Chairman. This Committee examined all those capable of giving information (amongst others the President of the Philatelic Society of London), and collected together a mass of valuable information, making their report to the Postmaster-General in the spring of last year. Some of the members also visited Paris, Malines, Berlin, and Vienna, to see the mode of manufacture of the French, Belgian, German, and Austrian stamps. No pains were spared by the Committee to collect all the information necessary to enable the authorities to

arrive at a decision. It remains now to see in what manner Messrs. De La Rue and Co. have performed their part of the business. We have always lauded the way in which this firm carries out the mechanical part of their work; the mode in which it is "turned out" is little sort of perfection. It is in the designs and colours that we have especially criticised their work. Anything worse than those of 1880 and 1884 could scarcely be produced, though doubtless they were hampered with too many requirements. It is impossible to crowd everyone's "hobbies" into a postage stamp; and very probably, had they been left more to themselves, they would have designed a better and less incongruous series. For our own part we are not friendly to the bastard style of anaglyptic engraving which finds favour with Messrs. De La Rue and Co., nor to the introduction of such heavy framing as is found in the Half-crown stamp. When a stamp has to be obliterated, especially when this is to be done with pen and ink, it is better that the stamp should not be *all* colour. The paper now used for postage stamps, when printed over, is not absorbent, and it is not always easy to see whether it is written over or not.

On one point we must congratulate the authorities. The secret of the new issue, though necessarily known to many of the inner circle of the Post Office and Inland Revenue Departments, besides being necessarily known to a number of *employés* in Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s establishment, has been so well kept that the designs and colours of the new series, which has been months in preparation, have not been divulged, nor will they be till the 31st. This is as it should be. The authorities have had a serious work before them, and were wise not to be hampered in the performance of it by the suggestions of outsiders and empirics. Still, rumour with its hundred tongues is not quite silent, and whispers tell us not to expect too much, or we shall be disappointed. The great question, as we said above, is whether the Post Office will appreciate the new issue, and be thoroughly satisfied with it. It has always struck us as being an anomaly that the postage stamps should be prepared by one administration for the use of another, which has nothing whatever to do with the preparation of them. Where postage stamps are now employed to do duty for receipts, &c., the Post Office pays over to the Inland Revenue Department a certain annual sum of money as a compensation. If any frauds are committed, such, for

instance, as forgery of a stamp used for a receipt, the loss would not fall on the Inland Revenue, but on the Post Office.

Let us hope, however, that the new series will prove satisfactory in every sense, and that no further changes will be made for many years to come; not only because continual change of postage stamps is to be deprecated, but we trust that the reign of Her Majesty will be so prolonged that for many years no alteration in the chief feature of the designs will be required.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—We have received a letter from that eminent Orientalist, M. Rodet, for which we express our acknowledgments in another part of the *Record*, pointing out one or two errors in the translation of the legend on the Afghan stamps, as given in our last number. He says that “Māhsōol” signifies “revenue” rather than “tax;” and that “chápá pā Khána” is not the true reading, but should be “chápárkhâna,” a purely Persian word signifying “Post-office.” In the Abdur Rahman stamps the first word, M. Rodet says, is not “tákht,” but “tkt” for “ticket,” a term frequently employed in India. This latter remark also applies to the outer inscription on the fiscal stamps, which should be read, “Ticket ö,” and not “Tikkäs.”

He also adds that the reckoning of 50 dinárs to 1 sháhi is the same calculation as is employed in Persia, “for the postage stamps of 1 franc (that is to say, 1 grán, or 20 sháhi) are marked 1000 dinárs.”

To follow this out to its consequences, the abássi would be equal to 20 centimes, and the Afghan rupee to 60 centimes—exactly equal in money value to 4 annas, or one-fourth of an Indian rupee.

British North Borneo.—We have the 2 cents, brown, with the altered inscription. The $\frac{1}{2}$ cent also comes to hand with the surcharge of “and Revenue” in black. It is said that the values of the 1883 type surcharged for revenue have been used postally. It is by no means impossible, but as no certain proofs of such user have come before us we have refrained from chronicling them.

Adhesive. 2 cents, chestnut-brown.

Burmah.—We have received a letter from Mr. Hynes, dated Mandalay, 17th November, entirely confirmatory of what we stated in our September number as a so-called postage stamp of Burmah. He says that “the Burmese never had any postal system or stamps. Letters were sometimes sent to outposts, but always by messengers who travelled the whole way.” He thinks the impression has

been taken from "one of the dies from which the coins are struck, of which there are several kicking about Mandalay."

Colombia (United States of).—We annex an engraving of a stamp of which all we know is derived from *Der Philatelist*. It seems to represent General Bolivar, and is printed in colour on coloured paper. These stamps exist both perforated and unperforated.



Adhesives. 5 centavos, dark blue on light blue; *unperforated*.
5 " " " " *perforated* 11.

Curacao.—A stamp of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents of the current type is announced as having been issued. We have also seen a Postal Union Card of 5 cents, with a stamp of the current type to the right, and the arms draped to the left. The inscription runs: BRIEFKAART UIT DE KOLONIE CURACAO.—(CARTE POSTALE DES ANTILLES NÉERLANDAISES) ALGEMEENE POSTVEREENIGING (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE), with the instructions in Dutch and French. There are five dotted lines for the address. A correspondent, holding a high appointment in the Post-office at Curaçao, informs us that it is intended for countries within 300 geographical miles. It is printed on double-faced card, pink outside and white inside.

Adhesive. $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents, yellow; *perforated* 14.
Post Card. 5 cents, red on pink.

Denmark. *Aalborg.*—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that for the somewhat "hackneyed" reason that some values were out of stock, the 3 and 5 öre of the old type have been re-issued and surcharged, in black, with a large figure **2**, and with $\frac{18}{8.86}$; the latter applied in the upper left angle of the stamp. A week later the 3 öre was issued surcharged with the figure, but not with the date. By thus employing the 3 öre too freely, this value became exhausted, in its turn, at the end of September, when it became necessary to surcharge the 5 öre with 3.

Adhesives. 2 öre on 3 öre, blue, *surcharged* 2 and 18.8.86.

2	"	5	"	red	"	"
2	"	3	"	blue	"	2.
3	"	5	"	red	"	3.

Horsens.—We also learn from the same source that the local post at Horsens has changed hands, and the old stock of stamps has been handed over by M. Bagger, the former proprietor, to M. Melgaard, who has established telephones, and has issued two stamps—one of 3 and the other of 10 öre—which may be used either for telephone or postage purposes. The stamps show the numeral of value on a solid upright oval ground, with a band round it, inscribed HORSENS TELEFON OG BYPOST. The whole is in a rectangle, the spandrels being filled in with vertical lines, and in each angle diagonally are the letters H. T. B. P. The impression is in colour, on white wove paper, and the stamps are perforated 12.

Adhesives. 3 öre, blue.
10 " red.

The old stamps of 3 öre, red, appear to have been surcharged, in black, with 5 and 10, and that these stamps have not been issued; but the new proprietor has surcharged some with a large numeral of "1" in green, and others have been surcharged by giving the oval a green ground, and the letters H. T. B. P. in green in the angles.

Adhesives. 1 on 3 öre, red, *surcharged in green.*
3 ,, 3 ,, ,, ,,

Dutch Indies.—We have a stamp of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents of the current type, printed on plain white wove paper, and perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$. An envelope of similar value has also come to hand, measuring 149×82 , of plain wove paper, with a stamp of similar design to the 10 cents of 1885.

Adhesive. $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, pearl grey.
Envelope. $12\frac{1}{2}$,, ,,

Germany.—The plague of locals seems to be spreading rapidly over Germany, and we have great doubts in our own minds whether we should chronicle all the rubbish which daily reaches us from every place where an enterprising party is found who is ready to start a parcels or letter delivery at lower rates than those charged by the Government. In our last number we chronicled the stamps of the local posts of Frankfort and Weisbaden, informing our readers that *Der Philatelist* reported others at Heidelberg, Apolda, Mannheim, and elsewhere. The offices at Apolda and Gladbach seem only to deliver parcels, and therefore we shall not give any account of the stamps issued in these towns; but we have to record letter and post-card delivery enterprises at Carlsruhe, Cologne, Dresden, Hamburg, Hanover, Heidelberg, Leipsic, Mannheim, Strasburg, and Stutgard, which we think will be enough for the present to satisfy the most ardent collectors of these locals.

Carlsruhe.—Two stamps have been issued. That of 1 pfennig shows a coat of arms on a shield, within an upright oval band, inscribed PRIVAT—BRIEF VERKEHR in the upper part, and KARLSRUHE in the lower part. Across the arms diagonally, on a plain tablet, is FIDELITAS. In the upper spandrels are ornaments, and in the lower the numeral of value, with PFENNIG in graduated capitals between. The 2 pfennig has the numeral of value on a shield, enclosed in a rectangular frame, superposed on an upright oval band, inscribed PRIVAT—BRIEF VERKEHR, and KARLSRUHE on a straight tablet crossing the lower part of the oval. The stamps are lithographed on plain white wove paper, and are not perforated.

Adhesives. 1 pfennig, chestnut-brown.
2 ,, light blue.

Cologne.—On the 11th November a stamp of 2 pfennig was issued very similar to the Frankfort stamp, the arms on a shield in the centre being enclosed in an upright oval band, inscribed PRIVAT—BRIEF—VERKEHR in the upper part, and KOELN A/ RH—in the lower. The numerals of value are in the lower spandrels, with

PFENNIG in graduated letters between. The stamp is lithographed on plain white wove paper, and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

A post card has also been issued, the stamp showing the arms on a shield within an upright oval above and below which is PFENNIG, and a large figure 2 printed over the arms. The card bears the inscription "Privat-brief-Beförderung—Cöln—An—Hier—Strasse und N^o," and is printed in black on buff.

Adhesive. 2 pfennig, blue.
Post Card. 2 " black on buff.

Dresden.—Besides an enterprise of E. GEUCKE & Co., which appears to be a Parcels Delivery Company doing business at Leipsic and Berlin also, and has issued stamps of 5, 10, 30, and 50 pfennig, there is another enterprise doing business under the name of HANSA for forwarding letters. This latter has, as we are informed by the Berlin journal, issued a stamp and a post card. The stamp shows the head of Saxony, with the inscription round it of PRIVAT-BRIEF-VERKEHR above; HANSA below, with STADTBRIEF and the value underneath. The stamp is lithographed on plain white wove paper, and is perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$. No description is given of the post card. *Adhesive.* 2 pfennig, orange-red.

Hamburg.—Adhesive stamps of 2 and 10 pfennig, and post cards of 2 pfennig, have been issued here. The design of the adhesive stamps shows an allegorical figure holding a caduceus in the left hand, while the right rests on a shield, bearing the numeral of value. On a horse-shoe shaped band is the inscription BRIEF-BEFÖRDERUNG, and at the foot on a curved scroll is HAMMONIA, under which is HAMBURG. PFENNIG is introduced in microscopic letters on each side of the centre figure. The impression is in colour on white, and the stamps are perforated.

The post card bears the legend "Briefbeförderung—Hammonia-Briefkarte—an—in—Hamburg—Strasse N^o.—Etage," within an ornamental border. In the right upper corner is the stamp showing a head within a pearly circle, about the upper part of which is a scroll, inscribed BRIEFBEOFÖRDERUNG. The numerals of value are on solid rectangular blocks in each angle, and between the upper ones is "Pfennige," and between the lower HAMBURG. The impression is in black on buff. There is another card without border with the legend in Gothic letters.

Adhesive Stamps. 2 pfennig, dark blue; perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.
 10 " red " $15\frac{1}{2}$.
Post Cards. 2 " black on buff, with border.
 2 " " without border.

Hanover.—Four stamps have been issued here all of the same design save the numeral of value. A head of Mercury is in a small circular band in the upper part, inscribed PRIVAT-STADT-BRIEF-EXPEDITION, and below is a plain disc with the numeral of value. In the upper part and two sides of the rectangular framing, is MERCUR. The stamps are lithographed on plain white wove paper, and perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

The post card has a stamp of 2 pfennig in the right upper corner, and bears the legend "Mercur-Karte—An—Hannover Wohnung—Absender." It is lithographed in dark brown on buff.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 pfennig, bright green.
	1½ „ dark green.
	2 „ dark brown.
	2½ „ light blue.
<i>Post Card.</i>	2 „ dark brown on buff.

Heidelberg.—Two stamps—one of 1 pfennig, and the other of 2 pfennig—have been issued, the first being, it is said, for open, and the other for closed, communications. The design of the 1 pfennig has the arms within an upright oval band inscribed in the upper part PRIVAT-BRIEF-VERKEHR, and in the lower HEIDELBERG, the numeral of value being in each of the lower angles, with PFENNIG in graduated letters between. In the 2 pfennig a large figure 2 is substituted for the arms in the centre. The stamps are lithographed on plain white paper.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 pfennig, black on white ; <i>imperfected.</i>
	2 „ „ <i>perforated</i> 11.

Leipsic.—A company which delivers letters within the town of Leipsic has issued two stamps, the framing of which is very similar to that of the one pfennig last described, and with the same inscription, except that LEIPZIG is substituted for Heidelberg. The centre shows the arms of the town. The stamps are lithographed in two colours—blue and yellow, and are perforated 15.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2 pfennig, blue and yellow.
	3 „ „ blue frame, yellow oval.

Mannheim.—A stamp of 2 pfennig with frame of similar design to that of the one pfennig of Heidelberg and with similar inscription—*mutatis mutandis*—has been issued. Two post cards have also been issued ; one of which has advertisements upon it, and is printed from a wood engraving.

<i>Adhesive.</i>	2 pfennig, black on white ; <i>perforated</i> 12½.
<i>Post Cards.</i>	„ „ yellowish-grey.
	„ „ straw.

Strasburg.—Stamps of 1 and 2 pfennig have been issued here with frames of similar design to the one pfennig of Heidelberg, having the arms of the town in the centre. They are, it is said, printed by zincography, as also is the post card, which, in addition to the stamp in the right upper angle, has a sketch of the cathedral in the left. The inscription is STRASSBURG PRIVAT STADT-POST—CORRESPONDENZKARTE—AU, IN STRASSBURG INNERHALB DER STADTUMWALLUNG. The impression is in black on buff.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 pfennig, red ; <i>unperforated.</i>
	2 „ „ blue „
<i>Post Card.</i>	2 „ „ black on buff.


Stuttgart.—The design of these locals shows the arms on a shield within a circular band inscribed PRIVAT—STADT POST in the upper part and STUTTGART in the lower. In the spandrels are the numerals of value, and at the foot of the stamp the value in full

on a straight tablet. The stamps are lithographed on white paper and perforated 13½.

A post card has also been issued with a stamp of similar design, and the following inscription all within an ornamental frame: PRIVAT—STADT POSTSTUTTGART—AU—IN—WOHNUNG and ABSENDER.

Envelopes in two sizes have also been issued, bearing a stamp of 3 pfennig of the same design as the adhesive.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 pfennig, canary ; perforated 13½.
	2 " brown "
	3 " French blue "
	10 " red "
<i>Post Card.</i>	2 " brown on buff.
<i>Envelopes.</i>	3 " French blue on azure laid, ordinary size.
	3 " " lilac wove, large size.

Gibraltar.—The first instalment of the permanent issue has come to hand. Probably the whole series has been sent to its destination, but the other values will only appear as the old provisional stock is exhausted. The Queen's head is in an upright pointed oval band inscribed GIBALTAR in the upper part and TWOPENCE HALFPENNY in the lower. In the spandrels are rosaces. The impression is on  CA paper, and the perforation 14.

In the one penny the Queen's head is on a ground of horizontal lines, in a circle broken at six points. Above, on a straight tablet, is GIBALTAR, and below ONE PENNY in coloured block letters on a plain ground. In the spandrels are rosaces and other conventional ornaments.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 penny, pink.
	2½ " blue.

Great Britain.—We have only just seen *a copy of the registration envelope, size H, with the insurance notice printed on the back in blue. The notice is *verbatim* the same as that on the plasters affixed on the back of the old stock.

Registration Envelope. 2 pence, blue, with notice on back.

Grenada.—We have received the fourpence revenue stamp surcharged POSTAGE, and with 1d. in the same way as the three halfpence described by us last month. With regard to this latter some of the stamps show the word POSTAGE upside down.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 penny on 4 pence revenue, orange overprinted with fourpence in green, surcharged 1d. POSTAGE, and in black.
	1 penny on 1½ pence revenue, orange overprinted three halfpence in green, surcharged POSTAGE upside down and 1d.

Guatemala.—A correspondent informs us that the stock of 1 centavo of the new issue is all but exhausted, and the 2 centavos will be provisionally utilised to supply the want, as the government does not appear desirous of ordering any fresh stock. In fact it expected to have a series engraved on steel, whereas it has been supplied with a showy lithographed set.

Madagascar.—Fresh values with a new impressed stamp have reached us from Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. Thanks to philatelic wants, the work seems to go on merrily at Antananarivo.

We have now seven values—1d., 1½d., 2d., 3d., 4½d., 8d., and 9d.—all of the same design as the last issue. The hand stamp has been changed, and now shows the royal arms within two concentric circles, between which, in the upper part, is BRITISH, and in the lower part ANTANANARIVO. Above the arms, within the inner circle, is CONSULAR, and MAIL underneath. The impression of the hand-stamp is in black. The stamps are rouletted up the sides on a line of colour, and are all gummed at one or other of the top corners.

1 penny, pink and black, surcharged in black.

1½ pence

2

3

4½

8

9

New Caledonia.—In the *Timbre-Poste* for October last an engraving was given of a hand-stamp consisting of a plain circle, within which were the words POSTES—ART. 46—10^c. in three lines. The stamp was applied to a notice by post from the *Direction générale de l'enregistrement des domaines et du timbre*, and our contemporary was uncertain whether it franked the notice or whether it signified a charge of 10 c. for the addressee. We have before us a similar stamp, save that the circle enclosing the inscription is pearled instead of plain. Our correspondent informs us that the Article referred to is contained in a law passed in 1878, and that the stamp is employed solely for franking notices emanating from the office above mentioned. The impression is in black.

Official Stamp. 10 centimes, black.

It appears that while all the surcharging was about, a few stamps of 1 franc of the 1877 issue remaining in stock were surcharged in black with 5 centimes of the same type as that first employed.

Adhesive. 5 c. on 1 f., 1877, bronze-green, surcharged black; *unperforated*.

Peru.—In consequence, it is said, of thefts committed during the war, and for the purpose of utilising the stock in hand of envelopes of the issue 1st January, 1875, the authorities have adopted the mode of applying a handstamp in blue on the re-issue. Within a single lined tranverse oval is the representation of an envelope inscribed LIMA, 1886, in two lines, with laurel branches at the sides, and a sun rising behind. On a scroll above is CORREOS DEL PERU, and on another scroll below EMISSION HABILITADO. This stamp has been applied to all the values of the series except the 5 centavos, which has not come to hand.



Envelopes. 2 centavos, bronze-green on orange-yellow laid.

10 " red on white laid.

20 " violet on white wove.

50 " carmine on white lined with muslin.

We give the 10 centavos on white laid on the authority of the *Timbre-Poste*, as we do not know it except as on white wove and straw colour laid.

A correspondent informs us that the Philatelic Society of Lima are about to publish a catalogue of Peruvian stamps in French, which will comprise (1) a full description of all the stamps, envelopes, and post cards, and all the varieties of surcharge; (2) notes, copies, of all official documents, &c.; (3) a description of the various forgeries. Every care has been taken to make it accurate. We regret, however, that there will be no woodcuts except of the triangular surcharges, of which the Society only recognises four varieties, which our correspondent describes as:

No. 1. PERU in small letters; angles closed; inner frame double; small rectangles between the frames empty.

No. 2. Same as No. 1, except that the inner frame is single.

No. 3. PERU in large letters; inner frame single; small rectangles filled up.

No. 4. PERU large letters; angles broken; inner frame single; rectangles empty.

The 5 and 10 centavos of the ordinary issue have been surcharged by the following offices: Huacho, Casma, Eten, Pura, Paita, Huaraz, Yca, Pisco, Chala, Mollendo, Chiclayo, Pasco; with the following doubtful: Chachapoyas, Huancane, Huancayo, and Lomas. The ordinary and the provisional have been surcharged at Arequipa and Moquegua; the provisional only at Puno and Cuzco, and perhaps Huancavelica.

Rajpeepla.—From official sources we learn that the government stamps are now used throughout this State, and the remaining stock of 1880 stamps has been destroyed.

Straits Settlements.—*Perak.*—In September last we chronicled, on the authority of the *Ill. Br. Journal*, the 4 cents ochre-brown, surcharged in black, with 2 CENTS PERAK. Mr. Campbell



informs us that, under date of November 1st, he received intelligence from an official source on the spot that no such stamps exist. We have in fact every reason to believe that they are "bogus."

We annex an illustration of one of the surcharges chronicled in our last number. The printer has made *only* three varieties, the most common one consisting of the *One* being upside down. Perak appears to us to be a more fruitful country so far food for the amateurs of surcharges is concerned.

Tonga.—Since we introduced the stamps of these islands to our readers last month we find that the portrait is that of King George, whose patronymic is Tubon. He does not govern as an absolute king, but is assisted by a council chosen from his people. He is now a man of nearly seventy years of age, and Miss Gordon Cumming describes him as a fine man of six feet two inches. He dresses in the uniform of a general.

Turkey.—On the 13th December the Turkish post at Constantinople ran short of stamps of 10 paras. A provisional issue, to prepay the Newspapers, was consequently made by bisecting the 20 paras, rose, diagonally, and surcharging each half with “10” in black.

Adhesive. 10 paras on half 20 paras, rose, surcharged in black.

United States.—A correspondent sends us an extract from a newspaper with intelligence from Washington, dated November 29th, that the new postage stamp of 2 cents, prepared by Tiffany and Co. of New York, is nearly ready, and will be put in circulation about January next. It will, it is said, be one of the handsomest specimens issued by the department. The design will correspond with that of the 2 cents envelope, inasmuch as it will show the head of Washington embossed on a blue ground.

We have received a new size of the 2 cents envelope—131 × 106—on white laid paper, watermarked U.S. in monogram; also the “extra letter” size in white and straw, and the “commercial” size in white.

<i>Envelopes.</i>	2 cents, brown on white ;	<i>square shape, wmk. U.S.</i>
2	“	<i>extra letter</i>
2	“	<i>straw</i>
2	“	<i>white commercial</i>

Our readers may possibly have noticed, in our “Notes and Queries” of last month, the mention of a novel obliteration. Another similar specimen has also been sent us by another correspondent. And now a third comes from Boston, but with the small break in the two middle lines filled in with the figure “7.” The correspondent who sends us this informs us that it is “a new patent by which the contents of a mail are sorted out (?) and cancelled mechanically in a much shorter space of time than it could possibly be done by hand.” The letters appear to pass to the cancelling part of the machine by a travelling endless band. The Postal Department in the United States is, it is said, about to adopt these machines throughout, and the machine is also on trial by the Post Office in this country.

The date stamp on the Boston letter showed 6 p.m., and the figure “7” in the cancelling stamp denoted that it was affixed by No. 7 machine in the Boston Post Office after the 6 p.m. collection.

West Australia.—The stock of postage stamps of one penny having become exhausted, the Postmaster-General notified that after the 25th October last telegraph stamps of one penny might be used in lieu of the ordinary postage stamps. We have received a stamp so employed. If we mistake not, the stamp has been postally used before, though without authority; the use now, however, is authorised by the Postmaster-General.

Adhesive. 1 penny, straw; *telegraph stamp used postally.*

A PROOF-SHEET OF THE TWOPENCE LAUREATED,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R.A.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

A GREAT deal of attention has been devoted of late years to the reconstruction of plates or sheets of the early stamps of New South Wales and Tasmania; and thanks to the increased supplies of these stamps which energetic collectors with long purses have succeeded in unearthing, and thanks also to the fact that local collectors (and European dealers too) are becoming aware that pairs and groups of certain stamps are more valuable before than after the intervention of the scissors, I believe that most of the problems as to plates, re-engraving, &c., have been satisfactorily solved, and the relative positions of the varieties of type accurately determined.

Some day we may hope that collectors in distant lands will not only abstain from snipping out the best specimens of groups, and separating the others to exchange singly, but will also send home, by Book or Parcel Post, envelopes or covers entire with the stamps on them, and then some questions as to the relative order in which certain varieties were issued will also be determinable. In the meantime I have the good fortune to be able to offer a piece of evidence upon one of these (I think, still) moot points which I hope may be of service.

That well-known philatelist, "the veriest tyro," is aware by this time that there are, if not three plates, at all events three distinct types of the Twopence, New South Wales, with laureated head; viz., the rough type with *stars* in the corners; the finely-engraved type with *asterisks* in the corners; and the inferior type with similar corners to the second, but so-called *solid* background.

There can be little doubt which of these was the third in order. The last-named is found not only on the unwatermarked paper on which alone the other two are to be met with, but it is also, and more commonly, printed on the watermarked paper which we are taught did not come into use till 1854, and which continued in constant use for some years later. It is, I believe, still a question whether, of the other two, the fine or the rough plate was the earlier.

The dates of issue of the various values of this laureated series have long been known to collectors, obtained from undoubted official sources; and we thus know that the first of the set was the 2d., issued in July, 1851. It seems always to have been taken for granted that this was the roughly-engraved type, with stars in the corners; partly, no doubt, from its being the rarest, and partly also from the roughness of its execution, and from its differing in the design of the corners from all its companions. Of course, this was merely conjecture; but in the absence of any evidence one way or the other, the matter has hardly been discussed, in print at all events.

A short time back a correspondent in a distant colony was kind enough to send me, amongst other things, a portion of a sheet of the finely-engraved type, containing thirty-nine out of the fifty varieties of which the whole

sheet is composed. All the specimens were *unused*, but it was evident that they all belonged to the same identical sheet, and, although that painful propensity I have alluded to above had caused a previous owner to separate all but a single pair one from the other, it was also evident that they were arranged in their proper order. For although *unused*, as I have said, the stamps were not unobliterated, but, as it seemed at first sight, the sheet had been scribbled over, as if to cancel the stamps. A closer examination showed that this was not so, but that a memorandum had been written upon it, which could be deciphered as follows: "51/6960. *Approved. See Governor-General's Minute on the Back.*"

This looked interesting. There was no apparent date, but it was to be hoped that, in spite of the gaps in the sheet, there might be sufficient of the "Governor-General's Minute" still visible "on the back" to show when this impression from the plate was "approved." I accordingly detached the stamps carefully from a sheet of very thick cartridge paper on which they were mounted, and on rearranging them had the satisfaction of reading, "*Approved by my minute on 51/6960 of this date. G. W. K. [?] 17th July, 1851.*" The only letters missing are the "y" of "by," part of the "n" of "on," and the "e" and part of the "t" of "date;" the initials also are not very clear, but it would probably not be difficult to find out who was Governor-General of New South Wales at the time.* The date at all events is quite clear, and in the presence of a signed and dated proof impression of the plate, I think we may safely conclude that the first of the laureated heads was the finely-engraved Twopence.

I have only to add that the impression is in a grey or slaty-blue tint, in which I think the majority of the clearest impressions of this type are found, and is on almost white paper.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE second meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on the 26th November, 1886. In the unavoidable absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. C. N. Biggs took the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the correspondence. He then presented to the meeting a list of the various replies received from members in answer to the cards he sent out asking for their opinion on the proposed changes as regards the place and time for holding future meetings. It was at once seen that a large majority were in favour of the alterations recommended by the Committee. The Secretary therefore moved that article 20 of the Society's statutes be amended, and that it should now read as follows:

"Art. 20. Meetings are held in London, generally on alternate Fridays during the season, at such a date, time, and place as the Committee may appoint, of which four days' previous notice shall be given by post."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. W. B. Thornhill, and carried unanimously. The next business of the meeting was to take into consideration the advisability of altering the present rate of subscription. After a prolonged discussion, and the defeat of several propositions which

* Sir Charles A. Fitzroy was Governor of New South Wales in July, 1851. We have made enquiries from the Agent-General, Sir Saul Samuel, as to the initials G. W. K., but nothing in the office seems to throw any light upon the question as to whom they belong.—Ed.

were brought forward, the following amendment, proposed by the Assistant-Secretary, and seconded by Mr. Biggs, was successfully carried :

"That the subscription of members living in London or twelve miles round be a guinea, and that of country members unaltered."

Article 14 of the Society's statutes will for the future therefore read as follows :

"Art. 14. The annual subscription of members living in London or twelve miles round is one guinea, and for corresponding and country members ten shillings."

Mr. A. W. Chambers gave notice that he should move that the following addition be made to article 14 at the next meeting :

"Town members may commute their subscription on payment of ten guineas and become life members ; and corresponding and country members on payment of five guineas."

The Secretary then read a paper by Major Evans, entitled "A Proof-Sheet of the Twopence Laureated New South Wales,"* showing which variety of this value was the first issued. On the proposition of Mr. Biggs, seconded by Mr. A. H. Wilson, the thanks of the meeting was unanimously voted to Major Evans for his highly interesting and valuable paper. This concluded the business of the day.

The third meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, December 10th, 1886, at 7.30 p.m.

The Vice-President having taken the chair, the Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. The correspondence read by the Secretary included a letter from Mr. Shepherd, resigning his membership of the Society on the grounds that he derived no benefit from such membership. The Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Shepherd accepting his resignation with regret, and in connection with the cause alleged for such resignation, the Vice-President desired to remind the members present that the delay in the production of the Society's new list of the stamps of Australia had been due to the fact that it was deemed expedient to refer the list for final revision by the President and Vice-President ; and that as they had jointly been engaged upon the subject of this revision up to the present time, no portion of the new list had as yet gone to the publishers. The difficulties in the way of adequately illustrating the work had also been a cause of delay. The Vice-President expressed confident hopes that publication would take place before the close of the present season. The Secretary also read a letter from Mr. F. R. Ginn, desiring to be placed in nomination for election as a member of the Society ; but as no members had either proposed or seconded the candidate, who had, moreover, failed to comply with Rule 4 of the Society's Statutes, the Secretary was instructed to reply to the application, referring to the provisions of Rules 3 and 4 respectively.

In connection with this subject the Assistant Secretary then proposed, and the Secretary seconded, a resolution to further amend Rule 3 of the Statutes, so that in future it should read as follows :

"Article 3. Candidates for admission must be proposed and seconded by members of the Society, and elected by a majority of three-fourths of those present. The names of such candidates, together with the names of their proposer and seconder in each case, must be sent in to the Secretary at least ten days before the meeting at which they are to come up for election ; and the Secretary in forwarding the notices of such meeting to the members, shall notify the names of such candidates and of their supporters, and the fact that they are awaiting election. It is desirable that candidates, before being proposed, should be introduced as visitors at one of the meetings."

This resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Chambers then brought forward his resolution, of which notice had been given at the previous meeting, to add to Rule 14 of the Society's Statutes the following words :

* The paper above-mentioned will be found in the present number of the *Record*.

"It shall be lawful for town members, on a payment of ten guineas, and for country and corresponding members, on a payment of five guineas, to commute thereby all future annual subscriptions, and become life members of the Society. Provided, however, that any country member who may have so commuted his future subscriptions by virtue of this article shall, on coming to reside within the radius which may for the time being be fixed by the Society as defining the qualification of a town member, be liable to a further payment of five guineas, or to a future annual subscription of ten shillings and sixpence."

The above resolution was seconded by the Secretary, and carried unanimously. The Society's already revised lists of the stamps of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island respectively were then read through and confirmed. The next meeting of the Society was (owing to the usual Friday being Christmas Eve) fixed for Wednesday, the 22nd December next.

DINNER TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE annual dinner of the London Philatelic Society took place on December 16th at the Holborn Restaurant. On this occasion the members were the guests of Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., the Vice-President, and a most enjoyable evening was passed. About thirty members and one or two guests were present, and Mr. Tapling's hospitality was evidently greatly appreciated. After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Tapling proposed "Success to the Philatelic Society," coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., President of the Society.

After a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Tapling mentioned the fact that this was the oldest Philatelic Society in the world, and referred briefly to the recent alterations in the rules, &c., which he hoped would have the effect of securing a larger attendance of members at the meetings, and thus of increasing the sphere of usefulness of the Society among collectors. He went on to answer a criticism sometimes made, to the effect that little or nothing of the results of the work and accumulated knowledge of the Society is available to any but the town members. He added, "It is quite true that great delay has taken place in the publication of the first part of the Society's work on the stamps of the Colonies of Great Britain; viz., the stamps of the Australian Colonies. It arose from certain investigations into the first issues of New South Wales having been entrusted to myself and the President, and it is only within the last week that we have at length obtained the information, which we hope will enable us to lay before you something like an exhaustive article on the intricate questions connected with the 'Sydney' stamps. We thought it better to delay publication rather than write an incomplete article, but I have now every reason to hope that the catalogue of the stamps of the Australian Colonies will be published early next spring." (Applause.) Having referred to some of the difficulties the Society had to encounter in consequence of the limited number of large collections at present at its service, he quoted the remark of a foreign friend, which created much amusement, that the London Society seemed "largely to consist of eminent philatelists without collections." He concluded by proposing the toast, which was most enthusiastically received. Mr. Philbrick, who was very warmly received, remarked that though the alteration in the rules of the Society prevented him now from placing his chambers at its service as before, still the Society might count on his doing anything that lay in his power to forward its interests. (Applause.) In the course of a most interesting speech, which was frequently applauded, and of which it is to be regretted that reproduction is impossible, Mr. Philbrick referred to the collecting and collection of bygone days, and made several remarks on the great strides with which Philately as a science has advanced. He concluded by thanking the members for the way in

which the toast had been received and associated with his name, and said that though he and other members no longer had collections, still any information or knowledge they possessed would always be most willingly placed at the disposal of the Society. (Cheers.)

The other toasts were "The Dealers," proposed by Mr. Castle, and responded to by Messrs. Wilson and Gibbons; and "The Visitors," proposed by Dr. Viner, and responded to by Mr. A. Philbrick. Mr. Gibbons briefly alluded to some of the difficulties that dealers have to contend with. The remarks of Mr. Castle and Mr. Wilson, no doubt through diffidence in the presence of such a representative assembly, were almost inaudible, but they were understood to be of a mutually complimentary character. Mr. Westoby next proposed the health of the Chairman, who had the interests of the Society so much at heart, and alluded to the fact of the Society having now for the first time a representative in the House of Commons. Mr. Tapling, in replying, expressed the pleasure it gave him to meet the members of the Society, and proposed the healths of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary. Mr. Bacon, who was enthusiastically received, briefly responded. Some capital songs and recitations were given during the evening by Mr. V. L. Tapling, and a very pleasant gathering came to a conclusion about eleven o'clock.

Notes and Queries.

C. H. B.—The difference between the dies of the halfpenny newspaper stamps is principally noticeable in the arabesques between the head and the upper part of the frame.

We have no notion whether any changes will be made in the Colonial stamps. One or other is always changing. Our work would be much reduced were it not so.

F. H. NOUMEA.—We do not think that the letters you mention making NEW SOUTH WALES, are a speciality peculiar to the square stamps of eight pence. The printing of the stamps in that colony has not always been conducted with the greatest care, and stamps are frequently found with a portion of the watermarked legend which was on the margin of the paper. We have made enquiries from a member of the Philatelic Society who has devoted special attention to Colonial stamps, and he has met with frequent examples of what you describe.

M. RODET.—We are very much obliged to you for your communication. We are not too proud to sit at the feet of Gamaliel, though he may not spare us in charging us, in company with other philatelic publications, with being *gobe-mouches*. We are sorry not to have had the advantage of seeing the article in the *Bulletin* of the French Society to which reference is made. It may possibly be thought strange, but it is no less the fact that we have found it exceedingly difficult to get inscriptions in some of the *patois* languages of India translated. Very few can read Divany or Divanagri, and fewer still seem to know anything about the relative values of the coinage in India.

NOTICE.

WE defer the publication of the present number till the evening of the 31st, in order to be able to annex a description of the new series of English stamps, which will be only shown to the Press on the afternoon of that day.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VIII.

JANUARY, 1887.

No. 96.



THE publishers of the *Philatelic Record*, in response to a general request on the part of their subscribers, present a portrait of Mr. Maitland Burnett as a frontispiece to the eighth volume. To those who have had the advantage of knowing Mr. Burnett personally, the gratification of possessing an admirable likeness of him will be manifest; and to those who have not enjoyed that pleasure, we will endeavour to introduce him, and to point out in a few words how much philately in England owes to him for the loving labour he took in its promotion.

Mr. Maitland Burnett is the head of a very ancient Scottish family, for centuries past having had its home in Peeblesshire, of which county he is a justice of the peace. His philatelic beginnings were somewhat similar to those of many other collectors, but they date back to an early period in the history of stamp collecting; for it was in the year 1859, when a youth of fifteen at school at Frankfort-on-the-Main, that he was first attacked with the symptoms of stamp-acquisitiveness. These developed themselves in the formation of a collection of all such stamps as fell in his way—a collection which, on his return to England in the following year, he presented, no doubt with all becoming pride, to his young sister. More serious occupations then diverted his attention into other channels, and until the year 1874 he was a great traveller, and stamp collecting never occupied his thoughts. On his return home in 1874, while searching for a book in the library of his father's home in Scotland, he stumbled upon the old collection, which he found had in the interval failed to receive any additions save a magnificent set of Hamburg Locals. The sight of the book, however, stirred up old recollections and

brought back memories of former days, and he proposed to take it back with him to London, and see what he could do towards supplying what was wanted. To his surprise, when he began to make enquiries for stamps, he discovered that he had been a philatelic Rip Van Winkle; that though he had slept and never dreamed or heard of stamps or catalogues, yet it was not because such things did not exist, nor because the stamp world had not been moving on. He awoke to find that there were dealers in stamps, and that these had a very appreciable money value; and more, that a literature in connexion with them had sprung into existence, in which, when introduced to it, he became deeply interested. He soon was transformed into an enthusiastic collector, and gradually built up a collection that obtained a considerable reputation amongst the great collectors—not by purchasing collections, which the means at his command did not enable him to do, but by laboriously picking up specimens here and there, a mode which we think constitutes one of the principal charms of collecting.

In one of his searches after stamps at the shop of a dealer in the city he encountered the late Señor V. G. Ysasi, who was there with a similar object, and by him was induced to become a member of the Philatelic Society.

In January, 1879, Mr. Wilson, who had just succeeded to the stamp business of his friend the late Mr. Pemberton, projected the *Philatelic Record*, the first number of which was published in February, 1879. Mr. Wilson showed this first essay to Mr. Burnett, who, seeing that there was room for improvement, offered to assist in the production of the second number, which, as well as the succeeding ones, were mostly written and entirely edited by him. In March he made an arrangement with the Philatelic Society, whereby a certain space was reserved in the *Record* for the publication of the Society's proceedings, and here we may observe that this is the sole connexion between the *Record* and the Society. The responsibility of any opinions expressed in this magazine, and of any statements made in it, rests entirely with the editor.

But it was in the year 1880—the second year of its publication—that the *Record* really emerged from its childhood. The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* and the *Philatelist* had both been discontinued, while the *Philatelical Journal*, after a fitful life consequent on the illness of Mr. Pemberton and other causes, had ceased to exist, and nothing worthy of the name of a

philatelic paper had taken their places. Sundry well-wishers urged Mr. Burnett to make the *Record* the usual farrago of cuttings and *facetiae*, interspersed with twaddle addressed to juveniles about keeping their stamps clean, &c., such as the small magazines then current drivelled about during the two or three months of their existence. He was told that unless the *Record* was kept down to the level of the small-boy collector, it might interest a dozen or so of philatelists, but must inevitably prove a failure, and share the fate of its predecessors. The publishers left the question entirely in his hands; and taking a calm review of the state of philatelic matters in England, he thought there was room for the establishment of a magazine devoted to the subject as a science, and after assuring himself of the support of Major Evans, Mr. Campbell, and other philatelic friends, he determined to endeavour to make it worthy the attention of advanced collectors, and occupy what appeared to be a vacant place. How far he succeeded during the nearly seven years that he occupied the editorial chair our readers can judge for themselves.

But his work as a philatelist was not confined to his labours as a collector or as the editor of the *Record*. In the year 1879 he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Philatelic Society, of which Mr. Philbrick had then lately been chosen President, on the resignation of Sir Daniel Cooper. The attendance at the meetings, for the holding of which he opened his own chambers, was scanty, and things were going on anything but smoothly. Essentially a man of order, he set himself to inaugurate a better state of things, and the effects of his vigorous hand were soon seen by the fresh vitality imparted to the Society. Solid work was undertaken, persevered in, and carried through. The assistance rendered by him to the authors of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain* was of inestimable benefit to them in bringing the work to a successful termination; but a short time after he earned the gratitude of the Society in a still more especial manner. On disposing of his collection, the President of the Society resigned, and it may fairly be said that it was owing entirely to the solicitations of Mr. Burnett that he was induced to reconsider his determination and to consent to remain, and continue to the Society the *prestige* of a name known throughout the philatelic world. In recognition of the valuable services rendered to the Society by Mr. Burnett, he was, in January, 1883,

presented by his colleagues with a piece of plate bearing an appropriate inscription.

Early accustomed to travel, and free from family ties which might keep him at home, he determined, after disposing of his collection, to quit England for a more lengthened period than ordinary; and in November, 1885, he took leave of the subscribers to the *Record*, and so soon as he saw that the Secretaryship of the Philatelic Society would fall into good hands, resigned his post. Here we take leave of him for the present, and on behalf of ourselves and brother philatelists wish him with affectionate regards many years of happiness and enjoyment.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—Each new lot that comes to hand serves to upset theories, though it may add to our knowledge. We have now before us the three values at present current at Peshawar, purchased at the post office there on the 23rd December last. The prices at the post office were: 5 annas 4 pies for the stamps of 1 abasi, and 10 annas 8 pies for those of 2 abasi. It is clear, therefore, that the rupee consists of 3 abasi; but it is not clear what an Indian rupee is worth at Peshawar. We believe that it loses nearly one-half of its nominal value. But the colours of the stamps in use at Peshawar are not easy of explanation. The 1 abasi is in carmine, on white laid lined paper; the 2 abasi in red, on yellow laid; and the rupee in brownish-red, on white laid lined.

1 abasi, carmine on white laid lined.


2 „ red on yellow laid.

1 rupee, brownish-red on white laid lined.

Barbadoes.—The Postal Union card of three halfpence, of the type of December, 1881, is now printed in mauve.

Postal Union Card.—1½ pence, mauve on buff.

Bermuda.—The colour of the One Penny has been somewhat modified, as it is now lilac-rose.

Adhesive. 1 penny, lilac-rose, perf. 14; watermark  C A.

British Bechuanaland.—We have received the One Shilling, green, of the Cape of Good Hope, watermarked with “Foul Anchor,” surcharged similarly to those chronicled by us some months since.

Adhesive. 1 shilling, green; surcharged in black.

British North Borneo.—In addition to the 2 cents, described in our last as having appeared with the altered inscription, the 4, 8, and 10 cents have also been issued with the same inscription.

The *Timbre-Poste* announces the 1 cent, orange, perforated 11½.

Adhesives. 1 cent, orange; perforated 11½.

4	„	pink	„	14; altered inscription.
8	„	green	„	„
10	„	blue	„	„

Messrs. Whitfield, King, & Co. send us the 4 and 8 cents of the unaltered type surcharged in black respectively with 3 and 5 cents, the numerals being in block except the fourth stamp on the third row of the 3 cents, which is in ordinary type; the word CENTS is in all cases in Roman capitals.

Adhesives. 3 cents on 4 cents, pink; original type.

5 „ 8 cents, green „

Ceylon.—The Postal Union card, so long announced as about to be issued, has now come to hand, and is of the type of the 10 cents. The impression is in dark blue.

Although we announced the “15 CENTS” on 16 cents, orange-yellow, a twelvemonth since, it has only lately come into use.

Postal Union Card.—5 cents, dark blue on light buff.

Egypt.—The 20 paras, 1 and 2 piastres, unpaid letter stamps, are now on plain unwatermarked paper.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.—20 paras, vermilion-red on plain paper.

1	piastre	„	„
2	„	„	„

French Colonies.—*Reunion.*—The *Timbre-Poste* publishes a copy of the decree, dated the 20th May last, authorising the surcharges described in our July number. From the decree it appears that the number was limited to 80,000 stamps, 54,000 surcharged with .05 c., and 26,000 with 20 c.

German Locals.—In our last number we think we gave our readers a surfeit of these recent inventions; but we can assure them that it was the cream. In a short time every petty stamp dealer in Germany will have a stamp, a card, and an obliterating hand-stamp, which will enable him to supply collectors *ad libitum*, who may be willing to encumber themselves with such things. The last contributions we have received come from such sources, and we feel that it is time for us to endeavour to “draw the line somewhere,” for three reasons, which appear to us to be good: First, to avoid exhausting our own patience and that of our readers; secondly, lest we might advertise the wares of speculators, by calling attention to them; and thirdly, because we desire to reserve our chronicle for reporting legitimate postal issues.

Taking up the issues already chronicled, we now supply some additional information, gathered more especially from the pages of our Berlin, Brussels, and Dresden contemporaries.

We should say that there are several towns, where Parcels

Delivery Companies have been established which have issued stamps varying in value from 5 to 50 pfennig; but these we have refrained from chronicling.

Dresden.—Besides the 2 pf., orange-red, mentioned in our last, there are two other values—1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pf. The perforation of these stamps is not $12\frac{1}{2}$, as given by the *Deutsche Phil. Zeitung*, but $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives. 1 pfennig, French blue; *perf.* $11\frac{1}{2}$.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ „ bright green „
2 „ orange-red „ and *imperf.*

A card of 2 pf. has also been issued, of which there are two types. The card bears the inscription DEUTSCHE PRIVAT-POST HANSA—CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE—AN—DRESDEN—STADT-THIEL. The impression is in red on coloured card.

Card. 2 pfennig, red on yellow; type I.

2 „ „ orange; type II.

Hamburg.—We believe that the measurement of the *Deutsche Phil. Zeitung* is equally in fault with these stamps, and that the perforation of the 2 pf. is $11\frac{1}{2}$, and that of the 10 pf. $14\frac{1}{2}$. The stamps of 2 pf. have been issued with the word STADTBRIEF substituted for HAMBURG, and the post cards with HAMMONIA for HAMBURG, no doubt with a view of making them available in Altona, Bremen, and Brunswick, where they are current.

Adhesive. 2 pf., dark blue, altered type; *perf.* $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Post Card. 2 pf., black on buff, altered type.

Hanover.—These stamps, we find by examination, are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, and not $12\frac{1}{2}$. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ pf. was issued subsequently to the other three. The history appears to be, that the company, finding itself short of stock on the 9th December, issued the 1, 2, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pf. unperforated, together with one of 15 pf. and a $1\frac{1}{2}$ pf., made by surcharging in violet the remainder of the perforated stock of 1 pf. with " $\frac{1}{2}$." On the 15th December the definitive stamp of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pf. was issued, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives. 1 pfennig, bright green; *imperf.*

2 „ brown „
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ „ blue „
15 „ black „
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ „ on 1 pf., bright green; *perf.* $11\frac{1}{2}$.

A "Merkur-Brief" of 3 pfennig has also been issued, measuring 144×113 mm., perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, and inscribed MERCUR-BRIEF—AN—HANNOVER—WOHNUNG—ABSENDER. The impression is in violet on white.

Letter Card. 2 pfennig, violet on white.

Heidelberg.—It appears that there are two types of the 1 pfennig, *imperf.* In the first of these the lion has five claws, and in the second only three; and a third type has since appeared, *perforated* 11, in which the lion has five claws, but the ovals containing the figure of value are smaller, and the ornaments in the angles are different. Another type of the 2 pf. has also been issued with a larger numeral in the centre, and small

numerals in ovals in the lower angles, the type first issued having ornaments only in the lower angles.

A card has been issued, in form like a reply card, with advertisements on two faces, and a stamp of 2 pf., of a different design to that of the adhesives, showing a lion on an upright solid oval ground, enclosed by a band, inscribed HEIDELBERG, and intercepted near the foot by a straight tablet, inscribed PFENNIG. The numerals of value are in small ovals in the lower spandrels, and the others are filled in with ornamentation.

The entire series is therefore :

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 pfennig, black, 1st Type ; <i>imperforate</i> .
1	" " 2nd Type "
2	" " 1st Type "
1	" " 3rd Type ; <i>perforated</i> 1l.
2	" " 2nd Type "
<i>Card.</i>	2 " " on green.

Another company, called the "Mercur," has also been established, and issued five stamps on the 1st November last—1 pfennig for circulars, 2 pfennig for letters, 3 pfennig for the suburbs of Neuenheim and Schlierbach, 5 pfennig for express letters, and 10 pfennig for registered letters. The design of the stamp shows the numerals of value on a solid upright oval ground, surrounded by a band, inscribed PRIVAT BRIEFBEFORDERUNGS ANSTALT in the upper part, and MERCUR in the lower part. The stamps are lithographed in colour on plain white paper, and perforated 11½.

A card has also been issued with a stamp of similar design to the adhesives, bearing the inscription PRIVAT BRIEF BEFORDERUNGS ANSTALT—MERCUR—AN, and four dotted lines for the address.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 pfennig, French blue ; <i>perf.</i> 11½.
2	" " red "
3	" " " "
5	" " green "
10	" " orange "
<i>Card.</i>	2 " " black on buff

Leipsic.—A single and a reply card were issued with stamps of 2 pfennig of the design described last month, and inscribed PRIVAT-POST—LEIPSIG—AN—IN, with four lines for the address. The impression was on double-faced card, white inside and grey outside.

<i>Cards.</i>	2 pfennig, blue and yellow on grey.
2 + 2	" " " "

The adhesives and the last mentioned cards only continued in use for a week, when, in consequence of the town forbidding the use of its arms and colours, the company issued two stamps of the same values as before, printed in black on white wove paper, the 2 pfennig showing the numeral in black on a rectangular white ground, within a horse-shoe shaped band, inscribed PRIVAT BRIEF VERKEHR LEIPSIG, and PFENNIG on a straight tablet below. The 3 pfennig has the numeral in white on a black upright oval ground, within a band bearing a similar inscription, and with PFENNIG below on a scroll.

A card was first issued inscribed PRIVAT-POST—LEIPSIG—AN—IN without a stamp, but with a square for affixing a stamp in the right upper corner, inscribed 2 PFG—MARKE.

After this a second issue was made, in which the card bears the inscription BRIEF-UND-PACKET-VERKEHR—LEIPSIG—AN—IN. This card was issued both with a stamp of the type of the adhesive and without.

Adhesives. 2 pfennig, black ; perforated 11½.

<i>Cards.</i>	No value, black on orange.	1st Type.
	2 pfennig	2nd Type.

We defer the continuation of the Berlin and Strasburg locals, as also the mention of those issued at Dantzic, till next month.

Gibraltar.—The Halfpenny and the Twopence of the new issue have come to hand. In the Halfpenny the Queen's head is on a horizontally-lined background, within a pearled circle extending to the sides of the line of the rectangle. On a curved solid tablet above is GIBALTAR, and on a similar incurved tablet below is HALF PENNY. The spandrels are filled in with ornaments of dots. In the Twopence the Queen's head, on a horizontally-lined ground, is in a circle intercepted at the sides by a framing consisting of white dots arranged geometrically on a solid ground. At the top and bottom are straight white tablets, inscribed respectively GIBALTAR and TWO PENCE. The paper is watermarked with CA, and the perforation 14.

Adhesives. Halfpenny, green.
Twopence, brown-purple.

Great Britain.—So far as our English readers are concerned, we and they are about on a par—we have both had the opportunity of seeing the new set of stamps issued on the first instant. Unfortunately we are compelled, for the benefit of our foreign readers, to describe them *seriatim*, as by some absurd regulations we are debarred from the privileges enjoyed by our foreign contemporaries of being able to give woodcuts of the types ; but before proceeding to describe them, we will offer a few general remarks upon the series.

The ink employed in the printing of these stamps is, except in one or two cases, doubly fugitive ; that is, it is subject to decomposition on applying any chemicals which would be used for removing marks made either in writing or printing ink. It will be remarked that the microscopic values in letters have been suppressed in all the stamps except the Halfpenny and the One Shilling, which are *sui generis*, and where it can do no harm, and a bolder numeral of value has been introduced. This, combined with the distinctive colours, will obviate the difficulties and mistakes which were constantly occurring with the late issue. One of the principal features, however, which recommend the stamps to us is the suppression of the horizontally-lined background of the

head, which, by the way, notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, is the same size as that used in the last series for all the new types except the Fourpence. In the 2d., 5d., and 6d. of the new issue, the head is on a plain ground; in the rest it is on a ground of solid colour, the effect being that in either case the head is rendered much more salient. In our last number we mentioned the objection we entertained to the style of engraving so much in favour with Messrs. De La Rue and Co., where the shading lines of the bust are almost continuous with those of the background. The effect of the present change is seen at once by placing one of the penny stamps, which we are sorry to say are not changed, in front of the new series. It has, in presence of its gayer juniors, a sort of grandmotherly, dowdy appearance, which perhaps is as it should be, considering that, though young in years, it has already survived two generations of stamps.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. retains its zigzag frame, but the size of the circle being reduced, the whole is within the frame. The head is on a solid coloured ground, enclosed with a band inscribed POSTAGE AND REVENUE above and ONE HALFPENNY below. In the angles are small rosaces. The stamp has doffed its funereal colour, and now appears in orange-red, or, more properly speaking, in deep salmon.

The $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. is somewhat of the Tuscany type of 1860. On a background of drapery lined with white is the head of the Queen on a solid coloured upright oval ground, the impression being in purple. At the foot of the oval is an oblong rectangular tablet with the corners sloped off, carrying the value in figures in white on a horizontally-lined ground of green, with rather stiff branches, also in green, up the sides of the oval.

In the 2d. the head is on a plain white circular ground, with a tablet below carrying the figure of value. The rest of the stamp is filled in with foliate ornamentation, the inscription POSTAGE AND REVENUE being at the top. The impression is in greyish green except the tablet, which is carmine. This stamp is one of the best of the series, and is exceedingly effective, especially when seen in artificial light.

The $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. shows the head on a circular solid coloured ground, the inscription being on a straight tablet above. What are possibly intended for laurel branches are on each side of the disc, and the value on a large tablet below is enclosed in a Greek-pattern framing on the sides and top except where intercepted by the disc. The impression is in dark purple on light blue paper.

In the 3d. the head is in an upright oval on a solid coloured ground, and the paper being yellow, and the impression in purple-brown, the stamp would have been very effective had it not been spoiled by a broad rectangular frame clogged with conventional ornaments, and the spandrels filled in so much as to greatly mar the effect.

The 4d. is a very handsome stamp. The head is in an upright oval on a solid ground of colour in the centre of a cross, and is


printed in grey-green, the cross being bordered with white. The whole is superposed on a brown ground, the numerals of value being on discs in the angles on a ground of wavy lines. The stamp has a border of lines in brown outside the framing.

The 5d. shows the head in an octagon on a plain white ground, and below are the royal arms on a shield, the inscription—POSTAGE & REVENUE—being partly on one side, partly on the other. The impression is in light purple. On each side of the arms is a tablet carrying the numeral of value on a blue ground. It is a very handsome stamp, though rather too much to our taste like a piece of wainscot work.

The 6d., like the others on coloured paper, is printed in one colour—brown-purple on what is officially called “pink,” but it is of a very red tone. The head of the Queen is in a circle on a plain ground; below, on an arched scroll, is the inscription with the numeral of value on a rectangular tablet underneath. The rest of the stamp is filled in with heraldic emblems—Tudor roses in the lower angles, sturdy-looking thistles in the upper, while foliate ornaments between may possibly be intended to do duty for shamrock.

The 9d. shows the head of the Queen on a solid upright rectangle, with the corners removed, in the centre of a *croix patée*. This portion of the stamp is printed in purple, and is superposed on a reticulated ground of light blue, the figures of value being in white at each angle. It is an effective stamp, the converging lines of the cross making the head appear recessed. Like the 4d., it has lined edges in the colour of the ground.

The One Shilling has the head of the Queen on a solid circular ground of colour occupying the centre of an escutcheon of Louis XIV. pattern, on the white face of which is the inscription POSTAGE & REVENUE above, and ONE SHILLING below. The impression is in greyish green on white.

It is almost needless to add that the paper is in all cases water-marked “ 1880,” and that the perforation of the stamps is 14.

We abstain from giving opinions of our own upon the designs, as sufficient have already been offered by the ordinary journals, who do not seem to be in any way agreed—one preferring one, another another. *Tot homines tot sententiæ*. Taken as a whole we think that the designs reflect great credit on those who are responsible for them; but the subsidiary parts of them are not likely to add to the reputation of Messrs. De la Rue & Co., however much the mode in which the mechanical part has been carried out may do. The floral ornamentations are as formal as if they had been borrowed from Japan. We were certainly not aware that chemical knowledge was so circumscribed that doubly fugitive colours were confined to purple, brown, light blue, and a washed-out green. In our ignorance we thought that carmine had this property, and if so, it seems a pity that it was not employed for the penny stamp. Certainly the recent productions of Messrs.

De la Rue & Co. in carmine—*e.g.* the One Penny Gibraltar—seem to be in as fugitive a colour as the One Penny English.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ Penny,	vermilion-red on white.
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „	dark purple and green on white.
	2 „	grey-green and pink on white.
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ „	dark purple on light blue.
	3 „	brown-purple on yellow.
	4 „	grey-green and brown on white.
	5 „	light purple and light blue on white.
	6 „	purple on red.
	9 „	purple and light blue on white.
	1 Shilling,	green on white.

Guatemala.—The provisional 1 centavo mentioned in our last is to hand. The surcharge of PROVISIONAL—1886—1—UN CENTAVO, in four lines, is in black. Next month we will give an engraving.

Adhesive. 1 centavo, on 2 cents (1886), brown.

Luxemburg.—According to *Der Philatelist* the 2 centimes is perforated 14 instead of 13 as formerly.

Adhesive. 2 centimos, grey; perforated 14.

Macao.—The *Deutsche Phil. Zeit.* informs us of the issue of a series of embossed adhesive stamps of the Angola type, and we presume similarly perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	5 Reis, black.	50 Reis, dark blue.
	10 „ green.	80 „ mouse.
	20 „ rose.	100 „ reddish-brown.
	25 „ lilac.	200 „ grey.
	40 „ brown.	300 „ orange.

Madagascar.—In our September number we described the One Penny and Twopence of the new design bearing the stamp of the Vice-Consulate of Antananarivo. We have now received the remaining values, making up the series to the same number and the same values as that described in our last, which bears the new stamp of CONSULAR MAIL. In every other respect except the hand-stamp, the stamps are identical with the latter, though the tone of the pink portion of the impression varies occasionally, and assumes a red tone of carmine.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Pence, pink and black; V.-Cons. stamp in black.
	3 „ „ „ „ „
	$4\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „ „ „
	8 „ „ „ „ „
	9 „ „ „ „ „

Mexico.—We have lately seen the 1 real, red, of 1864, surcharged vertically on the left side of the stamp with SALTILLO in black, and with the additional surcharge of " $\frac{1}{2}$ " also in black. This latter surcharge is applied on each stamp of the sheet, consisting of ten rows of ten, by a hand-stamp, so that there are no varieties of type on the sheet. That the stamps are genuine we have no doubt. The portion of the sheet we have seen, consisting of the two lower rows, bears in the right corner a transverse oval stamp with ADMON. PRAL. DE CORREOS in the upper part, and SALTILLO in the lower.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ real, on 1 real, red, type 1864; surch. SALTILLO; perf. 12.

Nevis.—In June last we copied the announcement of the issue of reply Postal Union cards of One Penny and Three Halfpence from a German contemporary, and thereby suffer the not very uncommon penalty of giving imperfect information. Had we seen them then, we should have said that the type of the stamp, in both cases, is that of the Natal, Bermuda, &c., Halfpenny post card—the Queen's head in a circle, on a solid ground. The colour also of the Three Halfpence is chocolate-brown, and not red-brown, as in the single card, which still remains of the type of the Queen's head in an octagon.

Soruth.—The last parcel of One Anna of a Korea which was received by our publishers is printed on white laid paper, watermarked with the name of the makers, MALCOLM & HENRY, and perforated irregularly 12. We say perforated *irregularly*, because the perforation, which does not remove the substance of the paper, is evidently effected by a single row of needles, a fault in the needles appearing both in the horizontal and transverse lines, and not exactly repeated one under the other. The lines of perforation, moreover, are not parallel. The 4 anna comes at the same time, on white wove paper.

1 anna, green, on white laid paper; perf. 12.

4 „ red, on white wove paper; perf. 12.

South Australia.—Since October last the colour of the 6d. has been changed from dark blue to ultramarine. The watermark and perforation remain as before.

Adhesive. 6 pence, ultramarine.

Tasmania.—Our contemporary the *Timbre-Poste* has misunderstood what we said respecting the bisected twopenny stamps. Those used at Ellesmere were authorised by the Postmaster there; but the amateur at Scottodale, to whom one had been addressed, thought to do business on his own account, and addressed a number of envelopes to himself. It follows that for those posted at Ellesmere, and which bear that postmark, the bisection was authorised; but for those posted at Scottodale it was not, but was suffered to pass.

Timor.—A series of stamps, embossed in relief, has been, according to the *Deutsche Phil. Zeitung*, issued for this colony, perforated, we suppose, 12½, 13.

<i>Adhesives.</i> 5 reis, black.	40 reis, brown.	100 reis, reddish-brown.
10 „ green.	50 „ dark blue.	200 „ dark grey.
20 „ rose.	80 „ mouse.	300 „ orange.
25 „ lilac.		

Uruguay.—An order of the General Direction of the Post at Montevideo, dated the 27th November last, informed the public that on the 1st December then next a new issue would be made of the 5 centesimos, of the type of that issued on the 18th Dec., 1884, printed in violet; and a term of ninety days was allowed

for withdrawing the existing issue from circulation, after which date they would cease to be received as valid for franking correspondence. The new edition is on yellowish-white paper and rouletted.

Adhesive. 5 Centesimos, violet.

It is reported that a new issue of post cards was to take place on the 1st of January.

The latest issue of letter-cards shows the stamp in a modified colour.

Letter Card. 3 Centesimos, dark green.

THE FIVEPENCE, BLUE, OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1854.

MR. TAPLING'S "Occasional Note" of this stamp, in the *Record* for November last (p. 179), and the remarks of M. Moens on the subject in *Le Timbre-Poste* for December (No. 228, p. 108), have interested me, as for nearly fifteen years I remember this stamp, the genuine character of which is disputed.

It was then that it was first remarked by me, in the collection of Mr. Image, who told me he bought it, with a number of current New South Wales stamps, in his early collecting days, about ten years previously (about twenty-five years ago); that it came at the common price of the used specimens, chiefly sixpences, sent with it, and without special attention being directed to it. Mr. Image had no recollection of the name of the person from whom he purchased, but a more satisfactory history since the stamp came into Mr. Image's possession could not be desired; nor is there anything *à priori* in what he remembers militating against the stamp—rather the reverse.

The disbelief so unhesitatingly expressed by a high authority like M. Moens led me to ask its present possessor permission again to examine the specimen, which I did by the light of M. Moens' conclusions, and the aid of a powerful magnifying glass.

The stamp appears to me in precisely the same condition as when I first saw it in 1871.

M. Moens starts his criticism by saying that if the stamp bears its original colour—*unknown till now*—it ought to be imperforate; and then states, this copy has been to the dentist, who has extracted its teeth, or in other words, has removed the perforation by clipping it away; has bungled in his work, by leaving on the *right* side four or five traces of perforation, and on the lower edge two more, showing he was an unpractised hand; and that our friend Taping is too credulous in according his faith; and adds, "These traces of teeth demonstrate to us the stamp was perforated—first proof of falsification."

"Next, the colour is *undecided*, another proof; for this impossible blue is certainly composed of several colours. Now this Fivepence is ordinarily found in green, which is blue and yellow mixed. In treating blue-green stamps chemically, one can easily make them blue; for this is the dominant

component. It is probably thus that this 'original colour' has been obtained."

Lastly, M. Moens states he could criticise the undecided ink-mark of the obliteration, which might well result from alteration. The absence of all gum again makes him wonder; but he thinks the former reasons he assigns "condemn the stamp without appeal."

From this *résumé* of his opinions it is obvious that the perforation is, according to M. Moens, the chief damning fact. He, however, starts with the assumption that the colour is "unknown till now," which shows that he was quite unaware of the notice of the stamp in 1865 by Bellars and Davie. I will not pause to point out how the failure of this assumption invalidates the conclusions he draws, or how an almost contemporary chronicling of this stamp strongly supports its claims to be regarded as authentic.

To pass on. The edges of the specimen naturally were the subject of scrupulous examination. So far from the *right* side of the stamp showing perforation in four or five places, it is a perfectly clean plain edge, without the slightest trace of indentation, cut, or mark of any kind.

On the *left* side (the stamp always being considered as placed face upwards, which shows the Queen's head in profile to the left) the margin is not perfectly straight, and it has evidently been cut, in one cut as I take it, irregularly; that is, not square with the engraving.

At the upper part of this left side are *two* (not four or five) holes or indentations, one situated somewhat inwards from the margin; the other is evidently an accidental tear, and not the mark of a perforation of any kind. The former resembles a pricked hole, but possibly *might* be the remains of a *dent*; but it is not perfect or clear enough to warrant any one in affirming it shows the mark of the machine. It rather resembles a puncture made by a pin or needle, no part of the substance of the paper having been removed.

There are no other places on this margin which could be confounded with a *dentelure* or even punctured hole, and the relative positions of the two I have above described are such as not to tally with any known perforation.

On the lower margin I cannot discover two or any traces of *dentelure*. On applying strong power with a magnifier, no trace of a perforation, even such as a pin or needle would cause, is apparent.

I am sorry thus to differ *in fact* from M. Moens. It appears that in lieu of his decided and clear line of proofs the stamp shows one hole, and one hole only, which *might* be caused by a perforating machine, but which is *probably* due to a simple puncture, and that beyond this there is absolutely nothing to warrant M. Moens' opinion. Further, the position of the other marks he relies *is not in line* with the preceding, showing to my mind to demonstration that these marks are due to the irregularities of hasty severance, not the regularity of a machine, or the bungling attempt to remove the perforation.

Next, the colour is attacked as an "indecisive" (*indécise*) blue. If by that word M. Moens means that which does not carry conviction to his mind, he is not wrong to call it "indecisive." Different minds have different "shades" of conviction, but no one could see the proofs Mr. Tapling refers to and fail to be struck by the identity of the blue in both.

M. Moens says, *ex-cathedrà*, this blue is *certainly* composed of different

colours. Why? and wherein lies the certainty? Blue itself is not a composite colour, and this is a true, full, rather dead blue, such as I never saw made by doctoring any stamp of any country, and such as Messrs. Bacon and Co. did print in.

M. Moens' experience of these falsities, made by chemically treating stamps, is great—larger than mine. A noted Brussels collector of former days signalized himself by experimenting with every kind of stamp he could lay hands on, trying all sorts of acids, alkalis, and re-agents. He made no secret of this; but did M. Moens ever see a blue like this so produced? I doubt much. He says, if you doctor a stamp, it is easy to revert to the dominant component as the ultimate colour. Granted; but I defy him to get a clear, *clean* tint as this, particularly from a *taille-douce* impression, with great thickness (*empâtement*) in the ink of the impression, showing clearly by its *uniform* tint it has not been chemically changed.

Next, M. Moens incidentally falls foul of the obliteration—"undecided ink, which might well proceed from an alteration." An alteration from what? I ask. From a genuine postmark? If so, *cadit quæstio*. From a false? No reason exists to alter such. M. Moens has generalized, I think, on insufficient *data*. I have a number of imperforate stamps of this issue of 1854 got together, and find in many cases among them this identical postmark, several identical in impression and "indecision." It cannot possibly be mistaken. The three concentric ovals are much fuller than the usual flattened oval, the major axis of the ellipse measuring 21 and the minor 17 mm., and there is a peculiar fault at one end, where by a slip the interval between the lines, intended to be parallel, is irregular. I found in the stamps I saw numerous cases of this very mark, flaw and all, in use, and particularly noticed the 8d. thus postmarked in the deep orange hue first issued, also the One Shilling in palish red; and I found this mark on the stamps dated 1859 and 1860.

How remarkably the accuracy of Mr. Image's recollection is borne out by these facts!

Lastly, total want of gum is alleged. This *proves* nothing, except that the gum has gone, rightly or wrongly. That is the question between us, and to avail oneself of this as an argument indicates a foregone conclusion.

M. Moens speaks of M. Tapling as "*trop credule*." If the stamp is wrong, Mr. Tapling, in believing it, *is* too credulous. If the stamp is authentic, M. Moens, in disbelieving, is *too incredulous*.

To use either phrase begs the whole question, and implies no argument. But I confess to some surprise that M. Moens should even consider it good enough to adopt as apparently conveying an argument. If he refers to his own *Catalogue* (6th edition, p. 43, col. 1, Plate 8, No. 182), a stamp of 1 real, rouge-vin, depicting an Eastern scimitar—perhaps the sword of Damocles—was chronicled in solemn form as perfectly genuine, preceded by no mark intimating a doubt of its authenticity, and yet in the brief period which elapsed between the issue of the first and the last *fascicule* a change appears to have "come o'er the spirit of his dream," and our author notes it as "*inventé pour les collectionneurs*."

I am not so credulous as to expect to convince M. Moens, but for the present I am not inclined to doubt the perfect authenticity of this stamp.

24th December, 1886.

FRED. A. PHILBRIK.

FALLEN GREATNESS.

IMITATED FROM THE FRENCH OF JOSEPH MONTET.

'Twas the very man ! Before me stood Mucius Bastidon, of the illustrious dynasty of the Bastidons of Marseilles, most typical of the lizards of the Canebière, who, from father to son, hands in pocket, tan their hides beneath an azure sky, gazing on the crowd of passers-by stupidly intent on earning a livelihood, whilst they solve in the simplest possible manner the apparently knotty problem of living without ever turning their ten fingers to account. A sample of the wonderful race of French lazzerone who, from the Mediterranean to the Bay of Biscay, trail their rags with sublime indifference in every public place, and amicably share with the dogs the two inalienable birthrights of the poor—vermin and sunshine.

Mucius Bastidon was the first of the family who had derogated from its traditions and come to Paris. In that dull country of mud and rain the luckless wight had been subjected to a severe schooling. Beneath its cheerless sky, from which a daily manna refused to drop into his mouth, cruel necessity forced him to try and earn his food. Hence the numerous and melancholy avatars of the unhappy exile who, amidst the chilly quays and inhospitable streets of the great city, embarked, one after another, in all the impossible professions to which the famine-stricken are driven. Successively dealer in gentles, beggar of used postage stamps, broker in old shoe nails, and collector of cigar stumps, he fell in, one fine day, with a stroke of luck. Some students enlisted him as office-boy to *The Electric Scorpion*, a journal of literary and scientific criticism, which died with its third number, killed by its own venom. Then he suddenly disappeared.

And now I met him again, after fifteen years, the same man, but oh ! how different. What a change was here ! Spick, span, and shining, with rotund paunch and placid mien, Mucius Bastidon reflected the ineffable contentment of the man who has nothing left to wish for, and the airs of victory peculiar to the Lovelace who has succeeded in seducing Fortune, and keeps a dressing-gown and slippers in the alcove of that amiable courtesan. He noticed my astonishment.

"Mon Dieu, oui," he said, "it is I. I seem changed ?"

"Well, since the days when you used to pick up, at the *Café Soufflot*, the cigar stumps of my chums, your physiognomy has, I must confess, undergone some alteration."

"For the better, I hope ?"

"For the better, no doubt. But may I ask——"

"Certainly. I remember you as a good fellow, and have not forgotten that more than once I was indebted to you for the ten sous which saved me from starvation. Success, as you perceive, has not made me proud ; and I am not one of those parvenus who would fain forget their origin. I will give you an unvarnished account of my adventures, which will show once again how tenacity joined to sufficient dexterity may lead a man to the highest destinies."

"To the highest ! You surprise me."

"To the highest ! You have the honour of speaking to the ex-President of a Republic !"

I stepped back, and made a sweeping bow.

"Good heavens, prince !" I articulated respectfully.

"A prince of the democracy, if you please. You know that my opinions would not have allowed me to accept any other rôle."

"But even then, in which democracy did you play it ?"

"In one of those which, for the instruction of old Europe, teem upon the hospitable soil of young America—the Republic of San Blagador."

"A fine name."

"And a splendid country. Ah, my boy, what a glorious life I led there, in my capital, for a whole year! That noble city of 8000 souls, founded some six years ago by a colony of Spaniards and Italians."

"The name of your capital?"

"Santa Cruz della Pasquinada."

"I have never noticed it on the map."

"Parbleu! French geographers are so behind the times. But whether it is on your maps or not, Santa Cruz della Pasquinada exists all the same, as I who passed the twelve most glorious months of my existence there can testify."

"What, your presidency lasted twelve months!"

"You think that was not long?"

"On the contrary, it seems an extraordinary spell. For one of those Republics it is a lease of office one does not often hear of."

"True, and to accomplish so long a reign a man of my calibre was wanted. But a truce to parenthesis, and let me tell you of my exploits. Two years ago, then, I found myself on the other side of the Atlantic in the double rôle of a commercial traveller and a pioneer of civilisation. The mission entrusted to me was important, being no less than that of popularising amongst the Indian tribes, which surround the Republic of San Blagador with a circle of barbarism, the regenerating influences of screw-soled boots; to supplant the ancient mocassin by the manufactures of the firm of Kips, Welts, and Co., of whom I was the representative, was the end to which I devoted myself with steadfast conviction, strengthened by the hope of large commissions from my principals. Thus it happened that I was at Santa Cruz della Pasquinada at the moment of the outbreak of the last Revolution which, for the sixth time in less than four years, was about to give a new master to the Republic of San Blagador. This new master was to be I.

"How did it happen? In the simplest manner possible. One evening as I was sitting in the principal *café* of the city, a group of influential electors thought well to ask me, as a stranger of distinction, my opinion upon the crisis.

"I replied as follows: 'Gentlemen, no ruler can hope to tread the tortuous path of government unless he be firmly shod. Hence I cannot insist too strongly upon the excellence of the wares of Kips, Welts, and Co., whose representative I have the honour to be.' I was not allowed to conclude. Carried away with enthusiasm by the appositeness of my remarks, my audience gave me an ovation, which soon assumed the proportions of a political manifestation. Next morning I was almost unanimously elected president of the Republic.

"My rule lasted exactly a year. When I quitted power my hands were unsoiled by jobbery. Having principles, one must stick to them. I had lost my employment, for the firm of Kips, Welts, and Co. had been reduced to the sad necessity of superseding me; so that, like Aristides, I should have stood a good chance of dying in the skin of a beggar, had there not occurred to me, during my term of office, an idea which savoured of genius—an idea which, I do not hesitate to say, was the greatest of my reign.

"And this was it. Hardly was I seated upon the presidential cushion than I said to myself, 'Old boy, this is a seat which you will not occupy for long. If you are not a fool, you must lay by something for a rainy day.' How to do this cost me deep thought; for the problem was a knotty one. The State budget was of so attenuated a nature that the greatest rascal would have found it impossible to fleece it. I was obliged to turn my attention elsewhere. At last the idea struck me, and, two months after my election, I obtained a vote from my parliament of eighteen members for a new supply of postage stamps.

"The credit granted was for 20,000 francs. I instructed my minister of the fine arts to order from the best purveyors to be found in either hemisphere the most beautiful postage stamps they were capable of producing. Real

works of art, I insisted; we must have real works of art. There need not be many of them, but they must be beautiful. The artistic reputation of the Republic must be maintained. Six months later the postage stamps arrived. They proved to be the masterpieces ordered. Large, illuminated, superb, they reproduced my austere profile on backgrounds of red, yellow, and blue, in a way dazzling to behold. My first care was to double-lock them in a dry cellar, and to inform my postmaster-general that none of them were to be used until those bearing the effigy of my predecessor were exhausted. A wise measure of economy, which redounded to the credit of the statesman who dictated it. But a subtle measure also. My plans were laid.

"Three months later, feeling the reins of power loosening in my grasp, I issued a few of my stamps. Another week elapsed, and I sent for the postmaster-general and the printer of the official gazette. I explained to the former that the stamps of One Peso would probably never be used, and that it would be a valuable testimony to the economy with which he conducted his department were they to be turned to account, and not wasted. I therefore suggested that half the quantity should be surcharged with the value of the stamp chiefly in request, and instructed the printer of the gazette to perform the job, and return the stamps to me. The One Peso stamps, being the highest in value, were also the most resplendent. All philatelists have admired the artistic combination of scarlet and gold, which makes it one of the gems of their albums. The printer hesitated when called upon to deface so glorious a work of art. I allayed his scruples, and even persuaded him that it was by no means necessary that the surcharges in each case should be servilely and accurately alike. I proved to him, on the authority of Sir Martin Grand, that so long as each stamp was impressed with the altered value, it mattered little whether some of them bore it in large and others in small numerals; some in black, others in red or blue ink. The typographer acquitted himself of the task in so bungling a manner as to have ensured him the affection of every colonial postmaster as yet unhung. I issued half a sheet of the surcharged stamps, and locked up the remainder. A month afterwards the crash came.

"On the eve of my departure I had the whole stock of the stamps bearing my effigy removed to a place of safety. At the moment of leaving my palace—a ground floor of three rooms and a kitchen—I sent for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and handed him 5,000 francs, all my savings, as the price of the stamps, which I took with me, refusing, as I nobly pointed out, to an ungrateful country the right to traffic in my effigy. Five weeks later I landed in France with my precious package.

"Precious indeed; for that which I had foreseen came to pass. The stamps of my presidency, sagely doled out by me, were of the extremest rarity. Collectors, allured by their beauty, fought for them. Old specimens, postmarked, dirty, and torn, sold readily for 100 francs; unused ones were unknown. I placed a dozen of them on the market the day after my arrival, and they were snatched up at 300 francs apiece. My dodge had succeeded; my 5000 francs worth of stamps were to bring me in at least two or three millions. A nice little sum. Little by little I am realizing. Slowly and in small lots, so as not to depreciate my merchandise, I am placing my stock in London, Vienna, Berlin, and Paris. I am as great a man in the Avenue Marigny as Rothschild on 'Change. The wholesale dealers in stamps dance attendance upon me every morning, and oil the palms of my valet, in the hope of gaining precedence."

"Monsieur Bastidon," I said, "you are a man of genius."

"Nay," replied the ex-president modestly, "I am simply a miner who has struck the right vein with his pick. The mine in which I have quarried is that of human stupidity. Needless therefore to say, that many of its lodes still remain to be explored."

QUONDAM.

THE BISECTED THREEPENCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

PERHAPS there is nothing which does so much good as ventilating a question on which there is a doubt, and this is seen especially in the case of stamps. The *Timbre-Poste* has endeavoured to strengthen our weak faith in the case of the surcharged bisected 3d. of New Brunswick; our excellent friend has, however, advanced a theory which is somewhat at variance with the account of the use of this stamp as reported by the *Stamp Collector's Chronicle* of St. John, New Brunswick. The *Timbre-Poste* says that "it seems to us that from the time when the public was allowed to divide the stamps the post would be assailed by enquiries as to how to cut the stamp, as also how to obtain the rate of 7½d.; and the idea of applying a numeral to the top and bottom of the stamp would present itself to the administrator of the Post Office."

Now the account given of the use of this surcharged stamp by the *Stamp Collector's Chronicle* is that it was "employed in 1860 for drop letters in St. John." Official documents show that in 1857 the postage on such letters was not 1½d., but 1d. It may be, certainly, that the postage on drop letters was raised in 1860, but it is not likely.

Our Brussels contemporary's theory, however, goes rather to account for its employ in making up the 7½d. postage by the public. We do not believe that one-tenth parts of divided stamps were ever applied by the public—the greater proportion were certainly applied by the officials of the Post Office, and it seems to us that it would be rather late in the day to teach the public in 1860, just as the issue was expiring, what had been in use since 1857; for we know of several specimens of the bisected stamp bearing this latter date.

For our own part we have advanced no theory whatever. We have simply contented ourselves with pointing out that there were legitimate reasons for bisecting the stamp, and that the reasons given by the *Stamp Collector's Chronicle* for the surcharge in 1860 appeared to us to be inconclusive, and not supported by the facts.

The idea that it may have been done as a speculation never entered our imagination; but our friend knows, better even than ourselves, that there are collectors who like to produce unique stamps for their own collections. The *Stamp Collector's Chronicle* says it was in the collection of a son of a postmaster (not of the Postmaster-General, as our Brussels contemporary says), who with facilities at hand might readily have conceived the notion of producing something for himself which no one else possessed.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE fourth meeting of the season 1886–87 was held in Room No. 9 at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on the 22nd December, 1886, at 7.30 p.m. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Castle took the chair. The Assistant-Secretary read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were confirmed. The Secretary then read the correspondence, which included a letter from Mr. Rutley, resigning his membership with the Society on the grounds of his having transferred his interest to numismatics, his resignation being accepted by the Society with regret. A letter received from Mr. G. Lockyer, asking permission to publish extracts from the Society's revised list of the stamps of South Australia, gave rise to some discussion, and eventually it was decided to postpone giving any answer to Mr. Lockyer's application until the next meeting, to enable the Secretary to report as to the course taken by the Society in the case of former applications of a similar nature. The Secretary reported the receipt of a new priced catalogue issued by Messrs. R. Bogert and Co., of New York, which he was instructed to acknowledge with the thanks of the society. At the instance of the

Secretary, it was then resolved unanimously to record the following minute : "That the members present desire to express their appreciation of the kindness of the Vice-President in entertaining them at dinner on the 16th inst., and to return him their sincere thanks for a most enjoyable evening." The Assistant-Secretary then called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the Society's Statutes, many of the Articles in which, owing to recent changes in the constitution and arrangements of the Society, had been rendered wholly or partially inoperative, and required revision. It was eventually resolved that the Assistant-Secretary should be instructed to draft the necessary amendments, and submit proof prints of a revised list of the Statutes for consideration at the next meeting. This concluded the business of the day, and the revision of the Society's lists of the stamps of British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, and Canada occupied the remainder of the evening.

The fifth meeting of the season 1886-87 was held in Room No. 9 of the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 7th of January, 1887, at 7.30 p.m., the Vice-President in the chair. The Assistant-Secretary read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were confirmed. After the reading of the correspondence, a discussion followed with reference to applications which had been made for permission to publish extracts from the Society's lists of Australian stamps, and the Secretary was finally instructed to intimate to the applicants that, having regard to the course adopted by the Society on previous occasions, such permission could not be accorded. Mr. Castle gave notice that at the next meeting he would move a resolution affecting members who neglected to bring to any meeting which they attended, such portions of their collections as contained specimens of the stamps appointed for consideration at that meeting. Proof prints of the revised Statutes of the Society were then distributed amongst the members present, the consideration thereof being deferred until the next meeting. This concluded the business of the day, and the revision of the Society's list of the stamps of Canada was then proceeded with and concluded.

Notes and Queries.

MR. F. G. C. LUNDY.—Thanks for sending us the old One Penny, black, 1840, and the Halfpenny, 1887, with topsy-turvy watermarks. *Rare humanum est*. It certainly proves that the workmen of Messrs. De la Rue & Co. are not free from the taint of the original sin of the workmen of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., though there is more excuse for the former, as for the last two years and more they have been printing four stamps where the watermarks, relatively to the stamps, had neither head nor tail.

M. W. THOMSON.—Your paper on the 200 reis of Brazil, type 1882, has been received ; but we regret to be obliged to defer it, as our columns are full or bespoken up to March.

A PROOF SHEET OF THE TWOPENCE LAUREATED NEW SOUTH WALES.—We have to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of a letter from Sir Daniel Cooper, with reference to the initials found by Major Evans on this sheet, and which he took to be G. W. K. Sir Daniel Cooper says :

"The initials G. W. K. should be C. A. F., or C. F. R., as Sir Charles Augustus Fitz-Roy was Governor of the Colony at the time. He was a fine man, but his hand trembled, and I should say that he was never good with his pen. The Postmaster-General was, I think, Major W. H. Christie, who succeeded Mr. James Raymond. If Major Evans will again look at the initials with this information before him, he will most likely be able to decide what they really are."

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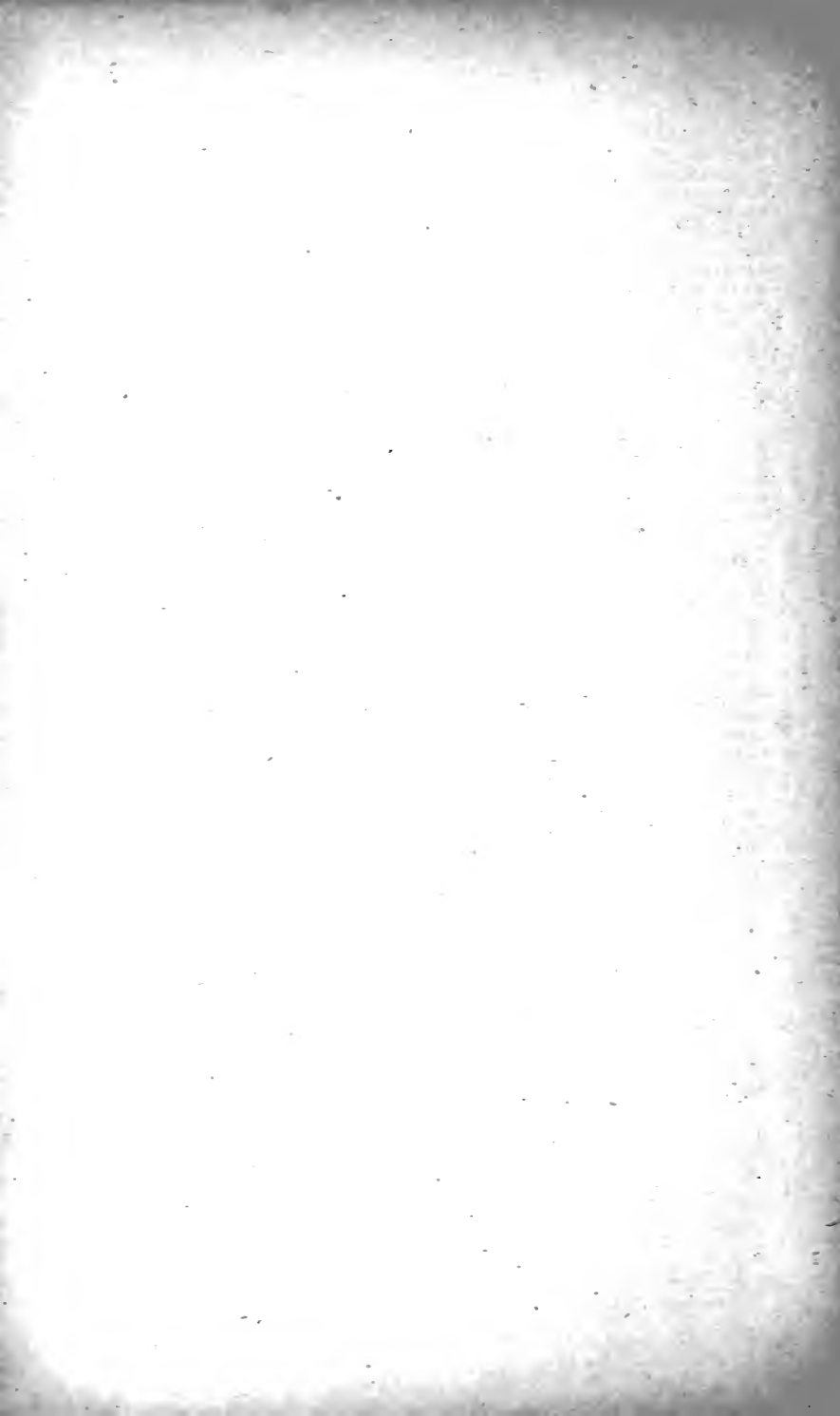
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